"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds mostly east.

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RAILWAY MERGER UPHELD

Minnesota Loses Suit Against Northern Securities Company.

Federal Judge Decides Combination of Northern Pacific and Great Northern Is Not Illegal.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—Judge Lochren to-day in the United States Circuit Court handed down his decision in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and James J. Hill, as President of the Northern Securities Company and individually, in which he sustained the contentions of the defendants and dismissed the bill of complaint of the State.

He finds that the Northern Securities Company has not violated the State laws forbidding the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway through its ownership of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways. He refuses the injunctions asked by the State of Minnesota to restrain the securities company from voting the stock of the two railroad companies, or either of them.

This decision does not affect the results of the Federal Government's victory in the Circuit Court in any way whatever. The Federal suit involved the same defendants and the same general state of facts, but was based on a totally different contention of law.

The Federal suit in which the securities company was beaten was prosecution for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law passed by the Federal Congress. The State suit, in which the securities company wins, was based on an allegation that the defendants violated acts of the Minnesota Legislature forbidding the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway.

The hearing of the State suit was begun Friday, June 5, before Judge Lochren in the Federal Circuit Court. It followed the submission of much testimony by both sides for many months, in which Frederick G. Ingersoll of this city acted as referee. The final argument lasted five days, in which Attorney General Douglass, ex-Attorney General George B. Wilson, and Attorney M. D. Munn spoke for the State, and George B. Young, M. D. Grover, and C. W. Bunn for the defendants. The case was submitted Wednesday, June 10. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court is now pending in the Federal suit. Judge Lochren in his decision says, in part:

"The defendant, the Great Northern Railway Company is a Minnesota corporation which has, as stated in the bill, acquired the property, rights, and franchises and the management and control of various specified railway corporations. That the defendant Northern Pacific Railway Company is a Wisconsin corporation which filed its articles of incorporation in Minnesota, and in 1896 purchased and acquired all the railroad property, railway lines, rights of way, rolling stock, and franchises of the earlier Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and, as also stated in the bill, acquired the property, rights, and franchises and the management and control of other specific railway corporations.

"That said Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies now, and for many years, severally own and operate and maintain a main line of railway, extending from the Cities of Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis westward across the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington to Puget Sound, with many branches along the route of each, and said that said two systems of railroads are as to each other parallel and competing lines of railroad, at least between cities and towns reached or traversed by the lines of both of said two railways, among which are Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Moorehead, East Grand Forks, and several other towns in the State of Minnesota, and that a reasonable degree of competition for the traffic between places so situated on both said lines of railway has existed in the past years."

After reciting the act passed by the Legislature of 1874, forbidding the consolidation of parallel railroads, also the act of 1881 permitting one railroad company to consolidate its stock and franchise with the stock of any other roads which might be connected and operated together to constitute a continuous main line, with or without branches, and calling attention to the fact that the same statute reiterated the prohibition against consolidating parallel and competing lines, Judge Lochren calls attention to the anti-trust law passed by the State Legislature in 1899, forbidding combinations in restraint of trade or commerce between the State of Minnesota and other States, and its penalties, and then gives a complete history of the merger proceedings.

Under conclusions of law, the court says, after reviewing a number of Supreme Court decisions on the Sherman Anti-Trust act, the proper construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, so far as it relates to railroad transportation as deduced from these decisions of the Supreme Court, appears to be this:

CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-TRUST LAW.

"The act applies to railroads, and all contracts made between railroad companies for the purpose and having the effect of preventing competition by fixing rates, or empowering persons to fix them, and agreeing to conform to them when fixed, are in restraint of trade and within the provisions of the statute, whether the rates so fixed are reasonable or unreasonable.

"That contracts between divers manufacturers of a commodity respecting the sales of that commodity to be delivered by them outside the State, having the direct effect of stifling competition and raising the cost of the article to the purchaser, is also in restraint of trade and within the statute.

"That contracts which do not directly and necessarily affect transportation of rates therefor are not in restraint of trade, or within the statue, even though they may remotely and directly appear to have some probable effect in that direction. The State Anti-Trust act must have the same construction in respect to traffic on railroads within the State.

"Neither the Great Northern Company nor the Northern Pacific Company were parties to, or in their corporate capacity had anything to do with the formation of the Northern Securities Company, nor of any of the contracts or proceedings complained of in the bill. The Northern Securities Company is merely an investor in and owner of a majority of the stock of each of these two railroad companies. It has done no act and made no contract in restraint of trade or commerce.

"The action of the defendant Hill in promoting the formation of the Northern Securities Company under the circumstances and for the purposes which the evidence discloses and investing in its stocks by the sale to it of his stock in the two railroad companies involved no act or contract in restraint of trade or commerce or affecting transportation or rates more than any ordinary transfer of railroad stock from one person to another.

REVERSES A FORMER DECISION.

"That my judgment after most careful consideration of the facts and the law applicable thereto, as construed by the highest court, leads me to the conclusion that none of the defendants have violated the Minnesota Anti-Trust act, a conclusion apparently contrary to that reached by the eminent Judges who, in this court, recently decided the case of the United States vs. Northern Securities Company, and who will doubtless in another court review this cause upon appeal and has necessarily caused hesitation and careful examination. But the rights of litigants and my own sense of duty alike requires that my own deliberate judgment guided by my understanding of authoritative expositions of the law be given in all causes tried before me.

"To epitomize this decision: It is held that it will be for the interest of the Northern Securities Company to restrain trade by suppressing competition between these two railroad companies; and that by coercing or persuading the two Boards of Directors, whom it has the power to elect, it will certainly cause them to commit highly penal offenses by entering into combinations, contracts, and arrangements in restraint of trade, in violation of the Anti-Trust act, and hence the Northern Securities Company is already guilty of these offenses that have never been committed or thought of by its officers or promoters so far as appears, and it must be suppressed and destroyed.

"I am compelled to reject the doctrine that any person can be held to have committed, or to be purposing and about to commit a highly penal offense, merely because it can be shown that his pecuniary interests will be thereby advanced, and that he has the power, either directly by himself, or indirectly through persuasion or coercion of his agents to compass the commission of the offense. Decree will be entered dismissing the bill."

STATE WILL APPEAL.

Gov. Van Sant said concerning the decision:

"I do not feel the least discouraged by the decision of the court this morning. It simply means that the case will have to be finally decided by the court of last resort. The State will immediately appeal and every effort be made by its Attorney General and his able associates to protect the interest of the people.

"The fight is going to continue until our laws are vindicated and upheld; until it is conclusively shown that by indirection, results cannot be accomplished which our laws were intended to prevent; that the creations of another State cannot be used to accomplish here that which is against the declared policy of this State; that competition shall not be smothered; that it shall be open, active, and potential; that dummies shall not be Directors, officers, and agents to so operate the railroads of Minnesota that our laws shall be nullified and rendered ineffective.

"I have faith to believe that the final decision will be in favor of the State, and that the Northern Securities Company will be dissolved."

The case decided yesterday in St. Paul is one of three suits now pending against the Northern Securities Company. The second is the suit of the United States under the Sherman act, in which a decision was rendered against the company, and in which an appeal is to be argued in the Fall before the United States Supreme Court. The third is the case brought by the State of Washington, which is also pending before the United States Supreme Court, but in original jurisdiction.

CHICAGO TRADERS GOT TIP.

Many Thousands of Dollars Said to Have Been Made on Advance News of Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—"Buy Northern Securities" was the tip here to-day. Chicagoans operating on the advice, which emanated from the Auditorium Annex, made tens of thousands of dollars by advance information of the decision of Judge Lochren of the United States Circuit Court, at St. Paul, in favor of the great railroad merger and against the State of Minnesota.

Harris, Gates & Co. and other banking houses, through whom was done most of the early buying and much of the later selling of the shares in Wall Street, agreed that "some one" or "some persons" made a "good thing" by the advance knowledge.

Explanation of the reason why guests and frequenters of the Auditorium Annex first received the advice to purchase Northern Securities was connected to-day with the mysterious conferences that have been held at the hotel between friends and foes of the big merger.

FEDERAL SUIT NOT AFFECTED.

Assistant Attorney General Says the Government's Complaint is Different from Minnesota's.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Day, assistant to the Attorney General, was asked what effect the decision of Judge Lochren in the suit of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company would have on the case of the United States against this company. He replied:

"It can have no effect whatever. The case of the United States against the Securities Company was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, charging a violation of its provisions, and it was decided by four United States Circuit Judges, in a unanimous opinion, that the Northern Securities Company was a conspiracy in restraint of commerce, and therefore unlawful.

"This case was not brought under the Sherman anti-trust law or any other Federal statute. It is a suit of the State of Minnesota for an alleged violation of its Constitution and laws, and the decision of District Judge Lochren in such a case could in no event affect the result reached by the four circuit Judges in the former case."

FATHER TIME DEFIED.

Twelve Persons Whose Combined Ages Reach 1,100 Years Meet at Rockaway, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 1.—Ten or a dozen people may come together casually in a store or on the street and no comment is made on the fact, but when a dozen people come together casually and their combined ages reach eleven hundred years, that is a case which causes considerable mention. Such a condition came about in Rockaway yesterday, and now every one is talking about the longevity of the people who live there.

Rockaway is a town of about 1,800 inhabitants, a few miles distant from this place. Since this meeting of octogenarians the Rockaway people are making the claim that the citizens of the borough never die unless of old age or accident.

The people at the meeting were John Briant, eighty-four years old, who is daily seen at work in his garden; Alexander McCabe, eighty-five years old, who boasts that he walks at least ten miles every day; Malahn Hoagland, Sr., eighty-six years of age, who attends to business at the Hoagland Machine Shops from 7 in the morning until 6 at night; Benjamin Berry, eighty-five years old, who is the most skillful mechanic in the Hoagland Machine Shops and to whom all the particular work of the shop is intrusted; Mrs. Cornelia Mott, eighty-seven years old, who does her shopping every day; Mrs. Susan Hoppler, eighty-six years old, who never lets a day pass without going up town; Mrs. Anna Lyons, eighty-eight years of age, and Mrs. Jane Todd, eighty-two years old, who every day drive together; Mrs. Miles Sturtevant, eighty-four years old, who frequently walks to see her daughter a distance of three miles on the Dover Road; Mrs. Milinda Gillen, eighty-seven years old, and Mrs. Mary Townland.

MIDSHIPMAN FRY SENTENCED.

To Receive Fifty Demerits and Be Confined Two Months for Hitting Waiter with Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 1.—Midshipman Hugh C. Fry of North Carolina has been sentenced to receive fifty demerits and be confined in the Santee for two months for hitting a negro waiter over the head with a glass.

He was recommended for dismissal, but the lesser sentence was inflicted on account of the extreme provocation received.

G. A. R. and Others Going to California should avail themselves of Personally Conducted Special Service via Southern Ry., leaving Washington Sunday night, August 9th. Berth $7. Fare $64.75 Round Trip. Among other stops see Juarez, Old Mexico. Return through Colorado, Memphis, St. Louis, or Chicago. Offices 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway, 1 Battery Place.—Adv.

CONVICTS KILL PURSUERS

Three of Sheriff's Posse Shot to Death from Ambush.

Fugitives from Prison at Folsom, Cal., Take Refuge in a Mine Building, Which May Be Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

FOLSOM, Cal., Aug. 1.—Sheriff Bosquit of Eldorado County and a posse came upon five of the band of convicts who escaped from Folsom Prison in a thick brush, seven miles from Placerville, this afternoon. The officers opened fire and a battle ensued. The report says that three officers were killed and one wounded. Two convicts were wounded, but all escaped in the brush.

A call for re-enforcements was sent to Placerville and many officers have gone to the scene.

Several military companies which were called home last night have returned to the field to continue the hunt for the convicts, as members of the Sheriff's posse.

This afternoon, while working in the rough country northwest of Placerville, the pursuers ran into an ambush of the desperadoes. The convicts were hiding in the dense brush, and had all the advantage in the battle.

The officers stood their ground, firing into the thicket from which the convicts poured a rapid fire. When many of the posse fell, they retreated and sent for help.

The prison officials to-night received reports confirming the story of the fight and the death of three officers. The message said that the convicts had taken refuge in the Grand Victory mine building, and that preparations were being made to burn them out. No details of the fight were given.

AN AUTHOR'S ROMANCE.

Ripley D. Saunders Will Wed Sweetheart of His Youth—Reunited Through Book He Wrote.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—In the wedding of Ripley D. Saunders, a well-known St. Louis newspaper man, author, and soldier, and Mrs. Mary E. Spearing, formerly of Pass Christian, Miss., and New Orleans, but recently of Chicago, which will be solemnized Monday, a romance of childhood will culminate. The union will follow a separation of many years, and the reuniting of childhood ties through the publication of a book Mr. Saunders wrote.

Mrs. Spearing and Mr. Saunders first met at Pass Christian. Mrs. Spearing was then Miss Mary Shinkel, daughter of Edward Shinkel, a wealthy New Orleans shipbuilder whose home at Pass Christian was known as the Twin Oaks.

Miss Shinkel at the time of the meeting was twelve years old and had just returned from Germany, where she went with her father at the age of five on account of the breaking out of the civil war.

Saunders and the girl became fast friends, but were separated. Last year Mr. Saunders published a book entitled "John Kenadie." It received favorable comment in the papers throughout the country, one of which was read by Mrs. Spearing, who immediately wrote to Mr. Saunders from Chicago congratulating him on his success.

The letter also told of the death of Mrs. Spearing's husband some time before and the result was that correspondence was renewed.

Recently Mr. Saunders was taken sick. While at the Baptist sanitarium he wrote to Mrs. Spearing, who arrived shortly afterward to nurse him. Mr. Saunders decided that if the sweetheart of his youth would have him, he would marry as soon as he recuperated. Mrs. Spearing agreed.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ROW.

Commander in Chief Gordon Will Not Allow Mr. Heflin to Speak Because of His Attitude Toward Peonage.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 1.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans, has refused to allow Secretary of State Heflin to speak at the reunion of Confederate Camps of Alabama, because the Secretary attacked United States Judge Jones on account of the latter's course in his peonage crusade.

Gen. Gordon's action has caused a sensation because Mr. Heflin is a prospective candidate for Governor. Mr. Heflin has been a bitter critic of Judge Jones, especially denouncing him for his lecture to the jury which refused to convict Turner of holding negroes in servitude. Judge Jones charged the jury in that case that the guilt of the defendant was clear, and that it should find him guilty. The jury failed to find Turner guilty, and Judge Jones, in dismissing the jury, told its members that they had perjured themselves.

Mr. Heflin in a recent speech before the Confederate veterans of Crenshaw County, denounced Judge Jones's action, declaring that he had assailed the time-honored right of trial by jury and had gone beyond his functions as a Judge.

Soon after this speech Heflin was invited to speak at the State reunion of the Confederate veterans. When Gen. Gordon heard of the invitation, he wrote to Gen. Harrison, commander of the Alabama veterans, telling him not to allow Heflin to speak. Gen. Gordon stated that Heflin was a politician, as was evidenced by his attack on Judge Jones, and that politics should not be allowed at Confederate reunions. It is understood that Heflin will make a bitter reply.

UNION IRON WORKS RECEIVER.

Legal Battle Over the Appointment Continues in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The legal battle over the appointment of a receiver for the property of the Union Iron Works was continued in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

Henry L. Scott, Chairman of the Board of the Union Iron Works, was recalled. He denied that there had been any change in the system of bookkeeping or in the personnel of the Union Iron Works, after that concern had passed into the hands of the United States Shipbuilding Company. During the time he had been connected with the management, he said, the profits were extremely small.

S. G. Murphy, President of the First National Bank, said that his bank would not loan money on a receiver's certificate alone. Argument was then begun.

DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—In the endeavor to save the life of John K. Voelkel, Sr., a well-known resident of New Orleans, Walter B. Bertel, paying teller of the Whitney National Bank, was drowned at Grand Isle to-day.

Voelkel also was drowned.

Mrs. Voelkel and her daughter, who went to the assistance of the men, were rescued with difficulty.

Circus Man Fatally Hurt.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 1.—Walter Ward, twenty-one years old, and William Washington, twenty-two years, employes of Welsh Brothers' Circus, which is traveling through Long Island, were jolted off a flat-car early this morning at Atlantic Avenue and Rockaway Road, Jamaica. They were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where Ward died two hours later. Washington is suffering from a fracture of the right leg and contusions of the body.

SCHOONER CAPTAIN'S NERVE.

Stephen M. Newman of the Elsie, Burned in Explosion in Cold Spring Harbor, Directs Sinking of His Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—Capt. Stephen M. Newman of Mianus was burned late last night in Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., by an explosion on his auxiliary schooner Elsie. George Karl, a seaman employed by the Captain, was bruised by concussion, but suffered no burns.

The craft took fire, and to save her from destruction Capt. Newman and Karl sunk her.

She is a boat of twelve tons burden, about thirty-five feet long. The extent of her injury cannot be ascertained.

Capt. Newman lacks but about a month of being eighty years old. The nerve he displayed at the time of the accident and since is remarkable. Fearful burns blistered his hands and arms and peeled the skin off his chest. His eyebrows and hair were singed to a crisp, and he was hurled to the deck of the boat with terrible force. Yet he never lost consciousness. For an hour he stood on the deck of the steamboat which was tied up near his schooner directing Karl in his efforts to sink the burning schooner. Early this morning Capt. Newman came across the Sound to this city, where he saw a surgeon. Then he went home.

The accident happened about 11 o'clock last night. Capt. Newman was in the cabin at the stern of the boat, and Karl was asleep, wrapped in blankets, on a near-by bunk.

The craft was laden with a cargo of sand. The forward hatches were battened down, and the sand piled on top, thus making the forward part of the boat airtight. In the forward part was a big tank which held gasoline for the engine.

Capt. Newman's theory is that there was a leak in this tank, and that gas escaped from it, and—having no vent in the forward hold—found way into his cabin.

It was very dark, and the Captain struck a match to ascertain the time. Instantly a tongue of flame shot across the cabin, and there was a cannonlike roar which swept Newman to one corner of the cabin and threw Karl to another. The force of the explosion demolished the interior of the cabin, and lifted the forward hatches on which was piled a ton or more of sand.

VANDERBILT HORSES ATTACHED

Alfred G. Has to Give Bond in $10,000 to Keep Sheriff Going Off with Reginald's Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt's three show horses, Musette, Iris, and White Oak Maid, together with his carriages and harness, were levied upon by Deputy Sheriff Close at the horse show grounds late this afternoon.

The writ of attachment was handed to Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and the Sheriff demanded a satisfactory bond of $10,000 before night or he threatened to remove the horses and traps to another location. He permitted the Vanderbilt entries to appear as scheduled during the week, and only a few knew the Sheriff's mission on the grounds. Two deputies were placed in charge of the stable.

There was a hurried conference among the friends of Vanderbilt. They finally decided to hunt up a Supreme Court commission and execute the necessary bond. Former Senator Henry S. Terhune prepared the document, Walter E. Hildreth, J. J. O'Donohue, and Alfred Vanderbilt qualifying for the $10,000.

John J. Duffy is the complainant. A year ago Mr. Duffy was injured while driving on the Hudson County Boulevard, his horse, it is claimed, taking fright at Reginald Vanderbilt's auto car. Mr. Duffy remained in the hospital three months. He commenced a damage suit for $5,000 and was awarded judgment. Service of papers has been impossible, and execution of the suit was only this week made apparent when Mr. Vanderbilt sent his horses to Long Branch. The writ could have been served at Atlantic City, but Sheriff Close preferred waiting until to-day.

COAL TO BE HIGH IN WEST.

Apparent Effort of Mine Operators to Bull the Market Will Cause Prices to Rise.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—As the result of what appears to be a carefully planned effort on the part of the coal mine operators to bull the market, coal will be unusually high this year. At the present time there is comparatively little anthracite coal in the Duluth docks, and the amount being shipped to that point is small. This will mean that a great deal of the coal consumed in the West will have to be shipped all the way from the mines by rail and the rate will be higher.

Many dealers in the Northwest have not yet bought their Winter's supply of coal, but are waiting for the reduction of 25 cents per ton in freight rates which has been ordered by the State Railway Commission. This reduction will not take effect for another month, and it is likely that many dealers will experience difficulties in securing a full supply.

It is not thought that prices will be nearly as high as they were last year, but the Northwest will have to depend upon Indiana and Illinois coal more than ever before.

HEARS LITTAUER'S ATTORNEYS.

Edward Lauterbach and John G. Milburn Appear Before Secretary Root in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Root to-day gave a hearing to Edward Lauterbach and John G. Milburn, attorneys representing Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, the glove manufacturer, whose gloves were furnished the War Department through the contractor, E. R. Lyon. Judge Advocate General Davis had prepared an opinion upon the report of Col. Garlington which was presented to the Secretary at the time the hearing took place.

At the conclusion of the conference neither Mr. Lauterbach nor Mr. Milburn would say anything as to what had taken place.

It was said at the department that the purpose of their appearing before Secretary Root was to present the case from Mr. Littauer's point of view, in order that in any action the Secretary might take their client would not be done any injustice.

Secretary Root says that he has not yet read the testimony, nor the opinion of Judge Advocate General Davis.

Representative Littauer came to Washington with his attorneys, but did not go to the War Department.

HOLD UP A TROLLEY CAR.

Five Masked Men Get Away with $200 at Spokane, Wash.—A Passenger Shot.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 1.—John Kreinbuhle, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, was twice shot by a masked highwayman on a Hillyard Street car last night. One bullet inflicted a scalp wound; another passed through his arm.

Five desperadoes, all masked, entered the car and ordered the passengers to throw up their hands. Mr. Kreinbuhle resisted, and the shooting followed.

The robbers secured about $200 from the eleven passengers and escaped.

Oregon Town Wiped Out by Fire.

ALBANY, Oregon, Aug. 1.—The town of Halsey, fifteen miles from here, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $70,000, with very little insurance.

The Great Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth and Steel Twin-Screw Flier Richard Peck of the New Haven Line will attend the International Yacht Races, commencing Aug. 20th. See Adv.—Adv.

SENATOR GORMAN ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Question Is More Than a Political Issue, He Says.

Maryland Leader Declares He Has Not Been Thinking of the Democratic Presidential Nomination.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, on arriving from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship New York, declared the weal of the Democratic Party to be more important than the aspirations of any man within it, and that, therefore, he was not and had not been thinking of his nomination for the Presidency, or of the nomination of anybody else.

"I haven't been considering any individual for the Democratic nomination, and that includes myself," he said.

"Three or four men are before the public as likely Democratic nominees, and one of them is Senator Gorman," was remarked.

At that the Maryland Senator said: "One can't tell anything about it. The convention is almost a year away. It is the party that must be considered, not the men."

"Do you think the Democratic Party is in good shape for the struggle of next year. Is it getting back to its 'good old' state?"

"Well, we seem to be getting away from a number of false ideas that the party has been chasing around after in the past few years."

"What do you regard as the paramount issues for next year, Senator?"

TARIFF, ECONOMY, HONESTY.

"There's the 'reformation' of the tariff for one thing. Economy for another. Honesty—honesty in public places, I should say, as the other."

"Will not the Post Office scandal injure the Republican Party greatly next year?"

"One can't tell. There's no telling what the people will do. They may remember it and they may not. You remember what a stir there used to be when Congress appropriated during its session fifty to a hundred million, and more, and what a howl there was whenever the Congress appropriating unheard-of sums was mentioned. That's done and past now. People don't ever think of it again. Why, we can have a 'billion-dollar' Congress these days, and you never hear a word."

"Well, hasn't the scandal come up sufficiently ahead of the campaign of next year to allow the President to clean it all up and then bury it so as to almost preclude its arising to plague his party?"

"Again I say, one cannot tell. The people may remember it and maybe they won't bother their heads about it at all."

"The Democrats will make it an issue next year, of course, and will make it into a strong campaign document, will they not?"

"Oh, I suppose something will be made of it." Then there was a pause, which was succeeded by "Perhaps the Republicans may make capital of it themselves and point how they detected it and wiped it out."

"How does the present scandal compare with the 'star-route' frauds—can a comparison be drawn?"

Senator Gorman said that he was not very familiar with the details of the present scandal.

"There is a great amount of Cleveland sentiment. Have you paid any attention to it?"

"As I said, I have not been thinking of anybody in the light of a nominee."

"Then even yourself cannot be considered as a 'receptive' candidate?"

"I am to be considered as one who thinks and acts only for the good of the party. I think the country will be better off if there is a change. And I think the election of a Democratic Administration is desirable. And, of course, I will do all that I can toward it."

"Senator, suppose Grover Cleveland should be nominated, would your old quarrel with him affect your position?"

"We don't quarrel—we never quarrel. We only differ." And then the Maryland statesman declared that the past tense should apply as regards Mr. Cleveland.

"To what extent will Bryanism affect next year's campaign?"

"Oh, I can't say. It's too far away. And besides, one cannot tell what is going to happen."

"Senator, since you went away Judge Parker visited Georgia. The Georgians declare him able enough but 'too legal.' They now have begun to shout 'Gorman.' And only yesterday Congressman John H. Bankhead declared that Alabama was for you. It would surely seem that there is some sentiment for you."

Senator Gorman looked out of the promenade deck window toward the home of his old colleague, ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey, appeared not displeased, and then said: "You never can tell. We must consider the good of the party. I am but a soldier in the ranks."

"Do you think President Roosevelt's policy toward the negroes in the South will serve to injure him next year—will it not help to further solidify 'the Solid South'?"

"It was suggested that the South was 'solid enough.'" Then the Senator said:

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

"This negro question is not political. It has got beyond that. It shouldn't be considered in that way. The negro problem is a great one. When we hear of these terrible outrages it becomes more manifest. Thinking Northern people realize that the question is more than a political issue, by far."

"Then it cannot be said to have a bearing on the struggle next year?"

"Not in the strict political sense. As I said, it is a thing that is bigger than a political issue. It cannot have much of a bearing in a political way—it shouldn't."

"Despite the assembling of Congress in extraordinary session Nov. 9, do you not think, with Senator Platt of New York, that Congress will be doing business at the same old stand about as long as usual?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose we'll be in Washington until around convention time, or perhaps a little later. You know how it is; politics warm up and we get talking 'em, and consequently we hang around later than we might otherwise."

"Do you think the Cuban legislation will take up much of the time of Congress?"

"I don't believe it will. I suppose it's an Administration pledge made to the Cuban planters to help them in the disposition of their crops, and, of course, the Administration will undoubtedly fulfill it."

"What are the prospects for financial legislation?"

"I don't know anything about it."

The Senator added: "I understand the banks are opposed to several things in the propositions now foremost. Besides, we can't do any good this year, anyway." After a long pause, he added: "I should say it is the place of the Republicans to frame legislation."

"Speaking of legislation, how about trusts?"

"Why, as to the regulating of trusts, they seem to be regulating themselves, don't they? As Brice used to say: 'They all have incorporated within them the seed of death.'"

This was supplemented by "I understand Wall Street has been turned upside down since I have been away."

"Will you take a prominent part in the campaign next year if not the nominee?"

"Why, I'll be in the battle as hard as I can be, as usual. I'll be in the ranks."

"If James K. Jones be not the head of the National Committee will you take it?"

"Oh! my, no. You remember they wanted me to take it in 1888 when Brice was Chairman, but I declined."

"But you'll be the head of the Democratic forces in Maryland?"

"Oh, I suppose so."

"Is Baltimore going to get either the Democratic or Republican National Convention for which she is making great efforts?"

"Oh, I couldn't say. They're some time away."

"But Baltimore has raised $75,000 toward that end?"

"Huh! She'll have to have more money than that. Why, she must assure the National Committee of a suitable hall, and put up more money than that and pay the expenses of the members of the committee as well. That would apply to either convention."

Senator Gorman said he attended a debate over the Chamberlain preferential tariff scheme and was greatly interested, and marveled much at the brilliancy of some of those who opposed the Colonial Secretary's plan.

"Of course, the colonies put this thing up to Mr. Chamberlain," he said. "He, of course, is the only big man in the kingdom advocating it at this time. Of course, it's more of an inquiry than anything else just now. It's a new thing, and the English people desire time to consider it."

"Suppose the plan be rejected, will it put Chamberlain down and out politically for a time?" the Senator was asked.

"Oh, I don't know. It's too new to have that kind of an issue in existence. You see, it's merely something that has been put out for discussion in a manner. It hasn't become active enough as a principle for one to rise or fall by it just yet."

"Senator, you're a farmer. Did you study farming conditions while abroad?"

"Certainly. I was much interested in European farming. They're good farmers over there, but when one comes to compare their labor and products—" The Senator shook his head, intimating that nothing could be compared to America with profit.

THE FIGHT IN MARYLAND.

"The fight is going to be pretty hot in Maryland this year, isn't it?" was asked.

"Yes, I suppose there'll be an interesting time. But I like to see it. It's best for everybody. A good old-fashioned fight where all can get out and have a swing is beneficial."

The three leading candidates for Governor on the Democratic side are Edwin Warfield, Spencer C. Jones, and L. Victor Baughman, with I. Raynor of Baltimore as more or less of a "receptive" candidate. Senator Gorman was asked which of these appeared to have the inside track.

"Can't tell, can't tell. I haven't been home in some time, you know. Both friends of mine, Warfield and Jones, and, of course, I know the others, also."

"You wouldn't care to say, of course, to which candidate you would throw your influence?"

"Why, I can't tell anything about it."

"Do you look for the disenfranchisement act to seriously injure the Democratic ticket in the legislative districts? Will there be any further legislation along that line?"

Senator Gorman answered that he expected the situation with regard to the negro voters to remain about as now for a time. Certain defects in ballots in some counties last year he declared were just as harmful to Democratic interests as to Republican.

Senator Gorman will make the fight this Fall as hard as the last, in which he regained his seat in the Senate after six years' absence, for the Legislature elected this year will have the election of Senator Gorman's colleague in their hands, who will take office in March, 1905. Senator Louis E. McComas, head of the Maryland Republican organization, will make the effort of his life to secure a majority of the legislators favorable to his re-election for the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Gov. John Walter Smith is the avowed Gorman organization candidate for the seat of McComas. If it was not an unwritten rule in Maryland that the executive should have but one term, Smith is said to be in the good graces of the Gorman organization sufficiently to receive a renomination. The Republicans sought to break the rule in 1899 by renominating Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, but he was defeated. Ex-Senator George L. Wellington, under whose leadership the Republican victory of 1895 was obtained, in which Lowndes was elected, will not figure conspicuously in the campaign. The situation is somewhat intensified by Congressman Frank C. Wachter's persistent efforts to have Mayor McLane of Baltimore declared not entitled to his office, owing to gross frauds. Wachter ran against him this Spring, after ex-Mayor Hays had been turned down by the organization, of which I. Freeman Rasin was the veteran head.

Senator Gorman sailed for Europe May 16 on the Minnehaha. He visited the Continent, but passed most of his time in England. He said he thought he had been wined and dined aplenty by the admiring Britons.

Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., who is a candidate for the Maryland Senate from Howard County; Mrs. Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., and Mr. Hills, son-in-law of the Senator, met the Maryland leader and his wife and daughter at the dock. The party intended to remain in the city during the night and go to Baltimore this morning. In a few days the Senator will go to Saratoga.

LOUIS DE FOREST ARRESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Louis De Forest, son of George B. De Forest, was arrested this afternoon for interfering with the Fire Department in the exercise of its duty.

An alarm was sounded for a slight blaze on Lee Avenue. Young De Forest, in his automobile, rushed to the scene, and stopped immediately in front of the house where the fire was located, within the fire-lines. Capt. Dawley of Engine No. 1 requested him to move the automobile, as it was in the way of the firemen. When further expostulated with the young man became saucy, and the police arrested him and took him to the station.

Mr. De Forest was advised to plead guilty to reveling and pay a small fine, but he decided to argue the matter with the policeman in charge, and again became saucy. He was finally charged with interfering with the firemen in the performance of their duty, a more serious offense, coming under the State laws, and was released on bail to appear before the police court to-morrow for a hearing.

BISHOP CLARK IN ACCIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—The Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, was thrown from his carriage in crowded Bellevue Avenue at noon to-day. While his injuries were only bruises, he had a very narrow escape when it is considered that he is ninety-four years old.

The Bishop was taking his morning drive, when his carriage got pocketed, and in trying to get out of the jam, the driver tipped the vehicle over. The Bishop was thrown on his side and shoulder.

His physician found no evidence of serious injury, but advised the Bishop to rest quietly for several days lest some ill effect appear.

JUDGE PARKER STOPS DOGFIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals had an exciting experience with fighting dogs during the past week which has been a topic for discussion in the Summer colony at Esopus ever since it occurred.

The Judge owns a finely bred bulldog, of which he is very fond. Having occasion to call on Mrs. Lyon, a wealthy New York woman, who resides near his Summer home at Esopus, he took the animal with him.

When the door of the Lyons mansion was opened the Judge's bull spied a large dog, owned by Mrs. Lyon, and in a twinkling the two were in a bloody conflict. Judge Parker, careless of his personal safety, seized his dog by the neck and tried to wrench his jaws apart. Finally pepper was thrown into the faces of the brutes, and they stopped the fight.

Judge Parker escaped injury, but his white flannel suit was streaked with blood and hair and rendered unfit for wear.

Invigorating, Comfortable, and Charming: Trips by Hudson River Day Line. Grand Scenery. Music.—Adv.

TWO BALLOTS TAKEN BUT NO POPE CHOSEN

Rumor from Conclave Says Cardinal Rampolla Leads.

TO RESUME VOTING TO-DAY

Crowds Around Sistine Chapel Watch Message from Little Smokestack, Prince Orsini Sitting Beside Beggar Woman.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The first day of the conclave has ended and no Pope has been elected. Both this morning and this afternoon all the members of the Sacred College except Cardinals Herrero y Espinosa, Cretoni, Langenieux, and Couillé, who were confined to their cells by illness, entered the Sistine Chapel, where, after the solemn ritual appointed for the occasion, they dropped their ballots in the chalice.

That these gave to no candidate the necessary forty-two votes was made known to Rome and to the world by the smoke of burning ballots which issued from the Sistine Chapel. To-morrow the Cardinals will vote again, both in the morning and afternoon, but what the chances are of their arriving at a decision before Monday none can tell. It was reported this evening that the Rampolla party was in the ascendant, but this cannot be taken as any indication of the final result, as the vote of Pope Leo's Secretary of State may be split up or given in its entirety to some other Cardinal.

Apparently reliable information which, however, it is impossible to verify, is to the effect that Cardinal Rampolla received at the first ballot this morning 20 votes, Serafino Vannutelli 12, Gotti 7, Oreglia 5, Di Pietro 4, Capecelatro 4, and Agliardi 2, the remainder being scattered. Rumor generally assigns Monday as the most likely day upon which an election will take place.

No one here seriously expected the Cardinals to select a Pontiff on the first ballot, hence this morning few of the populace were present on the Piazza of St. Peter's, though in the immediate neighborhood thereof a thousand troops and gendarmes stood idle in the shade of the colonnades. In the afternoon the sun blazed down, and St. Peter's at 4 o'clock was just as deserted as on the day Pope Leo died.

WATCHING FOR THE SIGNAL.

Soon after 4, however, crowds began to gather. First came the priests and monks of all denominations, in their queer colored cassocks, and women from the poorer parts of the city carrying or dragging children with them. By 5 o'clock several thousand persons, including many American tourists, hundreds of priests, photographers, and anxious Romans of all classes, gathered at the steps of the Basilica and along the left side of St. Peter's Square, from which points only was the Sistine Chapel visible.

Every eye was turned toward the long, narrow tin tube, with a conical top which rises crookedly from one end of the chapel. It might well be an improvised smoke outlet for a hovel instead of the world-watched beacon which alone can give the sign awaited by so many millions of people. As evening drew near the crowd increased, and Roman Princes and Princesses drove up and watched from their carriages through opera glasses the tin smokestack which glistened in the sun.

Prince Orsini, the head of the Roman nobility, who shares only with Prince Colonna the hereditary right to stand next to the Papal throne, sat on the steps of St. Peter's beside an old beggar woman. Like her, he watched intently for the smoke signal, but no smoke came. The bells of the Basilica rang out the call to vespers, but none went in. The priests, pacing the steps of St. Peter's, prayer books in hand, muttered the evening office with an ever-watchful eye on the Sistine Chapel. The suspense became intense.

Several false alarms of "There is the smoke" caused a thrill of excitement. Then came a rumor that a Pope had been elected, and many persons rushed to the Basilica in order to get good seats when the announcement should be made. The impression that a choice had been reached was heightened by the appearance on the walls of the Vatican of a few officials in full uniform as if for a great ceremony.

When 6 o'clock boomed out from the big clock of St. Peter's there was a sea of upturned faces directed in intense anticipation on the Sistine Chapel's crooked smokestack. Three minutes later came another cry of "There is the smoke."

SHOWED A FRUITLESS BALLOT.

This time it was true. From the conical top of the stack of the chapel curled out a tiny streak of smoke, so light, so faint that it was scarcely distinguishable, even against the deep blue of the cloudless Italian sky. From the crowd came a sigh of relief. Still watching with craned necks, they saw the smoke thicken and then die down, and in two minutes all trace of to-day's futile voting had vanished into air.

Slowly, and with much speculation as to what had occurred within the conclave and the likelihood of an election to-morrow, the crowds dispersed. The historic method of giving the world the only information it is supposed to get regarding the election of a Pope had served its purpose with dramatic thoroughness.

During the afternoon workmen were busy in St. Peter's, preparing the great window facing the interior of the Basilica, from which the new Pope, immediately after his election, will give his first benediction to the Catholic world.

According to the reports that reached the outer world the Cardinals all awoke early this morning to the ringing of a loud bell. Mass was said in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Oreglia, the Camerlengo. The members of the Sacred College, as humble communicants, advanced to receive the communion from his hands, and the Camerlengo subsequently made a short address on the solemn nature of the occasion. After this each Cardinal celebrated another mass, either at an altar in the Sala Ducale or in his own rooms at a movable altar prepared for the purpose. Breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and rolls, followed. This was taken privately by the Cardinals in their cells.

Then the great business of the day was

at hand. At 10 o'clock all the Cardinals assembled in the Sistine Chapel for the first ballot.

Many were the grumblings at the uncomfortable beds, the heat, the odors, and other discomforts endured, one Cardinal declaring he had not slept a wink because of the mosquitos.

Everything in the Catholic Church is symbolic. Even the baldachinos which are now raised over the Cardinals' chairs in the Sistine Chapel are a sign that each member of the Sacred College has a personal part in the sovereignty of the vacant Apostolic See, but when a Pope is elected they are removed, the new Pontiff alone remaining with this symbol of power.

FIRST VOTE TAKEN.

The Cardinals went to the Sistine Chapel accompanied by their ceremonialists carrying portfolios and papers. When Cardinal Oreglia was seated, all the others following his example, prayers were offered, after which Mgr. Cagiano, the Governor of the Conclave, called "extra omnes," thus announcing to the conclavists and prelates that they must retire and leave the Cardinals alone.

The voting papers used by their eminences are somewhat different from those of 1878, being a little longer and narrower, but the printed inscriptions are the same, the blank spaces being filled in, at the moment of voting, with the name of the voter at the top and that of the Cardinal voted for in the centre, and a Latin quotation at the bottom. Some of the Cardinals did not know how to fold their paper, which caused considerable confusion. Cardinals Oreglia, the Camerlengo, demonstrated the folding of a ballot to those near him, and they in turn showed others how it must be folded. Each ballot was sealed, with no distinguishing mark.

Each Cardinal, in turn, holding his ballot between his first finger and thumb, so that every one present could see it, advanced slowly to the altar, where a large chalice was standing, knelt and prayed briefly for guidance, and then, rising, took the following oath:

"I call God to witness, He who shall judge me, that I elect him whom I think should be elected according to God. This I promise to do also in the accessit vote."

So saying, the Cardinal dropped his ballot into the chalice, bowed before the altar, and returned to his place.

The balloting took a very long time, according to the attendant, as many of the Cardinals, owing to their advanced ages and illness, moved slowly and were obliged to have the assistance of their colleagues.

After the balloting was finished the chalice was covered, well shaken, and the ballots were publicly counted. Then, passing them into a receptacle placed on the table in the centre of the chapel, the two Cardinal Scrutinizers opened the first ballot, and then passed it to a third Cardinal, who read it out in a loud voice, and the other Cardinals noted the votes on a printed list of names with which each was provided.

As no Cardinal received the prescribed two-thirds of the votes a supplementary ballot was taken, with no better result. Consequently, at 11:20 o'clock all the ballots were burned.

BALLOTS OF THE INVALIDS.

It was said on good authority that immediately after having taken to the altar his own vote, Cardinal Oreglia showed the members of the Sacred College a small, empty box having a tiny slit in the cover. This box was locked in the presence of all the Cardinals, and the key was placed on the altar, after which the three Cardinal Scrutinizers carried the box to the apartments of the invalid Cardinals, who, after taking the prescribed oath, dropped their ballots through the slit into the box, which was taken back to the Sistine Chapel, unlocked, and the ballots deposited with those of the other Cardinals in the chalice on the altar.

The balloting in the afternoon did not differ in any way from that of the morning. From what leaked out from the conclave it does not appear that much progress has been made toward a result, although it is said, the Rampolla party remains compact, with a tendency to increase its strength.

Cardinal Cretoni, in a moment of prostration from anæmia, it is said, insisted that he wanted to leave the conclave this morning, saying that he could not remain confined any longer, but he was prevented from doing so by his colleagues, who in turn keep him company.

Several of the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See have been at the Vatican during the day, stopping at the wicket gate, but not having any communication with those in the conclave. The most interesting period at the wicket is when the postal and other communications for the Cardinals, conclavists, and the others secluded within the precincts of the conclave are received, after being examined by the Marshal and the Governor of the conclave.

The latest reports are to the effect that the condition of the Cardinals who are ill has been somewhat improved. The ruler of the conclave allows a Cardinal who is suffering from illness to leave, and even to return if he so desires.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

Large Party, Led by Father Lynch, Hope for Election of Pope During Their Stay.

ROME, Aug. 1.—A large American Catholic pilgrimage, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. J. Lynch of Niagara University, Buffalo, N. Y., has arrived here. Before leaving the United States Father Lynch received a letter from Mgr. Bisleti, Master of the Chamber at the Vatican, expressing the approval of the late Pope for the pilgrimage from the United States, and saying that Leo XIII. would be pleased to receive its members.

The pilgrimage sailed fearing the death of the Pope, the news of which was received when the Azores were reached. The pilgrimage will remain in Rome until Wednesday next, and the members express the hope that the new Pope will be elected while they are here.

WILL NOT GET TEXAS LINES.

Rock Island Meets with Hitch in Negotiations for Three Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—There is a hitch in the negotiations that have been pending for some time for the purchase by the Rock Island of a half interest in the Houston and Texas Central, the Houston, East and West Texas, and the Texas and New Orleans Railroads, the north and south lines of the Southern Pacific in Texas.

It was authoritatively stated here to-day that the deal probably will be abandoned entirely, as no money has ever been paid over and the consummation of the transaction was dependent all along upon certain legal requirements which the Southern Pacific interests have as yet been unable to comply with.

NEW COUNTERFEIT BILL FOUND.

Photographic Reproduction of a $5 Note, with Finishing Touches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A new five-dollar counterfeit has been discovered on the Fourth National Bank of Boston, check letter A, series of 1882, Tillman, Register, Morgan, Treasurer.

This note is a photographic production on ordinary bond paper, bearing a few red silk lines in imitation of the silk fibre of the genuine paper. The numbers on the note have been colored with a pen. Otherwise the note is a straight photograph.

Fatal Leap from Trolley Car.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—John Rhatican, a machinist in the employ of Mrs. Frank C. O'Reilly of North Jefferson Avenue, died in the hospital to-day from injuries received by falling from a North Jersey trolley car, soon after midnight this morning. Rhatican attempted to jump from a moving trolley at Valley Road and White Street, West Orange, when he fell on his head and fractured his skull. He leaves a widow and two children.

J. Parker Dodd Still Unconscious.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—J. Parker Dodd of Newark, who was thrown from Harry Durand's horse near Monmouth Park Wednesday evening, is still unconscious at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. To-day it was thought his condition was slightly improved, he having passed a fairly good night.

MACHEN BEGINS HIS FIGHT

Says Indictments for Postal Frauds Are Defective.

Mr. Payne, Back at Desk, Says No Wrongdoer Will Be Shielded—Result of the Grand Jury's Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Interest in the postal scandal was stimulated to-day by the resumption of his official duties by Postmaster General Payne and the making public of the indictments against A. W. Machen and those persons said to have been associated with him in conspiracies to defraud the Government.

Mr. Payne said, after a conference with Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, that the investigation could not be considered as ended, though he hoped the end was in sight, and not more than four weeks away. There would be no stop, however, he declared, until every irregularity had been ferreted out.

No one against whom any evidence can be found, asserted the Postmaster General, will be shielded by the department.

Counsel for Machen to-day filed in the Criminal Court of the District a demurrer to the former indictments. It alleges that every count in the indictments is fatally defective in that it fails to show that Machen was an officer of the Government at the time the offenses alleged were committed. Machen withdrew a plea of not guilty.

The demurrer to the indictment for bribery against Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff, in connection with Machen, also was filed. Like Machen, the Groff brothers withdrew their plea of not guilty and say that every count of the indictment is defective. The demurrer contends that the indictment does not in a legal manner charge the defendants with the commission of any offense against the United States, and that it does not charge any act or promise which is a crime or misdemeanor under any law of the United States.

United States District Attorney Beach received a telephone message from a son of John T. Cupper, Mayor of Lockhaven, Penn., saying that his father would surrender in this city on Monday.

A COMPLICATED TANGLE.

A perusal of the indictments found yesterday reveals what a complicated tangle the Inspectors have tirelessly picked apart and laid before the Grand Jury.

On Aug. 1, 1900, it is alleged, a conspiracy was entered into to award the contract for painting exclusively to Mayor Cupper. On same date Mayor Cupper caused two drafts to be drawn by the Lockhaven Safe Deposit and Trust Company on the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, for $2,265 and $207.49, payable to William C. Long, in Washington.

On Aug. 2 William C. Long deposited the same checks in the West End National Bank of Washington, and on the same date Long delivered to Machen a check for $300.

On Aug. 27 Mayor Cupper made a draft for $625 payable to William C. Long, which Long deposited in the West End Bank. On Aug. 28 Long drew $250 from the bank, and delivered a check for $200 to Machen on Aug. 30.

Cupper paid workmen 5 cents for painting posts, 15 cents for letter boxes, and 25 cents for parcel boxes. He furnished the paint, which department officials state could not have cost more than a few cents for any of the boxes. The prices which Cupper collected from the department were 25 cents for painting posts, 50 cents for letter boxes, and $1 for parcel boxes. The pretext on which Machen avoided advertising for bids and allowing competition was that aluminum paint was used and it could not be had by painters generally.

Details of the alleged conspiracy between Machen, Thomas W. McGregor, his chief clerk, and Maurice Runkle, of New York, to defraud the Government out of money in connection with the contracts for furnishing leather bookcases for delivery carriers, satchels for special delivery messengers, and canvas sacks for city carriers, are equally interesting. It is charged that although the leather bookcases were not needed, Superintendent Machen decided that they were necessary to the service.

It was stated by Fourth Assistant Bristow this afternoon that 40,000 of these leather book covers were ordered for 15,000 letter carriers, and most of the book covers are alleged to have been deposited in bins at the Busch Building, a branch building of the Post Office Department, where they remain to this day.

The indictment in the Runkle case alleges the following points:

Between July 24, 1900, and May 1, 1903, Runkle delivered 21,707 registry receipt book covers of leather, 1,400 leather satchels of special make for special delivery messengers, and 50 canvas sacks, made with leather bottoms, for use by city carriers.

Sept. 20, 1900, the alleged conspiracy was entered into whereby goods were to be furnished by Runkle at extortionate prices without competition.

Jan. 30, 1902, it is alleged, Runkle delivered to Machen $1,281.12, which was accepted. On Dec. 9, 1902, Runkle, according to the indictments, delivered to Thomas W. McGregor a check dated Dec. 10, 1902, drawn by Runkle on the Queens County Bank, branch of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, for the payment of $150 to the bearer, the bearer being Thomas W. McGregor, which was paid to McGregor the same day. On Jan. 31, 1903, Runkle delivered to McGregor a check dated Jan. 29, drawn by Runkle on the Queens County Bank of New York.

TRANSFERS OF MONEY.

The indictment which was returned against Machen, William Gordon Crawford, George E. Lorens and Martha J. Lorens brings to light the manner in which Mrs. Lorens is alleged to have acted as the "go-between" for her husband and Machen. From the testimony offered by them the indictment sets forth the following allegations:

Oct. 3, 1902—Crawford presented a bill for $15,600 for 1,600 satchels at $9.75 each.

Oct. 13—The above bill was approved and recommended by Machen to be paid.

Oct. 15—Warrant drawn on Assistant Treasurer at New York.

Oct. 20—Crawford wrote a check for The Postal Device and Lock Company upon Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, of New York City, for $5,441.25, payable to the order of George E. Lorens of Toledo, Ohio, which check Lorens deposited with the Home Savings Bank Company of Toledo, to the credit of his wife.

Oct. 23—Mrs. Martha J. Lorens indorsed "in blank" a draft dated Oct. 27, drawn by the Society for Savings in Cleveland upon the American Exchange National Bank of New York, for $600, payable to Martha J. Lorens. George E. Lorens indorsed the above draft in Toledo "payable to the order of A. W. Machen."

Oct. 30—Machen indorsed the same draft in Washington, "payable to the Union National Bank or order."

In connection with the second monetary transaction alleged under the indictment returned against Machen, Crawford, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorens the following charges are made:

Dec. 18, 1902—Crawford rendered a bill to Machen for $2,421.57 for 2,502 satchels at $9.19 each, which Machen approved.

Dec. 20—Crawford received Treasury warrant for the above amount, drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of New York in favor of the Postal Device and Lock Company.

Dec. 23—Crawford drew a check for $922.90 upon Spencer Trask & Company of New York, to the order of George E. Lorens.

Dec. 30—George E. Lorens ordered to be paid to Machen a bill of exchange drawn by the Home Savings Company of Toledo on the National City Bank of New York for $872.83.

Jan. 4, 1903—Machen indorsed the above "payable to the National Union Bank or order."

The charges set forth in the same indictment, in connection with the third alleged money transaction with the Postal Device and Lock Company, are:

Jan. 5, 1903—Crawford rendered a bill to Machen for $2,321.02 for satchels, each of which Machen indorsed "correct" and recommended that it be paid. Crawford received the warrant for same Jan. 9.

Jan. 12—Crawford drew a check on Spencer Trask & Co. for $2,321.02, payable to George E. Lorens, and on Jan. 22 George E. Lorens deposited the check with the Home Savings Bank of Toledo.

Jan. 21—Machen indorsed a check drawn by Lorens on the National Bank of Commerce of Toledo for $272.83, and presented it to the Union Savings Bank to be cashed.

In the case in which Machen, it is alleged, got a "rake-off" from purchases of satchel straps from Mrs. Emma G. Lamb of New York, the widow of George B. Lamb, with whom the original deal was made, there will be no further indictments. Mrs. Lamb's son, George B. Lamb, went a witness before the Grand Jury here and told the whole story without reserve.

MULES PROVOKE A STRIKE.

Miners Angry Because the Beasts Were Hauled Out of the Pit First.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 1.—Mine workers at the Buttonwood Colliery this morning went on strike because mules were given precedence over them in being hoisted up and down the shaft. The men have complained for some time that they were not hoisted out of the mine promptly after the close of work, that mules and timber were taken in and out and they had to wait. Last night they protested in vain and this morning remained away from work.

The mine inspector has notified the officials to get the miners out first, and it is expected that work will be resumed Monday.

DECK FITTINGS FOR FUEL.

The Barotse, Calcutta to Boston with a Million-Dollar Cargo, Ran Short of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—With three tons of coal in her bunkers and a suspicious absence of deck furnishings, the British steamship Barotse, from Calcutta, limped up the harbor late this afternoon carrying in her hold 5,000 tons of cargo valued at over $1,000,000.

The Barotse's last stop was at Algiers, where her bunkers were filled with coal. But she was buffeted by the waves for four days longer than was expected, and she ran short of coal thirty-six hours from port.

She was too far out for assistance from towboats, and Capt. Bean was compelled to tear up the deck fittings and everything wooden which was not absolutely necessary and send them to the fire room. Had she been twenty-four hours further from port her condition would have been serious.

WILL NOT HELP SON.

Father of Melrose (Mass.) Boy Arrested Here for Embezzlement Thinks Discipline Will Do Lad Good.

Special to The New York Times.

MELROSE, Mass., Aug. 1.—G. E. Gerry, father of Everett S. Gerry, the twenty-year-old youth who was arrested in New York on the charge of embezzling $2,500 from his employers, Hyde, Wheeler & Co., speaks of the case as follows:

"I hardly think I shall help him out of this scrape, even if I am able to, for I think the discipline will be a good thing for him. He has always led a very quiet life and lived at home until a month or two ago, when he said that a friend had invited him to stay at his cottage at the beach. It turns out that he never went there at all, but must have had a room in Boston. My idea is that he got in with a fast crowd of men and women, who simply bled him and encouraged him to take the money. His mother is prostrated over the affair and is confined to her bed."

The boy was well known in Melrose, and the friends of his family are deeply shocked over the affair. He was to have entered Harvard in the Fall.

LAY ROBBERIES TO WOMEN.

Two Were Seen Leaving a Looted House Early in the Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The police are searching the city for two well-dressed women who were seen leaving the house of Ernest Oltmann, at 374 South Tenth Street, at 3 o'clock this morning. The women are believed to have robbed the Oltmann residence, and are thought to have been responsible for many other thefts.

Mr. Oltmann reported that his home had been robbed of a lot of dress material. An investigation was made, with the result that a neighbor said she saw the two women leave the house about 3 o'clock, locking the door behind them.

In nearly every case where robberies have been committed in that section of the city skeleton keys have been used, making it impossible for the police to detect the thieves. The burglars have shown a preference for women's finery.

ACTORS BURY COMRADE.

Impressive Funeral of H. S. Tanner, Who Died in Phoenix, Ariz.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 1.—Impressive funeral ceremonies were conducted to-day over the body of H. S. Tanner, better known as "Harry" Tabor, an actor. Services were conducted in a Presbyterian church, and were attended by the members of a theatrical troupe which is playing a Summer engagement here. Members of the company sang appropriate music.

The circumstances surrounding Tanner's death were pathetic. He came here virtually penniless, and his arrival was not made known to the local actors until his death. It is thought that he expected to meet his old friend Joseph Wheelock, Jr., who left Phoenix unexpectedly a few days before his arrival. The actor died two days after his arrival here, and his mother, living at Albion, N. Y., was unable to save her son from a funeral at the county's expense. An actor who happened in town and who was a friend of Tanner heard of the circumstances, wired the Actors' Fund, in New York, and arranged the funeral.

STEUBEN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Democrats Nominate a Ticket and Adopt Resolution Opposing Barge Canal Appropriation.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Steuben County Democratic Convention held here to-day nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, Cassius G. Andrew of Corning; for Treasurer, Charles S. Crillier of Dansville; for Coroner, D. P. Mathewson of Bath; for Member of Assembly, William H. Gervais of Bath.

The convention adopted a resolution opposing the proposed appropriation of $101,000,000 for a barge canal.

BOY FELL OVER CLIFF'S EDGE.

When Reached by Rescuers He Asked, "Did I Cry Much?"

Special to The New York Times.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—William Stiemets of New York, the twelve-year-old son of an architect, who is at the Catskill Mountain House with his mother, last night was playing with some friends in front of the house, when he stepped over the edge of the cliff and fell twenty-five or thirty feet to a shelf below.

Several of the guests witnessed the lad's fall. The searchlight was shifted to cover the point where he lay, and several men climbed down to his rescue. He was found conscious, and his first question was: "Did I cry much?" Beyond a bad cut on the head and several bruises he was uninjured. This is the second accident that has happened on this ledge in eighty-three years.

TRICKED FRIENDS, WON BRIDE.

Scharlowsky Induced Them to Pay His Cousin's Passage from Poland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Andreas Scharlowsky played a neat trick on five of his fellow-boarders at a Polish boarding house here. He kept talking of the beauty and lovely character of his cousin in Poland until he finally persuaded them to make up a purse to pay her passage to this country. The five agreed among themselves that the one who found favor in beautiful Sofia Krzweszwicz's eyes should have her for his bride.

The young girl arrived yesterday, but was detained by the Immigration Commissioner, as she was without funds. She wept when informed that she probably would be sent back again. To-day Scharlowsky confessed to the Commissioner that he had schemed to get the girl over and that he wanted to marry her himself. Sofia was quite willing, and the Rev. Mr. Spitz immediately united them.

Exploration of Hudson Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 1.—The Canadian Government expedition organized to explore Hudson Bay in the yacht Neptune consists of forty persons, fifteen of whom are scientists. A party of twenty-five of the ship's company will remain one year, if not longer, in the region to be explored.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD

Sensational Charges in Bill Filed in Michigan.

Alleged That President Hugh Porter of New York Does Not Earn Salary of $12,000—Receiver Asked For.

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 1.—A bill of complaint was filed in the Oakland Circuit Court here to-day by attorneys representing Charles H. Stone, Elijah W. Sells, and William H. Barbour, all of New York City, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad, which is 100 miles in length, running from Pontiac north to Saginaw Bay. The court is also asked to make an order that the road be sold and the proceeds divided among the stockholders. Mr. Stone owns 4,000 shares of Pontiac, Oxford and Northern stock.

The bill of complaint makes some sensational charges against President Hugh Porter of New York. It is alleged that his salary of $12,000 a year is entirely out of proportion to the duties that he performs, and that other officers of the road also draw salaries larger than they should.

According to the bill of complaint this large salary list eats up much of the earnings that should go to the stockholders.

It is alleged that the Board of Directors was recently reduced from seven to six in the interest of President Porter and that Messrs. Sells and Barbour, who represent Mr. Stone on the board, are not allowed to have any voice in the management of the road.

The most sensational allegation in the bill is that President Porter has manipulated the finances of the road until he holds $400,000 that ought to be turned into the Treasury. The bill alleges that at one time this amount was $905,000.

An affidavit by Elijah W. Sells is made part of the bill, in which he declares, as a practical railroad man, that the line is in very bad shape and that the rolling stock is badly run down and cannot be used much longer without repairs. He also says that he was refused permission to examine the books in the general office of the company.

Judge Smith granted a temporary injunction forbidding the removal of the company's books, papers, or cash from the jurisdiction of the court, and also restraining the present management from paying President Porter his salary of $12,000. The general offices of the road are at Pontiac.

GOLD STRIKES IN ALASKA.

Returning Miners Bring Stories of Rich Finds—May Prove Second Klondike.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 1.—To-day's Alaska mails contain corroboration of two new strikes of gold in widely separated parts of Alaska. Veteran miners have arrived at Whitehorse with gold dust as evidence of the richness of placer finds made early in July by Dawson Charley and other Indians on the Fourth of July and Ruby Creeks, near the head waters of White River.

This camp is 120 miles from Whitehorse. Three creeks have been completely staked, and stampeders from Dawson, Skagway, and Whitehorse are now prospecting others. So far free gold and small nuggets have been found along all the streams from the grass roots down.

Miners are much excited, and the most conservative ones declare that a district as rich as the Klondike will be developed. Miners are reaching Whitehorse daily for provisions and then returning to begin the work of development.

The richness of the placers found on tributaries of the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska is vouched for by Harry Henderson, who made and lost a fortune a decade ago at Creede, Col. Only Henderson and four other men know the exact location of the Kuskokwim placers. He came out to purchase hydraulic machinery, which he is shipping down the Yukon and thence portaging across to Kuskokwim. Almost fabulous amounts of gold are in sight there. When Henderson left they had taken out $5,000 by hand rocking.

ORDNANCE BUREAU CONTRACTS

Twenty Disappearing Gun Carriages and Thirty Field Guns Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department to-day awarded a contract for fifteen disappearing gun carriages to the Deltrick & Harvey Company, Baltimore, at $10,871 each, and five disappearing gun carriages to the Mansfield Engineering Company, Mansfield, Ohio, at $10,250 each.

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department under the recently reached ruling apart additional funds for field artillery for the militia, has decided to construct thirty-two guns, the guns to be built at Watervliet Arsenal and the carriages at the Rock Island Arsenal.

PASSED A CONFEDERATE NOTE.

But a Score of Farmers Pursued and Captured William Grube.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 1.—William Grube purchased berries of a farmer on Market Street and gave in payment a five-dollar Confederate note.

While the farmer was examining the note Grube slipped away. He was pursued by a score of farmers, caught, and turned over to a policeman.

A charge of passing counterfeit money has been preferred against Grube.

PRICE OF TOBIES HIGHER.

Advance of $1 to $1.50 a Thousand—Widespread Demand for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—A number of toby manufacturers have served notice of an advance in price ranging from $1 to $1.50 a thousand. This will mean retailing them at from five to seven for a dime, according to the brand. It is said the increased cost of labor and the increased demand for the tobies are responsible for the higher price.

The consumption of tobies was once confined to the Pittsburg district. Now Pittsburg manufacturers are sending them all over the country. Shipments have been made to England by one manufacturer.

JEALOUS, HE DRANK CASTOR OIL.

Ardent Swain Had Heard That His Inamorata Had Strolled with Another.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—John Fleming, eighteen years old, fell in love with Margaret Ferguson, a pretty clerk in a candy booth on Mount Beacon. Jokingly some one told him to-day that Miss Ferguson was walking last night with another admirer.

Fleming procured a bottle of medicine that looked like poison and drank it. An hour later Dr. Williams, on applying a stomach pump, said it was castor oil.

Upon learning of the occurrence Miss Ferguson discarded Fleming. He will recover.

THREE BODIES FOUND IN CAR.

Men Are Crushed by Lumber Between Williamsport and Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Three men were found dead to-day in a Pennsylvania Railroad gondola car loaded with lumber. The car left Williamsport, Penn., on July 25 and arrived here to-day. The lumber was loaded on the car in two piles, one pile at each end of the car. The three men were lying in the open space between the lumber, and the theory of the railroad men is that the lumber came together while the train was on a steep grade.

The bodies were so badly crushed that they were practically unrecognizable. The men had been dead about four days. There was nothing found on the bodies to identify the victims.

"CALAMITY JANE" IS DEAD

Woman Who Became Famous as an Indian Fighter.

Wearing Men's Clothes She Served with Gens. Custer and Miles—Most Picturesque Character in the West.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 1.—The noted female character "Calamity Jane," who has been known on the Western frontier since 1870, died this afternoon at Terry, eight miles from Deadwood.

The woman requested that she be buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, at Deadwood, beside "Wild Bill" Hickok, who was murdered here in 1876.

Her name was Mrs. Jane Burk, and her last husband, much younger than she, is said to be in Denver.

A married daughter is in North Dakota, but the woman refused to give her address and referred to an estrangement.

"Calamity Jane" achieved fame as an aide to Gens. Custer and Miles in the disastrous battles with the Indians on the Western plains and as a carrier of the Government mails in those dangerous times, when men would not venture to make the trip across the prairies. Later she became notorious as the most eccentric and picturesque woman in the West.

Thousands of tourists went miles out of their way to see her, and the peculiar collection of mementos of her various and varied doings during the years when, garbed as a man and living with cowboys and soldiers, she participated in some of the most thrilling incidents of the then Wild West.

In 1865, when Jane Cannary—one of six children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cannary of Princeton, Me.—was thirteen years old, there was great excitement throughout the country owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Montana, and Mr. Cannary started overland with the horde of men infected with the "gold fever." On the five months' trip Jane developed a love for outdoor sports which by the time the family arrived in Montana had rendered her a remarkably good shot and a fearless rider. The parents died two years later and Jane grew up in the rough camps of the plainsmen in Wyoming.

In 1870, learning that Gen. Custer was at Fort Russell, Wyo., she determined to proceed thither, in high hope that she might be able to induce him to allow her to accompany him on his campaign against the Sacrip Indians in Arizona. To this time she had always worn the dress of her sex, but, fearing that Gen. Custer would be reluctant to permit her to enlist were he aware of her sex, she, after much deliberation, donned the regulation cowboy attire, and was promptly accepted as a scout, being uniformed as a soldier, and, although it was but a short time before her identity was discovered, her ability as a rider was recognized to such an extent that Gen. Custer, with only a slight reprimand for the deception, permitted her to retain her assignment as a scout.

While the campaign was a thrilling one from start to finish, "M. Cannary," as her name appeared on the muster roll, fully bore her share of the hardships and met with many adventures in the sometimes dangerous missions given her to be performed, but these she always succeeded in accomplishing in safety. Only at one time did she despair of her life, being entrapped by two Indians, but her ability as a shot served her well, and, after wounding one of the Indians, she made her escape, and, upon reporting to Gen. Custer, was warmly praised.

The outbreak was quelled, and upon returning to Fort Sanders, Wyo., in 1871, it was reported that the Nurse, Pursey Indians, in the Musselshell country, were on the warpath, and an expedition under Gens. Custer, Miles, Terry, and Crook was ordered there. It was during this campaign that she received her cognomen "Calamity Jane." Relating the circumstances thereof, she once said:

"I was serving under Capt. Egan, and while near Goose Creek, on the site of the present City of Sheridan, Wyo., after having been on a three days' skirmish, during which the company had six men killed and wounded, pounded, we were ambushed about a mile from our destination. Capt. Egan was one of the first to be shot during the engagement, and I, happening to be in close proximity to him, noticed, him reeling in his saddle. I was able to reach his side in time to prevent him from falling, and, getting him on my horse, in front of me, bore him to camp in safety."

After he had recovered, one day he laughingly christened her "Calamity Jane, the heroine of the plains," and to her death she bore that title.

When, in 1876, the Black Hills country was overrun and practically controlled by the Sioux, and Gens. Custer, Miles, and Terry started on their march to the Big Horn River, "Calamity Jane" was detailed as the bearer of important dispatches, and although the trip was one of ninety miles, the weather wet and cold, and it necessitated swimming the Platte River at Fort Fetterman, she performed her duty willingly, but contracted pneumonia and was confined in a hospital for three weeks, and, being too ill to return to her company, was granted an indefinite furlough, which in all probability saved her life, for the next year witnessed that fearful massacre in which Gen. Custer and his brave men were killed.

"Calamity Jane" next found service in the employ of the Government carrying the United States mail between Deadwood and Custer, Montana, and although the route was considered an extremely hazardous one, her reputation as an unerring marksman was such that not once did she have an opportunity to display her skill to either the Sioux or highwaymen in behalf of Uncle Sam.

While thus engaged she was present in Deadwood at the time Wild Bill, known as "Wild Bill," was assassinated by Jack McCall, a notorious desperado, and was a member of the posse that arrested and confined him in a log cabin, she having the honor of commanding him to surrender, when cornered in a butcher shop, with a meat cleaver as her sole weapon.

Her love for the army service was such that she again volunteered in the Seventh Cavalry, and helped build Fort Meade, S. D., but this sort of work was not to her liking, and in 1878 she was honorably discharged and "took up" a ranch on the Yellowstone River, near Miles City, Mont., which, however, was not a brilliant financial success. In 1884, while visiting in El Paso, Texas, she met Clinton Burke, to whom she was subsequently married, and of this marriage a daughter was born. Her husband died in 1895, after which time she returned to her Montana ranch, where she was known as the most picturesque survivor of the Indian wars. In her dotage speculators fenced in her house and charged an admission fee to tourists.

MAY DIE FROM STAB WOUND.

Injured Woman Says Her Husband Beat Her and Then Struck Her with a Knife.

Carrie Reid, thirty-four years old, of 594 Tenth Avenue, was carried from her home to Roosevelt Hospital about midnight last night with a stab wound over her heart and a badly bruised body. She told the doctor and the police that her husband, Harry, had stabbed and beaten her. He has not been found, but the police are looking for him. He is thirty-six years old, and a laborer.

Neighbors of the Reids heard quarreling in the house late last night. It seemed to become very violent after a time, and some of the people ran into the street and told Policeman Boebel of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who ran in. He found Mrs. Reid unconscious on the floor of her kitchen. Boebel hurried out again and sent for an ambulance. Dr. Miller, the accompanying surgeon, found the wound over the heart was deep, and hurried to the hospital with the unconscious woman. She was revived there and told of the quarrel. She said her husband struck her a number of times, and then in a rage struck her in the breast with a knife. The knife was not found.

Mrs. Reid's condition early this morning was serious.

Burning Barge Endangers Shipping.

An old barge moored at the foot of Thirty-second Street, South Brooklyn, caught fire last night about 10 o'clock, endangering for a time a number of ships that were berthed in the vicinity. Two alarms were turned in and the fire was subdued in half an hour. The damage to the barge was about $2,000.

Smallpox on Steamship Bremen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—United States Consul Diedrick, at Bremen, cabled the State Department to-day that a case of smallpox was detected among the passengers on the steamship Bremen on her recent trip from New York to Bremen. He adds that the family in which the disease occurred had been detained at Bremen, and every precaution taken to prevent its spread.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
Extra Dry.
Importations for six months ending June 30,
71,170 CASES.
Being greater, by far, than the importations for any previous six months.
The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

Arnheim's Great Semi-Annual Remnant Sale!

We have had some reserve woollens up in our storerooms, but the stock on our selling floor has been so tremendous all through this sale that this is the first opportunity we have had to bring them down. You will find 500 spic-span-new bolts of the finest woollens ready to be made into suits when you come tomorrow morning. More than half of them are Scotch and English fabrics. They are cloths which we bought to make up into suits that sell all the way to $40. For $15 we will tailor a suit to your measure out of any goods you fancy and make it up as thoroughly well as though you paid the full season price. If you just want coat and vest, $11. Trousers, $4.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and 9th St.

CHINESE EDITOR TORTURED.

Dowager Empress Ordered Shen Chien Beaten to Death to Terrify Other Reformers.

PEKING, Aug. 1.—A journalist of this city named Shen Chien was executed here yesterday. According to the official report of the execution, Chien was beheaded, but it became known to-night that this report was false, and that the condemned man was beaten to death in accordance with special instructions issued by the Dowager Empress, who desired to make an example of the journalists with which to terrify other reformers.

The incident is declared to be the most horrible that has occurred in China since the massacre of 1900. The killing occurred in the courtyard of the yamen of the Board of Punishment. The victim was beaten with bamboo rods for two hours, from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, the flesh on his back, arms, and legs being torn to ribbons. After life had apparently become extinct, the executioners, fearing that Chien had merely fainted and might revive, twisted a rope tightly around his neck and left the body in this condition until this morning.

No one except officials was permitted to see the prisoner after his arrest, his friends being denied an interview with him and all information regarding his condition being withheld.

The evidence at the trial was so weak that Chien probably would have been acquitted had he not boldly proclaimed his principles throughout and his willingness to die for them. He frankly admitted the charge that he had attempted to organize a rebellion at Han Kow in 1900, and boasted that he had always advocated the assassination of the Manchus, in order to rid the country of the dynasty.

Despite the precautions taken by the officials, the prisoner smuggled from his cell a farewell message in the form of a poem in which he glorified reform and exhorted his colleagues to continue the work.

Chien was thirty years old and had many friends among the foreign residents of the city, who describe him as educated and high-minded. The affair has created intense feeling in the foreign community and a strong sentiment against surrendering the Shanghai reformers to Chinese jurisdiction.

MARCUM MURDER TRIAL.

Witnesses for Prosecution Testify Against Jett and White at Cynthiana, Ky.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 1.—The second trial of Curtis Jett and Thomas White for the murder of J. B. Marcum has been continued one week, and the prosecution is still calling witnesses.

Commonwealth's Attorney Byrd has surprised all in securing the batch of persons from Breathitt County who it was thought never would testify against either of the defendants.

Among the witnesses who fled to the mountains during the trial at Jackson was Henry Freeman, and he was held in confinement here several days, until he agreed to testify. He was on the stand again today for the third time and told how Jett and White came to his saloon for whisky on the night after Marcum was shot, and talked freely about "the dog that had been killed." Freeman testified that White said: "I had to get ahead of him some way, and I did it the best way I could."

Mrs. Combs corroborated Mrs. Mary Johnson in saying that Jett had told her that Mrs. Johnson asked her who killed her brother and his reply was, "Yes, I killed your brother."

There is no prediction as to when the trial will end, as the defense is now hunting up witnesses everywhere in Breathitt County.

FINED FOR SPEEDING AUTOS.

Howard Mann, G. R. Bunnell, and Ayman Johnson Arrested at Babylon, L. I.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Howard Mann and G. R. Bunnell of New York and Ayman Johnson, a son of Bradish Johnson, a wealthy New Yorker, who has a country villa at Islip, were arrested this afternoon by Officers Mutt and Call for speeding an auto at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

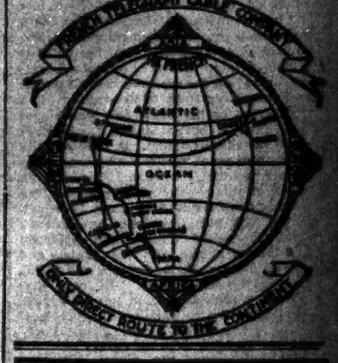
They were arraigned immediately, pleaded guilty, and were fined $10 each, which they paid, and were released.

Maria Shannon's Body Found.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The body of Maria Shannon of Williamsport, Penn., who was drowned here while bathing last Wednesday, was found floating in the inlet to-day. William Shannon, the young woman's brother, took charge of the body.

New Jersey Farmer a Suicide.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Aug. 1.—John Young, a wealthy farmer, fifty-seven years old, committed suicide in his home, in Flemington, last night. His body was found hanging to a bedpost to-day.



FIGHT HILTON EXECUTORS

Heirs Declare That Estate's Money Was Spent Improperly.

Question Salary Paid to Edward D. Harris—Want Referee to Inquire Into Executors' Conduct.

Papers were filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday by Col. Franklin Bartlett, on behalf of Col. Albert B. Hilton and wife, embodying objections to the report of Horace Russell and Edward D. Harris, executors of the will of Henry Hilton. Mr. Hilton died at Saratoga in 1899, and his will was admitted to probate in December of that year.

The objections mentioned in the document filed yesterday refer to the expenses incurred by the executors, which are declared to have been exorbitant. Surrogate Fitzgerald will be asked to appoint a referee to go over the report.

"The expenses incurred in the settlement," said Col. Bartlett last evening, "were so excessive that it was necessary to bring this action. In case the referee finds any of the charges unsound, the excess will have to be paid back by the executors."

The objections of Col. Hinton and his wife refer to one item of $20,000 counsel fees in the litigation over the estate of Henry Hilton. Another item is the payment of $20,000 to Edward D. Harris for acting as Superintendent of the Stewart Building during the settlement of the estate.

One of the provisions of the will was that during a single year the executors' fees and commissions should not exceed $5,000, and it is alleged that under a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Mr. Harris should not have acted as Superintendent of the Stewart Building while acting in his capacity of executor, and therefore his course was illegal and improper.

It is declared jewelry was sold for $8,000, and a diamond cross for $4,500, and these prices were inadequate. A steam roller was purchased for $1,575 for Woodlawn Park, at Saratoga, the Hiltons' Summer home, and it is contended that this purchase was improper, as there was already a steam roller there.

The executors sold ten cows, a bull, and a colt for $765. It is asserted that title was delayed until a time when the executors got a much smaller price than they would have received earlier. A like contention is made in the sale of a landau and brougham, which brought $530, after incurring storage fees of $287. Other minor objections are made.

The report of Mr. Russell and Mr. Harris stated that when the Hilton estate came to them it amounted to $6,249,500, of which $4,758,950 was in real estate, estimated according to the city tax assessment schedule. Debts due the estate amounting to $235,294 were collected, and $177,756 in debts of the testator were paid. Legacies of $496,333 were paid. Sale of part of the real estate netted $1,048,654, while the income of the estate during their service was $1,058,409. A balance in cash of $226,770 remained to be distributed subject to commissions and income.

NEW JERSEY'S CORPORATIONS.

Falling Off in Receipts from New Concerns' Charter Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Upon the request of the Department of Commerce in Washington, Corporation Clerk John W. Brooks of the Secretary of State's office to-day issued a statement showing that New Jersey had received in filing fees for chartering corporations $1,370,795.63 since January, 1901.

This but represents fees for chartering corporations, not the annual corporation tax, which runs into the millions annually.

The figures show that for the seven months ending Friday the State's receipts from new corporations were over $75,000 less than those received for the same time a year ago and nearly $275,000, or more than half less than the receipts for a like period in 1901, when the corporation business was at its best. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1902, the State received $294,153.67 and for a similar period in 1901 the receipts from new corporations amounted to $470,[illegible]

The table follows:

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	205	231	243
February	201	156	205
March	232	212	212
April	246	208	220
May	240	203	165
June	230	177	179
July	165	207	156
August	133	161	....
September	133	160	....
October	160	179	....
November	169	170	....
December	185	184	....
Total	2,347	2,250	1,831

The following figures show the amounts paid into the New Jersey Treasury during the last two and a half years:

January	$25,824.10	$32,201.21	$38,485.15
February	19,010.00	22,059.25	24,163.00
March	27,104.50	32,557.92	32,804.46
April	244,230.34	42,444.66	19,947.75
May	44,092.20	25,327.12	68,208.65
June	54,041.75	32,447.12	17,125.65
July	24,044.15	32,228.10	15,417.50
August	12,462.25	50,252.65	.....
September	12,381.75	23,537.20	.....
October	46,154.70	40,120.75	.....
November	98,401.00	14,257.00	.....
December	38,687.15	28,738.22	.....
Total	$637,433.67	$405,089.20	$216,368.27

KNOCKED AN OGLER DOWN.

Young Woman Then Had Him Arrested, and Promised to Appear in Court Against Him.

Apparently Miss Louise Wilson, a stenographer, living at 160 West Sixty-seventh Street, is well able to take care of herself. At any rate, that is the opinion of the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station and of S. R. Rodgers, an advertising agent, of 145 West Forty-third Street.

Miss Wilson was walking up Broadway last evening, when she says she noticed Rodgers ogling her. She took no notice of him, but hurried on. At Greeley Square she says Rodgers came up to her side, took her arm, and addressed an insulting remark to her. She shook herself free of the man and demanded that he cease his unwelcome attentions. Instead of doing so, Miss Wilson says he again took her by the arm. Then she objected forcibly. Swinging a small chatelaine bag over her head, she brought it down hard on Rodgers's head, and, getting free from his hold, hit him on the point of the jaw with her left fist. Rodgers fell to the sidewalk, as Patrolman Lavery of the West Thirtieth Street Station and several others came to the young woman's aid.

Rodgers, when he arose, was placed under arrest and taken to the station house. Miss Wilson accompanied to make the complaint. After she had formally made a charge of disorderly conduct against Rodgers, she collapsed, womanlike, and became hysterical, and had to be cared for by the matron.

Inspector Walsh, who was in the station, questioned Rodgers and the young woman. Rogers averred that the girl spoke to him first. This Miss Wilson denied. She said she was a respectable girl and lived in a respectable house. The Inspector told Rodgers that under no circumstances did he have a right to catch hold of the girl's arm. He said he knew the house in which the girl lived, and believed it to be respectable, as Miss Wilson said.

Miss Wilson promised to appear in Jefferson Market Court this morning to press the charge against Rodgers.

SHIP CITY OF AUGUSTA AFIRE.

Savannah Liner Has a $1,000 Blaze While Lying at Repair Dock.

The steamship City of Augusta of the Savannah Line, which has been in dock at the foot of East Thirteenth Street, East River, for repairs during the past two weeks, was discovered to be on fire last night at 9:30.

The fire started in the steerage, in the quarters of the pantryman, Felix Gastaveno. He had left the ship at 8 o'clock.

One of the crew discovered the blaze and notified First Officer George Munson, who ordered the hose out, manned the pumps, and had got the fire well under control when the city Fire Department men arrived on the scene. In less than half an hour the fire was out. It was confined entirely to the starboard side of the steerage, the damage being estimated by the police at $1,000.

AT ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.

"The Great Lafayette and His Own Band," the Vaudeville Feature Number.

At the opening of the St. Nicholas Summer Garden last night with a vaudeville entertainment, "The Great Lafayette and His Own Band," was the feature number of the programme. The musicians rendered popular music mostly, and thereby succeeded in pleasing the crowd that came for light amusement. But Lafayette himself had something in store for them which did not appear on the bill.

After playing "Hiawatha" and another air he began to parody the best-known conductors who have appeared in New York. As John Philip Sousa he appeared in the proper sort of wig, and in a military coat bedecked with innumerable medals, which the wearer stroked with caressing fingers, as if they were the pride of his heart. After Sousa, Creatore came in for a travesty with his bushy head and mesmerizing glance. This parody was received with great enthusiasm. Then Lafayette proceeded in the following manner:

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, throwing off Creatore's bushy wig, "I have always held the opinion that great composers should not confine themselves to music alone, but should be masters of trades that are lucrative as well as useful. Therefore, I will now endeavor to show you the waltz composer Strauss as he would be if he were a barber and a musician at the same time."

At this the barber's chair was prepared, and in walked a subject who signified his desire to be shaved. And if Lafayette, for the nonce transformed into Strauss, didn't do "stunts" with the head of that unfortunate, the lookers-on were vastly deceived. All the motions were gone through with in perfect time. Every now and then the musical barber would have a fit of anger—supposed to be typical of the musical side of his nature—and jerk ferociously at the wisps of hair on the back of his patron's head.

He stropped the razor on the man's overcoat, rubbed off the soap on his nose with the blade, disposed of the latter on his new coat sleeve, emptied the cup into his mouth, turned an apparently powerful stream of water up his nostrils, and did many other things equally silly and ridiculous until the audience, who had looked for nothing from the conductor but rather sedate music, gave itself up to fits of laughter, the size of which was in proportion to the volume of the noise.

Next to Lafayette, the one who got the most attention, or was supposed to get it, at least, was Florence Brockwell, the "daring woman bicyclist." She "looped the loop" so that the people in the large hall, or rather in the back part of the large hall, where the machinery could not be seen, gasped from very fear. To those near the stage a suspicious dark rod was visible as it swung around and kept the wheel glued to the inside of the circular track.

TO EXTEND WABASH RAILWAY.

Line from Reading to Baltimore, Thence by Gould System, It Is Said, to New York.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—From a document filed in court to-day it is understood that the Wabash Railway system will be extended from this city to Baltimore, thence to New York. This afternoon the Reading, Lancaster and Southern Railroad Company placed a mortgage of $2,800,000 on record here. There are 2,800 bonds of a par value of $1,000 each, bearing 5 per cent. interest and for forty years, to be paid in gold at maturity.

Isaac Spatz of Mohnsville is President and Sydney C. Long of Baltimore, Secretary.

The offices of the company are in Lancaster, Baltimore, and New York. The mortgage is given to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, trustee for the bondholders.

The document states that the company is to build and operate a railroad from Reading to Baltimore.

President Spatz, in speaking of the new line, said:

"It may take a little time until building operations are commenced, but we expect to start this Fall. From Reading to the vicinity of Terre Hill it will practically occupy the route of the old Reading, Lancaster and Baltimore Road. From Terre Hill a new route will be used. The road will save fifty miles from the coal regions to Baltimore."

When asked if it had any connection with or was backed by any other big company, Mr. Spatz said:

"You can say that at both Reading and in Baltimore the new line will have important connections."

From a reliable source it is said that the road will be continued to New York as a part of the Gould system.

CHECK AROUSED SUSPICION.

Clothier Concluded to Have Two Young Canadians Arrested.

George Darling, nineteen years old, and Frederick Nicholson, twenty-two years old, both of Montreal, Canada, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night as suspicious persons, the complaint being made by George S. Weiss, a clothier of 507 Sixth Avenue. The young men protested vigorously against their arrest.

Weiss says the men went into his store Saturday afternoon and ordered two suits of clothes. The suits were selected and Darling tendered a check for $100 in payment. The check was made out on the Pembroke Bank of Montreal, to the order of George Darling, signed by George S. Edwards. In some manner Weiss had his suspicions aroused.

He told the men he didn't know if he would accept the check, as he didn't know them, but if they would return in a few moments he would come to a decision. Then he called upon the police on the telephone, and Detectives Armstrong and Eaton of the West Thirtieth Street Station were sent to the store.

The two men returned at the expiration of the time set by Weiss, and were arrested on the clothing man's complaint. They were taken down to Police Headquarters for identification, but none of the detectives knew them, nor were their pictures in the Rogues' Gallery. Then they were taken back to the Tenderloin Station, and Capt. Langan, head of the Detective Bureau, sent a dispatch to Chief of Police Carpenter of Montreal, describing the two prisoners and asking if they were wanted in Montreal. Later a reply was received from Chief Carpenter, which read:

"Do not know Nicholson or Darling referred to. Cannot get information about check until Monday."

Darling said they had some ready money when they left Montreal, about ten days or so ago, besides the check. As they had used the money he had tried to get the check cashed at several places, but had not succeeded because he was not known. The two young men have been living at various hotels, the last place being the Putnam House, on Fourth Avenue. They will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Policeman Saves a Drowning Boy.

Henry Cropp, a twelve-year-old boy living at Ninety-second Street and Fourth Avenue, Fort Hamilton, was saved from drowning by Policeman McGinnis of the Fort Hamilton Station yesterday afternoon. The boy went in swimming at the foot of Ninety-second Street with his mother and two little sisters about sundown. He was caught in the undertow and had been carried probably fifty yards out, when McGinnis saw his peril and went to the rescue. Henry had gone down once when the policeman reached him and was sinking for the second time. After a hard tussle McGinnis got the lad back to the shore and summoned an ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital. After an hour's work Dr. Moore brought the boy around all right.

Passengers on the New York.

On the liner New York arrived yesterday the Vicomtesse Vilain XIV, of France. She visits Cuba every year. According to the lady the title was conferred long ago by the House of Bourbon. Mrs. James Arthur of Chicago, who owns a racing stable, was also a passenger. Ted Marks, who left some weeks ago for Ireland in search of harpists, said that he had been successful and that he expected a score of them to arrive this coming season, with two pianists and a number of Irish ballad singers.

HUSBAND AND GEMS GONE

South African Bride Left Almost Penniless in New York.

Mrs. Rachael Timbell, Who Married a Barber Against Parents' Protest, Asks Police to Find Him.

Mourning the loss of her husband and about $40,000 in money and jewels, Mrs. Rachael Timbell, left almost penniless in a strange city, has reported her sorry plight to Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau.

She arrived here from Johannesburg, South Africa, about a week ago, with her husband, William Timbell, to whom she was married six months ago. She is the daughter of wealthy parents. She met Timbell in the South African city, where he was working as a barber.

According to the wife, Timbell did not have a dollar when she met him and was in a wretched condition. She fell in love with him, however, and after a brief courtship wedded him, despite the opposition of her parents. Soon after the marriage she settled $10,000 on him, and for some time they lived happily in Johannesburg.

When they arrived here a week ago they rented a flat at 11 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The first day in their new home, however, Mrs. Timbell became ill. She says that while she was lying in bed, unable to move, Timbell asked her if she would give him $800, as he wanted to invest it in real estate, which he assured her would soon increase their fortune.

She agreed to give him the money, and upon noticing her willingness he asked her to make the amount $900, which she did. He asked her, she says, to give him a check for the amount, and she, suspecting nothing, did as he requested. He wrote out the check and she signed it.

According to the police, Timbell wrote out the check, inserting a 4 before the $900, making the amount on the face of it $4,900, and then went to the Garfield National Bank, cashed the check, returned home, and, taking his wife unawares, took her jewels, consisting of diamond necklaces and precious stones, valued at $25,000, and disappeared, leaving her with but $100, all the money she had left of her fortune. The jewels had been given to her by her parents in South Africa.

Mrs. Timbell had deposited $5,000 in the Bank of England, intending to leave that money there and not touch it. Timbell, she alleges, prevailed upon her to transfer the money to the Garfield National Bank, in this city.

When Mrs. Timbell discovered the loss of her money she reported the case to the police. She declared that Timbell had fled on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and Inspector McClusky cabled to the United States Embassy in London to have the vessel searched when it arrived at Plymouth. This was done, but yesterday a cablegram was received from the Embassy stating that no trace of the man could be found on the ship.

Inspector McClusky then sent out a general alarm for the arrest of Timbell. The larger cities of Europe were also informed of his flight, and every effort is being made to apprehend him.

Mrs. Timbell became much worse after her husband's disappearance and has been under the constant attendance of a physician. The owner of the apartments which she and Timbell rented, took compassion on her and has assured her that she will have every care.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET DAY.

No Visitors to Luncheon and Rifle Practice Varies Monotony.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt spent a quiet day. He devoted most of the morning to his correspondence. Just before noon the President, with "Teddy," Jr., and Quentin engaged in rifle practice. There were no visitors to luncheon. Later in the afternoon the President took a long drive on his favorite horse, Blenheim.

Secretary Barnes, when asked if the case of W. A. Miller, the employe of the Government Printing Office, was still before the President, replied that the case was closed so far as the President is concerned. Charges are pending against Miller, but Commissioner Proctor was instructed by President Roosevelt to take these up in the regular course of business, as any other charge would be handled, and it is most probable that the case will be disposed of by the Commissioner.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, the well-known English clergyman, will be the President's guest at Sagamore Hill on Wednesday next.

The naval yacht Sylph, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has returned to Oyster Bay to be at the disposal of the President.

MAYOR AN EYE-BAR ADVOCATE.

Expresses Regret at Aldermanic Hold-Up of Manhattan Bridge Appropriation.

Before starting on his vacation yesterday Mayor Low issued a statement in which he expressed regret at the attitude taken by the Board of Aldermen the day before, when, by a vote of 41 to 28, they defeated the $6,522,000 appropriation of the Board of Estimate for the superstructure of the new Manhattan Bridge, under the Lindenthal eye-bar cable plan. He also showed most unmistakably that he is a strong advocate of the system proposed by Commissioner Lindenthal and that he is in favor of halting all work on the bridge until the eye-bar cable system can be assured, just as the Board of Aldermen is determined to hold up all work until wire cables are substituted in the plans for the eye-bar cables.

"I am very sorry," said the Mayor, "that the Aldermen did not authorize the bond issue for the Manhattan Bridge, for their action delays a great public work which ought to be carried to completion as soon as possible. I am confident, also, that the plans prepared by Commissioner Lindenthal and approved by the commission of experts, of which the late George S. Morrison was the Chairman, are good plans and that they will make both an efficient and a beautiful bridge, more economical in construction, larger capacity considered, and more rapidly erected than any other suspension bridge that has been designed for the East River. The Aldermen, however, have acted entirely within their rights, and it now remains to begin a campaign of education."

SHOT TWO MEN IN THE STREET.

Bartender Accused of Avenging an Old Grievance with a Pistol.

Thomas Pritchard, a bartender, was locked up in the Charles Street Station last night charged with shooting James Gaffney in both legs and wounding Joseph Gallagher.

According to Pritchard, there has been bad feeling between him and Gaffney for two years past. A year ago there was a fist fight, in which Pritchard's nose was broken. The men met on Carmine Street last night, and after a few words Pritchard is said to have pulled a revolver and fired.

One bullet took effect in Gaffney's right thigh, breaking the bone; another struck his left leg, a third went wild, and a fourth struck Gallagher, who was on the other side of the street, in the calf of the leg. Pritchard ran with a crowd after him and turned into a butcher's shop, where he was found by Patrolman Begg.

"Hello, Begg," said Pritchard. "I suppose you want me. Here's my pistol."

Gaffney and Gallagher were taken to St. Vincent Hospital. Pritchard was also taken there and identified by the injured men as their assailant.

The shooting was witnessed by Pritchard's sister Jennie. The quarrel is said to have had its origin in an alleged insult to the girl by Gaffney.

INSURANCE COMPANIES QUIT.

Thirty-three Out of Forty-two Fail to Comply with New Law in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—Thirty-three mutual fire insurance companies in Texas have gone out of business within the past thirty days, as a direct result of the new law enacted by the State Legislature, requiring all such companies to file with the State Department of Insurance a complete statement of their financial condition within thirty days after the law became effective.

This period expired yesterday, and only nine companies out of the forty-two in the State complied with the provisions of the law. The other thirty-three closed their offices and suspended business.

DEMOCRATS OFF FOR SARATOGA

Many Tammany and Kings County Politicians to Spend August at the Spa.

With the present week a large number of the Tammany and Brooklyn Democratic leaders will make Saratoga Springs their headquarters for some weeks to come, because of the opening of the race meeting there, thus following their usual custom. Charles F. Murphy, Tammany's leader, will not go to the Springs for another ten days yet, but then will be there for two weeks. James Shevlin, who with Senator Patrick H. McCarren divided the leadership of the party in Kings County, with Hugh McLaughlin as a sort of leader emeritus, already is at the Springs occupying his cottage, while Senator McCarren left last night and will be in Saratoga until nearly the first of September.

All this gathering of the clans will make Saratoga Springs, as usual, the great slate-making spot for the Democrats, and to that point many aspiring candidates for offices such as Aldermen, Assemblymen, and the places outside of the main city ticket will journey during the next four weeks. Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan and his cousin, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, will go to Saratoga to-day, ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell already is there, occupying his cottage, and many others are scheduled to start to-day and to-morrow. They include Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall; J. Sergeant Cram, Chairman of the General Committee; Deputy Attorney-General Maurice D. Bloomenthal, ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen, ex-State Senator Frank O'Donnell, Treasurer of the Hall; Lewis Nixon, John W. Keller, and practically all of the district leaders.

Judge Daniel E. Finn, Aldermen Thomas F. Foley, ex-Senator John F. Ahearn, Senator Bernard F. Martin, Senator George W. Plunkitt, Senator Maurice Featherson, Senator James J. Frawley, Isaac Hopper, and Louis F. Haffen are old-timers during the Saratoga season, and they all will be there during much of the season this year, while of the Brooklyn Democratic contingent, the Springs will have a dozen or so, including ex-Senator John McCarthy, ex-Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, and ex-Assemblyman Cyrus B. Gale.

REPUBLICANS AND DEVERY.

Tammany Men Say Alderman Parsons's Action Indicates Plan to Aid the ex-Chief.

Charges that the Republicans are backing up William Stephen Devery in his campaign against Tammany Hall were freely made by members of the latter organization yesterday, the claim being that the Republicans are seeking by these means to take votes from the regular Democratic ticket this Fall.

In support of this contention they call attention to the recommendations made by Alderman Herbert Parsons for appointments as Commissioners of Deeds, and say that the men are out-and-out Deveryites. All of these men were appointed, and all live in the Ninth Assembly District, although it is customary for an Alderman to recommend for appointment to these offices men living in his own Assembly District, and Mr. Parsons's Assembly District is the Twenty-fifth, he being the Republican representative of that strong Republican district.

The reason given for not having these men named by the Aldermen of their own district is that Alderman Dowling, who represents the Ninth, is a Tammany man and a candidate at this time for the leadership of the district against both Devery and Frank J. Goodwin, and therefore unwilling to do anything for a Devery man, especially as these Commissioners are secured for the purpose of attesting the petitions being circulated by Devery in his campaign to secure the needed 7,000 names in order to be placed on the ballot as an independent candidate for Mayor. There is no salary attached to the office, but it is necessary for Devery to get the Commissioners, in order to have the signatures to the petitions properly certified.

Alderman Parsons denied last night that he had been aiding Devery in any way. "The list of names was presented to me with the request that I should present it," he said. "I know that it is customary for an Alderman to attend to the candidates from his own district, but I spoke to Alderman Dowling about these names, and there were only ten of them, and he told me it would be all right for me to ask for the appointments. I think he is perfectly satisfied with what I did. He did not wish to oppose the candidates, neither did he care to propose them."

Of the ten Commissioners appointed through the efforts of Alderman Parsons, one was Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, Devery's Assemblyman, and another Dr. William J. Stewart, who may be the Devery candidate for Alderman in the Ninth District.

MULQUEEN SAYS HE'LL WIN.

Uncertainty as to Navaho Club's Intentions in Carroll's Old District.

Joseph F. Mulqueen, the Tammany district leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, who is now fighting to retain that position against the attacks from two other sources, has completed a thorough canvass of the district, through his election district captains, and says that his position is such that he does not fear the outcome of the September primaries. The canvass, which was a most thorough affair, was completed on Friday, and the complete reports were made yesterday.

"The people who are seeking to wrest the leadership from me," said Mr. Mulqueen last night, "are industriously circulating the report that Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, is against me, because I supported John F. Carroll in the district fight last year and because I was elected executive member in Mr. Carroll's place after he had won out in the primaries and then gracefully retired because he did not wish to continue in politics and be in any way in opposition to the leaders of the organization. This is not so. After I was elected I went to Mr. Murphy and told him I had been a friend of Mr. Carroll, had supported him, and intended to stand by him. I told Mr. Murphy, however, I was an organization man, believed in the will of the majority, and that I intended to support him as long as he was the leader of Tammany Hall.

"In return to this Mr. Murphy said he would have no request for me, if I had not stood by my friends, and that he liked me for having done so. He said he was content to forget the past, and that we met on perfectly friendly terms. Mr. Murphy appointed Charles H. Knox to the Chairmanship of the Tammany Hall Law Committee, one of the most important positions in the organization, and Mr. Knox is one of my warmest supporters in the district. Furthermore, before Mr. Knox went to Europe he told the members of the Jackson Club, which is the organization of the district that is backing me up, that he was authorized to say for Mr. Murphy that the Tammany Hall leader was not in opposition to me, and that he was on friendly terms with me, and would be pleased if I were again elected executive member of the district. On that I rest.

"I am a regular Tammany man, a believer in the organization and a worker for its good. I will continue to support Mr. Murphy as long as I am the district leader and as long as he is the Tammany leader. And I am sure that Mr. Murphy is not in opposition to me or instigating the fight against me. Furthermore, I am confident of winning in the primaries."

The Osceola Club, which is the organization backing Thomas E. Rush for the leadership, has taken its stand in the fight and is making an energetic contest. Rush at this time being the only avowed candidate in opposition to Mulqueen. The third element, however, the Navaho Club, which includes the followers of Lawrence Delmour, is said to be regarded as a most important factor in the contest. Delmour has not announced any candidate for leader, but is a most bitter opponent of Rush, and his club was formed for the purpose of killing off Rush as a candidate. Whether the membership of the Navaho Club, which is considerable, will announce a third candidate, or whether it eventually will swing into line for Mulqueen, is still an open question, but Mulqueen regards the organization as more than likely to come to him in the end.

The Navaho Club people announced last night a vaudeville entertainment and reception to be held at Terrace Garden and at the Lexington Opera House Sept. 9, six days before the primaries. Both the hall and the Summer garden have been engaged for the occasion, and elaborate preparations are being made for the affair.

BOAT PULLED OUT AND LEFT EXCURSIONISTS

Connecticut Picnickers Stranded at North Beach.

Woe-Begone Merrymakers Wandering About Seeking Carfares to Their Homes—Everybody "Broke."

Three hundred excursionists of St. Joseph's Temperance Union from Waterbury, Conn., and the surrounding country, who visited North Beach yesterday on an excursion aboard one of the Iron Steamboats, were left behind, the boat, it is claimed, starting two hours ahead of time. Many were looking for help to get back home last night, and a dozen or more applied for aid at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Sergt. Maglin paid car fares till he was "broke," and Policeman Healy helped out two girls.

The excursion was one for which the country people around Waterbury had been waiting for some time. It was an all-day affair and hundreds of people boarded the Iron steamboat which reached North Beach about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It was alleged by those who asked Sergt. Maglin for help last night that the excursion was advertised to leave North Beach at 6 o'clock last evening. They claimed that for some unaccountable reason, and without any notice or previous announcement, the boat put out of the dock for home at 4 o'clock.

As the boat put out from the dock those on the beach who wanted to go back on her were dismayed by the sight. They rushed to the dock to learn what the matter was, and on being told the boat had left and that she was not to come back, they were thunderstruck, and some of the women wept. Persons who had been away from the beach began to come up, and these learned, to their dismay, that the boat had gone.

Few had more than some change with them, having brought only enough money to spend at the beach, and not many had money for car fare back to Waterbury, Ansonia, Derby, and other Connecticut towns and villages from which they had come. Those few who knew people at the beach or close by got money to go home on the cars, but the rest were wholly at a loss as to what to do.

Some began to wander about in the hope of running across some sort of luck, and those who had relatives or friends in New York started for the city.

The ferry from the beach to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street carried over a score or more excursionists last night who had been left by the steamboat. These had no money, and some asked for the nearest police station house. They were directed, and it was found their way to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

It was early in the evening when Joseph McLaughlin, Frederick Blodgett, William Burwill, and James Farrington of Waterbury entered the station and told Sergt. Maglin the story. They wanted to know what to do. Maglin went down into his pocket and handed over $6, the price of the car fares for the four young men to Waterbury. They were profuse in their thanks, and said they would return the money as soon as they got to Waterbury.

Five minutes later Jennie and Mary Anderson, fourteen and fifteen years old, of Waterbury, told the same story to the Sergeant. Policeman Healy was listening, and he pulled out $3 and gave it to the girls, who kept for boy.

Ten minutes afterward a farmer and his wife told the story, and Maglin handed over the carfare again to them. They promised to hand it back promptly, and were overjoyed to be able to get to their farm before morning.

In half an hour John Murphy, fourteen years old, and Joseph White, thirteen, of Waterbury, walked in, half scared out of their wits because they feared they would have to remain away from home all night, and did not know whether the folks would believe their story or not. The Sergeant made for his pocket again, but this time he remembered it was pay day, that the pay had not yet come up, and that he was even without his own supper money.

"By George, I'll have to see what I can do," said the Sergeant, getting up to go into his own room.

The boys were still more frightened by the move, and thinking maybe they were going to be locked up, they fled from the station house and did not return.

COMMEND KEARSARGE CREW.

Navy Department Congratulates Officers and Men on Successful Run from Portsmouth to Frenchman Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Acting Secretary Darling has sent the following letter to Capt. Hemphill, commander of the Kearsarge:

"The department has received your report of the 27th inst. of the passage of the Kearsarge from Portsmouth, England, to Frenchman Bay, Me., and congratulates you upon making such a successful run, in spite of wind, sea, fog, and ice encountered.

"The department notes with pleasure your praise of the officers and crew for their willing exertions, especially the navigator, Lieut. W. L. Pratt, and his assistant, Midshipman H. G. Wallace, and the senior engineer officer, Lieut. Commander Stokes, and all his department.

"You will communicate to them this expression of the department's commendation."

Young Violinist at Country Club.

Albert Spalding, a fourteen-year-old violinist, appeared before the members of the Country Club at Monmouth Beach, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, on the occasion of a concert given by France's picked orchestra, under the auspices of the club. He rendered a Mendelssohn concerto so skillfully as to win the plaudits of the musicians present as well as the club members. Master Spalding made such progress in his study abroad and shows such skill in his art that he has been made a professor of music by a conclave of musical professors lately convened at Bologne.

Mayor Ready for His Vacation.

Mayor Low was at his office in the City Hall yesterday for several hours, putting things in shape before taking his vacation, which begins Monday. This was the first Saturday in many months that the Mayor has been at his office, and his first act on arriving in the morning was to order all the flags displayed from their staffs, in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of John Ericsson, the inventor, whose statue was unveiled at the Battery in the afternoon, the Mayor delivering one of the addresses.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Thomas De Ford, Baltimore; W. B. Valentine, London; William R. Kerr, Chicago; S. F. Parrott, Atlanta.

HOLLAND.—R. E. Pratt, Chicago; H. P. Howell, Pittsburg; James A. Crooker, Galveston; J. Harrington Walker, Detroit.

IMPERIAL.—W. R. Whitehead, Glasgow; W. C. Shaw, Washington.

GRAND.—Major W. W. Gray, United States Army; E. C. Goodwin, Washington.

VICTORIA.—J. A. Wallace, Pittsburg; J. J. Kennedy, Manchester, England; F. W. Temple, London; W. S. Kenz, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN.—Henry Prather Fletcher, United States Legation, China; Col. L. P. Sibert, United States Army; Capt. Marriott, R. A., England; Capt. R. M. Spedden, Baltimore.

PLAZA.—James Sawyer, Milwaukee; Lee Kosy, Manchester, England.

SAVOY.—F. Thompson, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—W. G. Dunham, St. Louis; Frederick Darvill, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—J. S. Seton, Washington; V. F. Manchina, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Armour C. Anderson, Denver; R. A. Fry, London; Carl Payne, Brussels.

HOFFMAN.—Lothar Hoffman, San Paulo; George Lane, Los Angeles; G. W. Watts, Durham, N. C.; F. Asmus, Havana.

ALBEMARLE.—Senator William B. Allison, Iowa; C. A. W. Rayner, London; C. W. Benson, London.

ASTOR.—T. A. McVicar, San Antonio; Robert Adamson, Liverpool; Leonard Grimwade, Stoke-on-Trent, England.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Temperatures continue low for the season over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. They are especially low in North Dakota and East Montana, where they are 17 degrees to 22 degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains they are about normal, with fair weather. There have been local showers east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Ohio Valley and from the lake region eastward, while to the westward the weather has been fair. There will be showers Sunday in the Southern States, the central valleys, the upper lake and west portion of the lower lake region, and in the Northwest, and showers Monday in East Florida, the extreme Northwest, and possibly in east lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Temperatures will rise slowly in the Middle Atlantic States and the Northwest. They will rise be higher Monday in the central valleys and lake region.

In New England the winds will be fresh west to north; on the middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh, and south, shifting to east. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh east; on the upper lakes fresh east to southeast, and on the lower lakes fresh east.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

New England, fair Sunday and Monday, warmer in northwest portion; light to fresh west to north winds.

Eastern New York, fair Sunday, warmer in west portion Monday, fair; light to fresh winds, mostly east.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair; light to fresh east winds.

New Jersey, generally fair Sunday and Monday, warmer in interior; light to fresh east winds.

Delaware, fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh northeast to east winds.

Maryland and Virginia, fair Sunday, warmer in interior; Monday fair, warmer; light to fresh north to east winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, showers Sunday; Monday fair, warmer in interior; fresh winds, mostly northeast.

West Virginia, fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Sunday, probably showers in afternoon or evening; Monday fair and warmer; light to fresh east winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy Sunday, showers at night or Monday, except fair in southeast portion; warmer Monday; fresh east winds.

District of Columbia, fair, warmer Sunday and Monday; light east winds.

Minnesota, showers and warmer Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; fresh east to south winds.

South Dakota, showers Sunday; Monday partly cloudy and warmer.

North Dakota, showers and warmer Sunday and probably Monday.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds mostly east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.—
	1902.	1903.	1903.
6 A. M.	72	69	69
9 A. M.	71	69	69
12 M.	71	69	71
3 P. M.	76	73	71
6 P. M.	80	72	74
9 P. M.	79	74	70
12 P. M.	75	70	69
12 P. M.	75	69	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 366 feet above the level of the sea.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	69½
Corresponding date, 1902	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer registered 69 degrees at 6 A. M. and 70 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 6 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 6 P. M.

Saks & Company

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention.
Paid or Charged Purchases Delivered Free Throughout the U. S.

Announce for Monday, August 3,

A Sale of Apparel for Women

At Extraordinary Price Reductions.

COATS OF SILK OR VOILE.

Effective models in various styles of elaboration.
Formerly $22.50, $28.50 to $42.00. At $9.75

Coats of Pongee, short or three-quarter length, with lace collar or fancy embroidery.
Formerly $65.00 and $75.00. At $35.00

SHIRT WAIST SUITS

of white Lawn in two distinctive models.
Formerly $5.25 and $7.25. At $4.85

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Dress models of blue Mistral Cloth, with strappings of Taffeta Silk, made over silk drop.
Formerly $15.75. At $10.00

Skirts of white Linen, walking lengths, side plaited. At $3.95 and $4.50

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Dress or Pedestrienne of Voile or Cheviot.
Formerly $20.00 to $28.00. At $15.00
Formerly $30.00 to $45

BRITISH FISCAL CAMPAIGN IS ALREADY IN FULL SWING

Enormous Quantity of Election Literature Distributed—Liberal Unionist Association's Remarkable Impartiality—Contest Seems to Have Given New Life to Old Statesmen—Able Speech by Winston Churchill—Premier Balfour Presides at Cancer Research Fund Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—However much one may desire to escape from the discussion of the economic and fiscal policy of the British Empire, it is impossible to do so as long as one remains in England, for each week brings the nation appreciably nearer the time when the subject will demand the decision of the electors at the polls. Although the date has not yet been announced, everyone knows that an appeal to the country cannot be long delayed; consequently feverish efforts are being made to prepare for the eventful struggle. The newspapers are full of articles, speeches, and letters for and against the new proposals, while already a stupendous quantity of election literature has been issued from the headquarters of the various party organizations. Political tracts are flying about the country in unprecedented numbers. To employ a Miltonic analogy they fall "thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa." Mr. Chamberlain has issued from his Birmingham office alone considerably over 10,000,000 leaflets, proving as clear as daylight that the Empire will go to rack and ruin if his policy is not adopted.

The Liberal Unionist Association has not been allowed to be captured by the Colonial Secretary, notwithstanding his great influence in the councils of that party. The Duke of Devonshire and other powerful members of its executive committee have prevented the wholesale appropriation of its machinery, but have consented to a compromise whereby two sets of pamphlets have been drawn up. One set is marked "A," the other "B," those coming under the former category being strongly in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's plan, and those under the latter dead against it. With fine impartiality, both sets are issued from the same office, a procedure which occasions many facetious remarks by the Liberals concerning the unity of the Unionist Party.

One remarkable result of the attempt to reintroduce protection is that it has made all the old men young again. Statesmen who had been supposed to be weary of political controversy, to be anxious to rest, and to be thankful that their fighting days were over, are plunging into the fray with the ardor of youth.

HARCOURT ENTERS THE FRAY.

When Mr. Chamberlain launched his proposals upon an astonished world, Sir William Harcourt was confined to his bed by a serious illness, but reading in the papers that free trade was attacked he said, "I must be in this fight," and promptly began to recover from that moment. This week he made his reappearance in the Commons and was heartily welcomed, by none more cordially than by his old antagonist the Colonial Secretary, with whom he has broken many a lance in parliamentary jousts and tourneys of the last seventeen years.

Lord Goschen and Lord James of Hereford, like their contemporary, Sir William Harcourt, are buckling on their armor and will take the field again in the Autumn in defense of free trade, while the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, though junior to them, are still veterans in the parliamentary ranks, are displaying quite remarkable vigor and energy.

Among Mr. Chamberlain's opponents, not the least redoubtable will be John Morley, who the other day derided Mr. Chamberlain's claim to be an anxious inquirer into economic truth, saying, "Any one who approached this 'inquirer' would soon find out that he had to do with a first-class prizefighter, a most accomplished bruiser." Mr. Morley's life of Cobden is still the best biography of the apostle of free trade, and its author is not likely to leave any stone unturned to prevent a reversal of the policy of one who, he believes, laid broad and strong the foundations of Great Britain's commercial prosperity.

CHAMBERLAIN AND MORLEY.

To those who remember how very close was the friendship between Mr. Morley and Mr. Chamberlain years ago there is something almost pathetic in their present hostility. When Mr. Morley, then editor of The Fortnightly Review, opened its pages to Mr. Chamberlain, the latter was still only a provincial notability, the idol of Birmingham, "Our Joe." It was in The Fortnightly that he revealed his great abilities to a larger and more cultivated public. In his turn, when he became a Minister he drew Mr. Morley from journalism into politics, being indeed the man who started him on that Irish career which culminated in his embracing the home rule policy and ultimately converting Gladstone to his views. It was then that the political friendship of Morley and Chamberlain ended, but in the earlier days, from '74 to '80, during the Beaconsfield Parliament, they were inseparable. Many a time they might have been seen sitting together in the stalls of the theatre, returning together they walked through the solitude of the deserted streets.

Speaking of those times subsequently to a friend, Mr. Morley said, with a shade of sadness, "We were two brothers." The friend repeated the words to Mr. Chamberlain, who replied gravely, "It is true." Though each has been so long endeavoring to defeat the aims of the other, they still retain kindly recollections of the days of their early hopes and ambitions, and, while mutually disparaging in criticism, studiously refrain from personal recrimination.

Of the younger men with whom Mr. Chamberlain has to reckon, two of the most talented are Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil. Both of these representatives of free trade conservatism have greatly added to their reputation during recent debates arising out of the fiscal proposals. Mr. Churchill knows perfectly well that he would lose his seat if he adopted Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the taxation of food, but, apart from selfish considerations, he seems to be sincerely convinced of the impolicy of protection. His speech on Wednesday on the Sugar Convention bill was characterized by real eloquence, and was deservedly praised by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as raising to a height they had never yet reached the brilliant anticipations every one had formed of his future career.

Mr. Churchill charged Mr. Chamberlain with the intention to tax all kinds of food, and challenged him to contradict this. Mr. Chamberlain replied, "I cannot contradict the honorable member." Later he paid Mr. Churchill an even greater compliment than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had done, for, though he sneered at the speaker, he brought all his powers of eloquence and argumentation to bear to remove the effect which Mr. Churchill's speech had created.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who is believed to represent the views of his father, Lord Salisbury, attacks Mr. Balfour, his kinsman, almost daily for endeavoring to stifle debate on the question of the hour in the Commons when it is being discussed everywhere else.

PARTIES MUCH MIXED UP.

It will readily be understood how demoralizing to party discipline are such dissensions in the Conservative ranks. The parties, indeed, are becoming so mixed up that even those who live here and follow politics closely find the relations between them almost bewildering.

The situation reminds me of the story of Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, who had married twice, his second wife having also been previously married, there being consequently three sets of children at Fulham Palace, his Episcopal residence. Once, when an unequal battle was raging fast and furious among the miscellaneous offspring, the Bishop was disturbed in his study by the impetuous entrance of his wife. "Oh, Bishop!" she exclaimed in agonized accents, "Quick! quick! There's not a moment to lose. Your children are siding with my children and are murdering our children." Similarly, the Liberal Unionist Protectionists are siding with the Conservative Protectionists and are endeavoring to murder free trade, which was the child of both Liberals and Conservatives.

Amid all this turmoil and uproar Premier Balfour still professes to keep an open mind, but, however admirable impartiality may be in a philosopher, it is not compatible with the conditions of political life. In such a conflict as that for which the country is preparing every combatant must take a side, but at present Mr. Balfour's followers look to him in vain for light and leading.

BALFOUR SEEMS UNWORRIED.

The Premier's opponents say he has aged visibly since he became Premier. I confess I cannot agree with them. I saw him the day he succeeded Lord Salisbury and have seen him constantly since, the last occasion being on Thursday, when he presided over the first annual meeting of the Cancer Research Fund. He seemed to me to look remarkably well, and entirely free from the care and anxiety which those who like to think their political adversaries are sinking into a rapid decline assert are wearing him to a shadow. He made an eloquent appeal for financial assistance for the seekers into the cause and nature of that mysterious disease which has hitherto baffled the greatest physicians.

Mr. Balfour was supported by some of the most eminent English scientists, including the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, all the speakers expressing hopefulness that a cure will eventually be discovered for this terrible bane of mankind.

I had a conversation with Dr. Beasford, Director of the Central Laboratory, who told me he considered that the prevailing pessimism concerning the hopelessness of investigating cancer was unjustified, as the inquiry was only in its infancy. He pointed out that it would need the assistance of men engaged in many other branches of science besides medicine, and said it seemed of vital importance to get into closer touch with other bodies engaged in research work, so that collaboration might be established and overlapping in the work undertaken avoided. Understandings, he said, had been arrived at with this object with the Huntingdon Cancer Research Fund of Boston and with the German Cancer Committee, and he expressed the hope that further assistance in this great work on behalf of suffering humanity would be forthcoming from some of the scientific institutions of the United States.

THE ATLANTIC UNION.

It is to the United States that the thoughts of Englishmen turn most naturally now when any such undertaking is to be accomplished. There is a steadily growing desire for friendlier relations between Americans and Britons, which is evidenced in many little ways. For example, I attended this week the dinner at the Hotel Cecil of the Atlantic Union, which was founded by the late Sir Walter Besant expressly with the object of showing hospitality to visitors to England from across the "Herring Pond." Sir A. Conan Doyle presided and made a charming little speech, in which he spoke in the warmest terms of the kindness he had received in the United States and expressed his conviction that Americans and English had only to know each other better for their mutual respect to ripen into lasting affection. He also deplored the shortsighted judgments formerly passed on America by English writers, who did not realise what she stood for in the development of all, that is best, noblest, and most excellent in man.

Of the Atlantic Union Sir Walter Besant's daughter is Secretary, and she regards as a labor of love the work she has inherited from so worthy and distinguished a father.

PARIS VIEW OF WHISTLER

Attitude of the Art World Toward the Late Painter.

France Not Likely to Change Its Present Attitude Toward the Roman Catholic Church—Comments on the Stage.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—Whistler, who was more of a Persian than either an Englishman or an American, made so many enemies by his biting tongue and intense personality that it is not surprising that biographical notices of him, whether in the French or English press, are both few and far between, and certainly quite unworthy of the unique artistic position which he undoubtedly occupied. He made a highly characteristic remark, which has been often quoted, to an American millionaire who inquired, with a sweeping gesture, the prices of the pictures upon his studio walls.

"Twenty millions," said Whistler, and when the would-be buyer expressed the opinion that this was a little dear he replied: "These are the prices of posterity."

Posterity has not commenced in a very amiable way with respect to the memory of the great painter. Apart from a few anecdotes, scattered here and there in the French and English press, very little is said about him. The fact is that he outlived in a great measure the sensation and the self-advertisement which it was his chief joy to bring about. One of his most eminent contemporaries, W. T. Dannat, who has attained to even a higher grade in the Legion of Honor than the late Mr. Whistler, and thereby to a more thorough French recognition, has wittily compared Whistler to Otero. And he dates the decline in the public sensation produced by Whistler to the rise of Otero's star. Both were, so to speak, dancers in a particular kind of ballet, but the more violent, the more energetic, and the more vulgar of the two ended by securing, as it were, the pas over the other, a pas seul of frantic French self-advertisement and fantastic bounce. Otero's lawsuits, her public outbursts, her lengthy communications to the press, her violent assaults upon persons and personages, her paradoxical life, her astounding vigor, her equivocal age, were all essentially Whistlerian. So much so that Whistler found his occupation gone, so far, at least, as the sandwich man was concerned, with Otero attracting more and more attention from behind the footlights. This criticism may be a little severe; but there is no doubt that within the last few years, what with the growth of automobilism and the rise of Rudyard Kipling, people have attributed less weight to the whether or not of Whistlerian doctrine than ever before.

The greatest living painter to-day in France is without any question Louis Anquetin, the uncompromising master of technique, who, however intelligent and gifted an artist may be, will not allow him to be a painter unless he knows how to paint. According to him, Whistler belonged to that numerous class to whom all things beautiful are easily and exquisitely sympathetic, but who was as far from the maitrise of great workers like Rubens and Rembrandt as any of the Leightons and Tademas and Carolus Durans whom Whistler himself despised so heartily and bitterly. Although admitting the extreme intelligence of Whistler, I have never heard Anquetin say more of him than that he was a brilliant escamoteur; that is to say, one who cleverly evaded the real difficulties of painting in order to produce an impression of durability and solidity which the years will not countersign. He was an extremely clever trickster; his painting a kind of inspired thimble-rigging, in which he constantly deluded a public which he despised as to the real position of the little pea.

In Whistler's appearance and manner there was, moreover, a note of charlatanism which bore out in some measure this criticism of Anquetin's. The hair was too ringletty, the plat bord of the hat too plat, the eyes too roguishly black, the mouth too red and rotund, the nose too supple and flat-tipped, the red rosette of the Legion of Honor too ostentatious and prominent.

"Why drag in Velasquez?" is a famous reply which Whistler made to an admirer who compared him to the great Spanish portrait painter. This was brilliant enough, but on analysis it reveals precisely those qualities of the escamoteur to which Louis Anquetin refers. But he had better mots than this. "Application in art," he said on one occasion to M. Jean de Mitty, "is a necessity and not a virtue—a proof not of perfection, but of insufficient work. For work alone can efface the traces of work."

"One works, another takes pains, and a third makes haste, but is left behind," is another of his sayings.

ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSKIN.

Mrs. Alexander, the wife of J. W. Alexander, the famous American painter, tells many amusing stories of Whistler, of which I remember one. Whistler was abusing Ruskin, and one of his friends reproached him with the remark, "Why not leave the poor old man alone? He has already one leg in the grave." "Yes," said Whistler, "but it is that other leg I am after." A far wittier man than Whistler was the late Oscar Wilde, but each appreciated the other's good points, and their conversations were frequent. On one occasion Oscar Wilde was interviewed by some one on the subject of art, and was represented as saying that he and Whistler frequently discussed that question together. Oscar Wilde, annoyed at this misrepresentation of his words, telegraphed to Whistler, "Of course when we meet together we talk about ourselves." Whistler wired back, "No, we talk about me."

Whistler's first wife, whom he had introduced very widely into London society, and subsequently separated from quite suddenly, became for a brief space, at any rate, an artist's model in Paris, though she subsequently married a wealthy Frenchman. She sat, I believe, for the remarkable picture by W. T. Dannat, "La Femme Rouge," which is at the Luxembourg, and was hung, curiously enough, next to Whistler's portrait of his mother. This was a pure coincidence, and was in no way due to any suggestion on the part of the painter of "La Femme Rouge." Whistler, however, looked upon it as an intentional affront offered to himself, and never forgave it.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

In France the theory is held by many that great changes, and even something in the nature of a revolutionary upheaval, may result from the death of the Pope and as a consequence of a new Vatican policy reversing the mild measures which were pleasing to the gentle spirit of Leo XIII. There is talk of a probable disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in France and of a ranging of all French Catholics to one strong opposition to the republican regime should a new Pope of uncompromising views be elected. But as far as I have been able to gather from conversation with the Clerical leaders, there is very little hope of the French Government changing its attitude toward Catholicism whoever the next Pope may be. The difficulty which has prevented the nation from tearing itself away from the Church long ere this has been the question of ecclesiastical and national property, much of which is in common between the two.

During the past thirty years the French electorate has had an opportunity of pronouncing itself no less than six times on the subject of the role which religion should play in politics and national affairs, and its views have always been quite clear and unequivocal. All intermixture of ecclesiastical intrigues in political questions has been strongly protested against, and no changes at the Vatican can alter this situation. During this period of time certain conservative groups, with one or other pretender behind them, have sought to acquire additional strength by associating themselves with the French Clerical Party; but in reality this has never been anything more than a case of the "blind leading the blind," and both have fallen into the ditch where they are now and are likely to remain.

The election of an American Pope is discussed more from the point of curiosity than anything else, for it is practically out of the question. It is highly probable, moreover, not to say certain, that Cardinal Gibbons, with his American ideas and American methods, would, as Pope, inspire a policy tending still further to reduce the intervention of Rome in the political affairs of the world.

Georges Berr's comedy in three acts, "L'Irresolu," which was produced to-night at the Comédie Française, suffers from undue length, and though it contains some witty passages, its dramatic interest is not sufficiently strong, I fear, to secure for it a very lengthy run. Were it not so admirably acted it would hardly have borne producing at all, for it deals with the domestic misfortunes of a man who is so irresolute in both little and great things as to be an unmitigated ass, and to excite dramatic interest in the career of an ass is really outside the sphere of theatrical art.

The irresolute man, who is conceived somewhat on the same lines as "L'Etourdi" of Labiche," is unable at first to make up his mind as to the girl whom he wishes to marry, and subsequently as to whether he will sacrifice a rich but jealous mother to his wife, or a wife whom he already suspects to a cautious and affectionate mother. In the face of this problem he faints, and wife and mother make friends in the mutual sympathy provoked by their common solicitude for the prostrate donkey at their feet. Coquelin cadet plays the part of the bustling organizer of bazaars, who is at the same time a threadbare Don Juan. Le petit Fouchard, as he is called, makes love to everybody, including the wife of his irresolute friend; hence a scene of misunderstanding and jealousy, heightened by the inevitable access of irresolution, and it requires the intervention of the mother, who has begun by disinheriting her son in the belief that his wife was unfaithful, to convince the vacillating husband that his wife is really the most faithful woman in the world. This demonstration involves the putting of Coquelin cadet out of doors, a scene in which he amply maintains his comic reputation.

The curtain falls on a long-drawn sermon—a curtain lecture, one might almost call it—from the mother, who patches up everything, wearies the audience's patience, and leaves her son as irresolute as ever, though not with regard to the chief intrigue of the play. M. Claretie has struck a bold note in theatre management by introducing an interlude of real colored minstrels who play on the banjo and sing a song entitled the "Whistling Coon." This horrifies two highly respectable and eminently ridiculous old French persons—the irresolute man's uncle and aunt—on the stage, and it shocked a good many people who were not on the stage. The negroes looked a little nervous, but they spoke up their coon dialect boldly, and at least two Americans in the audience understood them sufficiently well to laugh.

ADOLPHE ADAM'S CENTENARY.

The pretty little village of Longjumeau was on 18th last Sunday in honor of the centenary of that old-world composer Adolphe Adam. Not that Adolphe Adam was in any way connected with Longjumeau in life, for it is quite possible that he never set foot in its picturesque streets, but he nevertheless earned the undying gratitude of the place by making it famous. One of the most popular of the comic operas from the pen of Adolphe Adam—after perhaps the "Roi d' Yvetot"—was the "Postillon de Longjumeau," and it is therefore not surprising that the memory of the musician has been cherished there. A bust of him by Fournier was placed in front of the Hotel de Ville some years ago, and on Sunday the occasion of his centenary was taken advantage of by the inhabitants to celebrate in his honor a charming little festival in which the countryside for miles around participated.

From an early hour in the morning the streets were filled with the country people in picturesque gala dress; the little white cottages had their windows decorated with flowers and festoons of flags. There is something about Longjumeau that rather suggests comic opera, and the gay crowds seemed quite in keeping with the background.

The ceremony of crowning the statue was fixed for 2 o'clock, and punctually at that hour, with a great cracking of whips and stamping of horses, a sensation and a surprise were caused among the waiting crowds by the appearance on the scene of the identical old diligence which, in times long since gone by, had daily made the journey from Longjumeau to Paris. It was greeted with immense enthusiasm, and, indeed, it made a brave show, for the paint had been done up, and the emblematic swallow on the panels repainted, and on the box seat, beside the coachman, sat M. Bernheim, the Inspector General of the State Theatres, who had been deputed by the Minister of Fine Arts to preside at the ceremony.

At midday, to the immense astonishment of "the Man in the Street," the ancient vehicle had pulled up behind the Opera House to fetch M. Bernheim, and that gentleman had thus traveled down by road in the way the composer himself might have done some seventy or eighty years ago. The coach, drawn by five horses, covered the distance in a little less than two hours, and its occupants were received at the grand stand, erected in the middle of the village, by the Mayor and an expectant crowd.

The Mayor opened the ball, and again the unexpected happened. As the orator enumerated the various works by Adam a young girl dressed to represent the principal character of each piece mentioned in turn stepped forward and took up a position in front of the estrade. By the time the Mayor had finished his speech a very pretty tableau vivant was offered to the eye of the spectator.

M. Bernheim then took up the parable and described the chief characteristics of the music of the period so well represented by Adam, the period of 1830, declaring it to be "essentially national," and when he had finished he crowned the bust with a garland of flowers. R. S.

Foxhall Keene Coming on the Cedric.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The White Star Line steamship Cedric, which sailed to-day for New York, had among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Charles H. Grasty, H. H. Vreeland, and James A. Gary.

To Continue Nicaraguan Legation.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Señor Corea, who has just arrived in London, says that he will return to Washington in the Autumn. President Zelaya, contrary to reports recently current, having determined to continue the Nicaraguan Legation there.

ROYAL IRISH VISIT ENDS

"Come Back to Erin," Plays the Band at Queenstown.

Important Results from Trip of King and Queen—Enthusiastic Greeting at Cork.

CORK, Aug. 1.—The firing of royal salutes and enthusiastic cheering welcomed King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the royal party on their arrival at Cork this morning on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Berehaven. The port was bright with bunting, and the whole town was well decorated, and the streets were filled with jubilant sightseers.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Cork welcomed the visitors when they landed. Their Majesties drove through the decorated streets, which were lined with troops and bluejackets, to the race course, where the King presented colors to two Irish regiments.

The Catholic Bishop of Cork was invited to assist at the ceremony of blessing the colors, most of the men being Catholics, but he refused to be associated with the Protestant Chaplain.

In the afternoon their Majesties visited the exhibition. The royal procession to the grounds was greeted everywhere with the same warmth as marked the previous functions during the King's tour. Addresses were presented by several local bodies, to which the King jointly replied, saying that his previous great interest in the welfare of Ireland had been further deepened by his present visit. He had gained a clearer insight into the conditions of Irish life, and hoped that the legislation on which Parliament was engaged would powerfully contribute to the prosperity and contentment of the Irish people. But good laws alone, he said, would not secure that end. There was need of better industrial training for the young, a keener spirit of co-operation among all classes, and the creation of new and varied sources of employment for the people.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.—Their Majesties subsequently returned to Queenstown, where they received further addresses. The King in his farewell reply said that the people could rest assured that he had the interest of Ireland at heart, which remark elicited vociferous cheering and much waving of flags and hats.

The royal visit to Ireland was thus brought to a successful close. The King and Queen are both pleased with the tour, which, it is admitted on all hands, has achieved more toward the settlement of the existing Irish grievances than legislation could hope to accomplish. When their Majesties re-embarked on the royal yacht for Cowes the strains of "Come Back to Erin" mingled with the salute of guns. The start was made at 7 o'clock in the evening.

For British Display at St. Louis.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A supplementary estimate issued this morning grants an additional $250,000 for the aid of the royal commission to the St. Louis Exposition for the period ending March 31, 1904. An explanatory note says all further contributions will be provided in the budgets of subsequent years.

NEW RUSSIAN POLICE METHODS.

Pamphlets Issued Which In Appearance Resemble Revolutionary Documents.

Advices from St. Petersburg reveal a curious reform in the Government's methods of dealing with the revolutionary movement said to be spreading among the working classes. Under the direction of M. Zubatoff, Chief of the Secret Police, pamphlets are issued and distributed secretly by his agents at gatherings of workingmen. They are printed in the same manner as revolutionary pamphlets and are evidently intended to be mistaken for the latter. The Government pamphlets deal with the arguments set forth in the revolutionary documents and demolish them one by one. For example, a recent official brochure discourages the idea of a Constitutional Government for Russia.

"Look at France!" it says. "French laborers were successful in their revolution. They shed their blood. Their children became orphans. To what end? Why, that the power might pass to the middle classes, who, under pretext of defending themselves against militant labor, took the supremacy which had been acquired by the blood of the workingmen, and then shed more blood to retain their position.

"At length, the workingmen discovered how middle-class revolutionists had deceived them, but it was too late. They could only make a demonstration and—die in the gutters of Paris. We must decline to look at these things through the eyes of our self-appointed delegates. We should recognize the fact that the Government of the Czar is always ready to meet us half way. We should realize that this benign Government even encourages the formation of labor unions, permits these unions to have representatives, provided, however, said unions and their representatives do not mix themselves up with political agitation."

"NAME FAMINE" IN DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt has sent his paper an interesting article on the "name famine" in Denmark. In no nation, he says, is the choice of the family name so limited. It very often happens that four persons unknown to each other sit down to a game of whist, and later present themselves, respectively, as Hansen. He proves this statement by quoting Dr. Krak, the compiler and publisher of the Copenhagen Wegweiser, the largest Danish street directory.

According to Dr. Krak, out of a population of 500,000 in the Danish capital, 42 per cent. end their names with "sen." Some 50,000 are named Hansen, which is used by the largest number of persons.

MOORS KILL FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Five Hundred Berabera Attack a Camel Guard and Capture the Animals.

ALGIERS, Aug. 1.—A body of about 500 Moors of the Berabera tribe recently attacked a French force of fifty native sharpshooters, who were guarding 150 camels at Sidi el Jady.

A brisk fight followed. The Berabera lost heavily, but they killed ten of the sharpshooters and two French corporals and carried off all the camels.

Gen. Haskin Ends Service in Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, who has just been retired, sailed to-day on the Morro Castle for New York. He received an enthusiastic farewell from the American officers and his many friends here. The United States Artillery Band in a Quartermaster's launch followed the ship as far as Morro Castle. Gen. Haskin has been in Cuba for four years.

Vanderbilt Turbine Yacht Sails.

BERMUDA, Aug. 1.—The steam turbine yacht Tarantula, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., which arrived here from London recently in tow of the British steamship Cayo Blanco, sailed to-day for New York.

SOCIETY NEWS FROM PARIS

Senator Lodge in the French Capital—Miss Grigsby Will Be the Guest of Lord and Lady Rothschild—Miss Paula Edwardes to Appear in "Winsome Winnie" at a Paris Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The bad weather keeps a good many people in Paris who would otherwise be at the watering places.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who is one of the American members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, has arrived here from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have arrived from Norway.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cortis of New York have left for London.

Mrs. Ronalds has arrived here and will stay in Paris for a few days previous to going to Homburg.

Mme. Juan Campano has left Contrexéville for Marienbad, where she expects to remain a month, after which she will go to Lucerne.

Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of the Exhibit Department of the St. Louis Exposition, is here.

Mrs. Ogden Armour and Miss Susanne Brittain of Chicago have left here for London and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova of New York have left Paris for Aix-les-Bains, where they will make a short visit. Later they are going to St. Moritz for a month, after which they will start for home.

Mrs. Charles D. Sprague and her daughter, Miss M. Edna Berge, will remain here for two weeks before making an extended trip through Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and England. Mrs. Sprague and Miss Berge will return to New York toward the end of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Stewart, and J. H. Smith are here.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is at the Ritz, having returned from London.

A. H. Hummel, Miss Hummel, and Mrs. Kaffenburg have left Paris for London. Mr. Hummel has obtained for the Messrs. Shubert from a prominent manager in Paris a contract by means of which Miss Paula Edwardes, the American singer, will appear at a Parisian theatre immediately on the termination of her opening season in the United States in the new operetta by Jacobowski and Paulton, "Winsome Winnie."

James K. Hackett has contracted with Pierre Wolff, author of "Le Secret de Polichinelle," for a comedy for Miss Isabel Irving.

Miss Emily Grisby of New York is staying with her mother at the Hotel Castiglione. They will leave shortly for Homburg, and after a short visit to St. Moritz Miss Grisby will be a guest of Lord and Lady Rothschild at their shooting resort near Vienna. From there she will join her mother and make a tour through Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prince of Boston, who have lived in France for a number of years, have left their Paris apartment and will pass the Summer traveling in Brittany. Mrs. Prince is a granddaughter of Rufus Choate.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago have been spending the Summer at Versailles. Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor sails this week for America, but will return here in September for the Winter.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Einstein of New York have arrived here on their way to Aix-les-Bains.

LONDON SOCIAL SENSATION

Marchioness of Headfort at Grosvenor House Ball.

Duchess of Westminster's Invitation to the ex-Chorus Girl Means That Society Will Receive Her.

In the reports in the papers of a recent ball at Grosvenor House, it was announced that the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort were among the guests. This little news item meant a good deal more than might at first appear.

It is now over two years since the young Marquis, not then of age, created an immense sensation by insisting on marrying Miss Rosie Boote, of the chorus of the Gaiety Theatre, London. Tremendous efforts were made to prevent the marriage by all Lord Headfort's relatives and friends, and even King Edward endeavored to use his influence in the same direction. The Marquis was a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards, one of the crack British Regiments, and he was informed that if he married the actress his resignation would be expected.

King Edward was greatly interested in the affair, and told Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Colonel of the First Life Guards, to do what was possible to prevent the marriage. Prince Edward wrote to Lord Headfort, pointing out that his career would be ruined if he married Miss Boote, as he could not be received by the regiment. The Marquis replied, regretting that he could not see the matter in that way, and he then sent his resignation papers to Lord Roberts.

The Commander in Chief was also apparently involved in a little plot to prevent the marriage, for, instead of accepting Lord Headfort's resignation, he ordered the Marquis to hold himself in readiness to go to South Africa on active service.

Confronted with the necessity of giving up his fiancee, at least for a time, or of resigning his commission when ordered to go and fight, the Marquis did not hesitate. He declared that the usual stigma that rests on an officer who declines active service would not rest on him, insisted on resigning, and married Miss Boote.

All the wiseacres in English society shook their heads over the "disgrace" which the young nobleman, head of an ancient house and the possessor of considerable wealth, had brought upon himself. It is likely that their predictions as to the result of the marriage would have been justified had Miss Boote been a Gaiety chorus girl of the ordinary type, but, as a matter of fact, she was a quiet, refined woman, a devout Catholic, and there was nothing against her except the fact that she did not belong to the upper classes and gained her living on the stage.

Little had been said about Lord and Lady Headfort since the marriage until a couple of weeks ago. A little over a year ago a son was born, but the speedy separation between the young couple which was so confidently predicted did not materialize. Then, a fortnight ago, London society gasped with astonishment, for it found that the Marquis and Marchioness had been invited to one of the most important balls of the season—a ball at which King Edward and Queen Alexandra had consented to be present, besides other royalties, and to which all the leaders of English aristocratic society were invited.

The Duchess of Westminster, who is a daughter of Col. Cornwallis West, has, in spite of her youth, already become a notable figure in London society, and takes as much care as any other hostess over her invitation lists. The presence of Lord and Lady Headfort at Grosvenor House could therefore mean only one thing—that London society was to receive the chorus-girl Marchioness.

The King and Queen were not present at the ball, but their non-attendance had nothing to do with the invitation to Lord and Lady Headfort. Princess Christian and other members of the royal family were there, and, so far as is known, none of the most exclusively disposed of the members of the aristocracy who had been invited stayed away. The entrance of Lord Headfort and his wife was of course the sensation of the evening, and, in spite of what must have been a most trying ordeal, Lady Headfort bore herself in a manner which every one declared to be perfect. Her gown was one of the most beautiful of all the beautiful costumes seen at the ball; her appearance is as striking as it always was, and, if anything, her manners were better than those of the grandes dames who crowded round her inquisitively.

Now that the Duchess of Westminster has received Lady Headfort, other hostesses will of course follow suit, and the ex-chorus girl will not only have the nominal but the actual position of a Marchioness. Plenty of peers have married actresses before, but English society has in almost every case ostracized both husband and wife.

GOSSIP FROM BRUSSELS

An Interesting Work on Criminology by ex-Minister Lejeune.

Memories of Pope Leo as Nuncio—As Mgr. Pecci He Was Popular in the Belgian Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—Jules Lejeune, ex-Minister of Justice, has published a highly interesting work on criminology, a subject on which he is an acknowledged authority. By means of statistics collected during the past twenty years he shows that there has been a much greater increase of crime among young men and women than among adults.

There are six times as many murders committed by young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty as by adults between thirty and thirty-five. This fact M. Lejeune attributes to the progress of alcoholism in Belgium. He strongly urges that confirmed drunkards be deprived by the State of parental control over their children. The present system of dealing with criminals he considers a relic of barbarism, and all legislators and Judges should be taught the science of criminology. He also inveighs against the prevailing system of giving all school children a uniform education without any regard to their material condition or the extent of their physical and intellectual development. A selection should be made among school children, and appropriate courses of instruction given to every category of physical beings.

Concerning the remedies to be applied to the natural born criminal, M. Lejeune draws attention to what is termed the "symbiosus." According to this system, the vicious tendencies of degenerates are canalised, so to speak, in such a manner that they may become useful members of society. Thus, for instance, a middleweight with bloodthirsty instincts would be made of use in a slaughter house, while a vagabond, who can sleep only during daylight, would be made a night watchman. M. Lejeune shows how, under certain circumstances, natural-born criminals have become great men. Consequently, the State, instead of attempting the impossible task of destroying criminal tendencies by violent means, should attempt to utilize these tendencies by giving them an altruistic aim.

The writer puts down no positive rule concerning the organs of criminality. He shows that there certainly are cases in which criminality is the result of physical degeneration, but that there are perhaps even more cases in which it is the result of accidental circumstances.

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The Pope's death recalls to mind his stay in Brussels as Papal Nuncio from 1843 to 1847. Personally, Joachim Pecci was extremely popular with all classes of society during his diplomatic mission in the Belgian capital, but from a political point of view his sojourn here was a failure. He was a great favorite with the Protestant King Leopold I., who once said to him: "I quite forget at times that Pecci is Italian; his French is so fluent that, were I not a Protestant and a German, I might be converted by the great charm of his delivery."

One day at Laeken Palace Leopold I. even said to the future Pontiff: "I often regret not to be able to be converted by you, but your theology is so alluring that I will ask the Pope to give you a Cardinal's hat."

"Oh," rejoined Pecci, "I would a hundred times rather convert your Majesty."

It was in the interpretation of the school law of 1842 that Pecci failed as a diplomat. The Government refused to accept the construction given by the Bishops, who had been prompted in the matter by the Nuncio. A bitter conflict ensued between the clergy and the Government, resulting in the Nuncio's recall.

Brussels society remembers the Pope for his keen sense of humor and for his love of whist. His favorite partner in the game was his intimate friend, Charles Layes, the novelist, who lived here from 1835 to 1850.

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The method of time computation known as the twenty-four-hour or Italian system is about to become general in the various branches of the public service throughout Belgium. Some time ago Mr. Vandenpeerboom, Minister of Railways, introduced the system into his department, following the example set by the Italian Minister of Public Works. The system, notwithstanding the widespread opposition it first met with, has proved a decided success, especially in the railway department, where its advantages have been amply proved. Any one who has traveled on the Continent knows what a hopeless conglomeration of figures is presented by an average time table.

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The old—and, one might think, threadbare—question of long or short engagements has just been revived here, thanks to the initiative of a Brussels paper, the editor of which has asked a certain number of well-known Belgians to give their opinion on this weighty subject. The controversy, thus opened, promises to be most interesting, and will show the extent of difference between the English and American term engagement and the Belgian or French "fiancailles." R. C.

FAMOUS RUINED CASTLE ON THE RHINE COLLAPSES

Rheinfels, More Than 700 Years Old, Gone—Bishop of Treves Still Bellicose in Sermons—American Pork for Germany Must Have Certificate of Microscopical Examination

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The famous ruin of the Castle of Rheinfels at St. Goar, on the Rhine, collapsed this week. It was about 700 years old.

The Castle of Rheinfels, rising 375 feet above the Rhine at the back of the little town of St. Goar, was regarded as one of the most imposing ruins on the river.

The castle was built by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen, who died in 1276, and a new Rhine-toll was established there. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. Thirty years later, when it was in the hands of a Hessian General, it was basely deserted by him, and fell into the possession of the French revolutionary army. In 1797 it was blown up, and in 1812 the ruin was sold for $500.

The ruin was bought in 1843 by Prince William of Prussia, afterward Emperor of Germany.

PORK INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

American Shipments Must Be Accompanied by Certificates of Microscopical Examination.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The question arose in connection with the new meat law as to whether American pork must be accompanied by the certificate of microscopical inspection made by the specialists of the American Government, according to the terms of the agreement of Sept. 3, 1891.

Some German inspection officers have interpreted the new law as abolishing these certificates, because in any case the meat must be inspected in Germany. Chancellor von Buelow, however, has just decided that these inspection certificates must accompany American pork, he ruling that the new law does not affect the agreement of 1891.

BISHOP OF TREVES BELLICOSE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Bishop Korum of Treves is as bellicose as ever. In an address this week he said:

"The citizens of some countries are endeavoring to rob the Catholics of liberty. It is demanded of us that we kiss our chains, remain silent, and see with bleeding hearts how drops of poison are poured into the souls of our children."

Bishop Korum is the prelate who threatened excommunication for Catholic parents who sent their children to the State schools instead of the Church schools.

Sovereigns to Attend Wedding.

DARMSTADT, Aug. 1.—A great gathering of sovereigns is expected here on the occasion of the wedding of Prince Andrew of Greece to Princess Alice of Battenberg. The Czar, Emperor William, King Edward, King Christian of Denmark, and King George of Greece have already promised to attend.

Alsace Vineyards Damaged.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Phylloxera has appeared in Alsace and is doing great damage to vineyards. Its extension to the vineyards of the Rhine is feared.

Accuses British Steamship Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The official Board of Immigration at Hamburg charges British steamship lines with inducing Russians to emigrate to America by false pretenses, telling them that they can enter the United States by sailing to Halifax.

New Rector of Berlin University.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Prof. Ferdinand von Richthofen, the famous geographer, has been elected Rector of the Berlin University.

MAY CLEAR MANCHURIA.

Russia Reported to Plan Exclusion of Foreigners for Six Years—Fortifying Near Port Arthur.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian authorities are reported to have notified the Government at Peking that Russia will prohibit foreigners from staying in Manchuria at present, but that six years hence, when Russia has restored quiet and order in Manchuria, the country will be opened to foreigners for free commerce.

PEKING, Aug. 1.—Advices from Port Arthur say that the Russian Government, as a result of the recommendations made by the recent conference there, has appropriated $6,500,000 for additional fortifications, particularly for the protection of Dalny, and that when completed there will be a continuous line of fortifications from Port Arthur to Dalny, thirty-five miles along the coast.

Yuan Shai Kai, the Viceroy of Chi-Li Province, is said to be placing large orders for arms in anticipation of the expiration of the prohibition of their importation into China, which occurs this month. He has ordered from Japan 23,000 rifles and 48 field pieces and from Germany a number of machine guns.

Two thousand soldiers from Moscow have arrived at Port Arthur and 14,000 more are reported to be en route.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES.

URUGUAY.—It is reported from Montevideo that the Secretary of State has sent a communication to the Chancery complaining of the sentence in the lawsuit brought by Casimiro Castro against a New York insurance company, as he considers the solution unjust and contrary to international law. It seems that some time ago the insurance company's lawyer brought proceedings against Castro, accusing him of insuring hopelessly sick people for large amounts and collecting the money himself. Castro brought a counter suit, and the company was condemned to a heavy indemnification for damages caused to Castro by the lawyer's suit. The Judge declared that the accusation against Castro was not proved. The company has now appealed to the superior court, alleging that its lawyer proceeded personally and without authorization to sue Castro, for which it cannot be held responsible.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Government, according to a Rio de Janeiro note, has resolved, from this month on, to impose an additional ¼ per cent. gold on all importations. The proceeds of this duty are destined to improve the capital and the harbor.

It was stated a few weeks ago that the Brazilian and Bolivian Governments had decided on an indefinite truce in regard to the Acre question, and to simply police the territory. It is reported that Gen. Vallendares, who was sent as a fiscal delegate, has just returned from Manaos to Rio de Janeiro. He states that perfect harmony exists between the Bolivian and Acrean forces. The sanitary condition, he adds, is exceedingly bad, 300 soldiers suffering from paludismus. The conference for the solution of the Acre question has been begun.

SALVADOR.—A note from San Salvador states that the Government of Salvador has reduced the duties on various disinfectants to 5 cents the kilo; a few are entirely free of duty.

Coffee planters in San Salvador express no hope for an abundant coffee crop this season.

GUATEMALA.—It is announced in the City of Guatemala that the Constitutional Assembly, convoked especially for the purpose, by amending the Constitution, has made it possible for the President to stay in office as long as he pleases.

MEXICO.—What is said to be the basis of a new industry is the discovery of a plant in Mexico from which can be produced tannic acid. This plant is called "cafia algre," or canaigre, meaning sour cane, a name given it by the Mexicans. The plant grows to a height of from fifteen inches to three feet, and has large tuberous roots like sweet potatoes, which they resemble in color. Out of these roots is made the acid used for tanning. It is of slow growth, taking five years to mature. When shipped to foreign countries the roots are thoroughly dried first. It has been found that canaigre roots contain 35 per cent. of tannic acid. The plant grows in profusion about 100 miles south of El Paso, and is also found in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

SQUADRON'S LISBON VISIT.

King Charles Inspects the Brooklyn and Toasts the President—Tells Admiral Cotton That He Will Cable His Thanks to Mr. Roosevelt.

LISBON, Aug. 1.—King Charles, in the uniform of an Admiral, the Prince Royal, Luis Philippe; the young Prince, Don Manuel, and Premier Rideiro at 2 o'clock to-day embarked at the naval dockyard on the Tagus for their visit to the American squadron. They were accompanied by the dignitaries of the royal palace and the officials of the Ministry of Marine.

Every honor was accorded to the royal and state barges as they moved out of the Tagus, both the American and Portuguese men-of-war, which were gayly dressed for the occasion, firing salutes. As the barges neared the flagship Brooklyn the band aboard played the National anthem of Portugal. The royal personages were received at the head of the ladder by Admiral Cotton, who was surrounded by his Chief of Staff, the Commanders of the other ships, and United States Minister Bryan. Files of sailors manned the gangway.

The King and his entourage made a tour of the Brooklyn. The King made a complete examination of the equipment, guns, and armor of the ship, his conversation on this subject with Admiral Cotton being interesting and cordial. The visit ended after a luncheon.

Admiral Cotton, in his remarks at the luncheon, thanked his Majesty for the honor of his visit, and said that he desired to profit by the occasion to express his great appreciation of the amiability and extreme cordiality of the reception tendered to the squadron, not only by the King, but also by all the people of Lisbon. He proposed a toast to the King, Queen, and the royal family of Portugal.

The King, in replying, said he congratulated himself that he had had the opportunity to visit the American squadron. The cordial maner in which he had been received put upon him a pleasant obligation, that of thanking President Roosevelt for the pleasure he felt at having made the acquaintance of Admiral Cotton. He would, therefore, he declared, send a telegram to President Roosevelt in which he would also thank him for the proof of American good-will shown by the visit of the squadron.

The King proposed a toast to President Roosevelt as First Magistrate of the United States, saying that to drink to President Roosevelt was to drink to the prosperity of that most powerful nation. The announcement by the King that he would send a cable dispatch to President Roosevelt was greeted with cheers.

The cruiser Chicago sailed for New York at 6:50 o'clock this evening.

GERMANY'S COLONIES AS COTTON RAISERS

Experiments of the Colonial Economic Committee—Investigations in Togo, Cameroon, Southwest Africa, and Asia Minor—Exportations Increasing.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 20.—The German Colonial Economic Committee, a semi-official body, has published a report showing the extent of cotton raising in the German possessions far away. Encouraged by the results of the industry at Togo in 1901 the committee has spent 300,000 marks in the last year for similar purposes in Cameroon, Southwest Africa, and Asia Minor.

The extension of cotton raising in Togo has been made possible by the aid received from American settlers, who served as teachers; by the establishment of cotton markets and proper ginning stations, and, finally, by a greater native yield obtained. The average yield of seed-free cotton has been 500 pounds, from an average yield of 1,600 pounds, as compared with 1,600 pounds in previous years. Ginning also has been made cheaper, and also cost of transportation, for cattle are now used to bring the bales to the coast, while the cost of ocean transportation has been lessened by reducing the volume of the bales.

The crop of cotton in Togo in 1902 amounted to double that of the previous year. New cotton fields, especially in middle and southern Togo, have been established, and a German company has been formed for the sale of the cotton produced.

Cotton experiments in German East Africa, especially in the coast districts—Tanga, Muhesa, Dares Salam, and Kilwa—and in the regions of the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Nyassa have achieved satisfactory results. Cotton raised in the northern and southern coast districts from Egyptian cotton, of which 1,000 pounds was exported, was utilized for real Egyptian cotton by the Exchange of Bremen, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and Director Stark, Chairman of the Union of Saxon spinners.

The committee has allowed the communities of Bagamoyo, Daressalam, Lindi, Morogoro, Rubiyi, Tanga, and several private planters a subsidy of 150 marks for every new acre planted with cotton, agreeing to buy every quantity of cotton at 25 pfennigs a pound for cleaned American cotton and 35 pfennigs a pound for cleaned cotton equal to the Egyptian product. Ginning machines and bale presses have been furnished to the planters free of charge. The efforts on the Victoria Nyanza are important, because in that district there are sufficient cattle for the first stage of the transportation of cotton to Germany by way of Port Florence and from there by the Uganda Railroad over Mombassa.

The committee also sent an East African planter, C. Weydig, to the Southern States of America to study the cotton trade and transportation conditions. He visited the most important cotton centres of the United States, such as Memphis, Atlanta, Tuskegee, New Orleans, San Antonio, Charleston, and Galveston. By this time he has returned to East Africa to utilize his observations in the interest of the colony.

The committee has raised necessary funds for an exploration to investigate the advantage of building a railroad between Kilwa and Lake Nyassa, which shall serve to carry traffic between the Central African lakes and at the same time to foster cotton culture in the Southern part of the colonies.

In the coast district of Cameroon cotton raised from Ecuador seeds is said to be equal to the best American product, and in the Hinterland of Cameroon an expedition led by Col. Pavel discovered large cotton fields, of which the product, however, is used only by the natives. It is hoped to export some of this cotton by way of the Niger Benue River.

According to a report of an expert, Dr. Endlich, cotton production can be increased greatly in Smyrna and in other coast districts of Asia Minor. The present production amounts to 100,000 bales. For the purpose of further production the committee has requested interested parties to establish German cotton enterprises in the colony.

The working of the German colonial cotton industry has been followed by the German textile industry with the greatest interest, and the most important spinneries of North and South Germany have carefully examined the cotton, with the result that the Colonial variety has been taxed at a higher value than originally given to it by the Bremen Cotton Exchange. Systematic working of German cotton has been made by the High School for Spinning and Weaving in Reutlingen. The report of the German Colonial Economic Committee contains samples both of Togo native, American, and Egyptian yield, and next to it, for comparison are genuine American good middling, American fully middling, and Egyptian maco good. Fabrics woven with Togo cotton in various colors also are shown. The high school reports regarding the Togo cotton:

"As regards its purity Togo cotton of the American class was equal to good middling. The staple of the fibres was somewhat unequal, and also contained abundant short, hard, and easily dusting material, which especially at carding formed lines. The fibre is strong, of yellowish feeble color, and feels rough. The bales, having the shape of American square bales, were pressed normally, the material could be well worked on a cleaning machine and separated without difficulty."

IN COLLISION WITH ICEBERG.

Steamer Hedwig, Injured in Strait of Belle Isle, Puts Back to Pictow.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 1.—The German steamer Hedwig, lumber-laden from Bathurst, N. B., bound to Manchester, England, has put back to Pictou, having been in collision with an iceberg in the Strait of Belle Isle. Some of her plates were badly dented and a hole was stove in her side, above the water line, by a fluke of the anchor. It was in a thick fog that she struck the berg. The Captain endeavored to make Sydney, but head seas interfered with his plans and he was compelled to make Pictou.

MR. CHOATE AT OXFORD.

Ambassador Says Rhodes Scholarships Will Wipe Out Provincial Spirit.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—United States Ambassador Choate delivered the inaugural address at the University Extension Summer meeting at Oxford to-day to an audience of 1,300 persons.

In the course of his address Mr. Choate said that the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, providing scholarships for American students at Oxford, would forever wipe out any provincial spirit which still existed and would establish an endless chain of intercourse and sympathy.

DENIES PROF. MOND'S DEATH.

Distinguished Chemist's Secretary Says He Is in Good Health.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A telegram received at 10 o'clock this evening at the house of Prof. Ludwig Mond, the distinguished chemist, who was reported from Rome to have died there this morning, says that Prof. Mond is in good health.

The dispatch is dated from Montreux, Switzerland, and was sent by the Professor's secretary. Prof. Mond is touring Switzerland.

SHIPS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Hamburg-American Line Gets Five New Boats for Meat and Fresh Fruit.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A telegram from London received here reports that Mr. Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, has sold five of the oldest of the company's liners—the Allemania, Rhenania, Polynesia, Polaria, and Athos—to Glasgow shipbuilders.

Mr. Ballin has acquired four of the largest and newest steamships of the English Gulf Line and fitted them with extensive cold storage plants, with a view to embarking in the meat and fresh fruit trade from South America.

A DELUGE OF PAMPHLETS.

In a recent statement C. A. Vince, the organizer of the Tariff Committee of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain's city, declared that he was issuing no less than 10,000,000 pamphlets dealing with the advantages of a protective tariff. The London Daily Mail says that the three great political organizations of the United Kingdom—the Conservative, Liberal, and Liberal Unionist Parties—will issue not less than 30,000,000 pamphlets and leaflets on the fiscal question between them. As the population of the United Kingdom is about 40,000,000, every man, woman, and child in the country will be entitled to at least one pamphlet.

It is calculated that if the leaves of these pamphlets were placed end to end they would girdle the earth. And yet the 40,000,000 will by no means represent all the campaign literature to be issued. The Tariff Reform League of London, the Liberal League, the Unionist Free Food League, the Liberal Free Trade Union, and the Cobden Club will all take an active part in the fiscal fight, which, it is now certain, will be one of the hottest political contests ever engaged in in any country. The organizations named will, it is said, issue about 20,000,000 pamphlets in the Autumn. In the event of a general election it is believed that the number of pamphlets will be multiplied several times. The Daily Mail says:

"There are 670 constituencies. Each constituency will be supplied by each of these eight organizations (the associations named and the three great parties) with an average of 100,000 pamphlets. Some will send more, some less. This makes 800,000 pamphlets per constituency. Multiply this by the number of constituencies, (670,) and we find the country deluged with 536,000,000 pamphlets. Think of it!"

Several large printing firms in Birmingham are already working at full pressure. The Tariff Committee has rented a large warehouse for no other purpose than the storing of the pamphlets before distribution.

The Government printers, Eyre & Spottiswoode, have already felt the effects of the campaign. Government publications have to be paid for, but small leaflets are sold for as little as a penny, and when such a leaflet contains information which the champions of free trade or the champions of protection regard as valuable of course they order large quantities for free distribution.

FRENCH CANADIAN STAGE

Catholic Church's Rigorous Censorship of Plays.

Fresh Fields in Montreal for "The Two Orphans," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "East Lynne."

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—There are two centres of the French stage in America, Montreal and New Orleans. The former is the American home of the French theatre, the latter of the French opera. Curiously enough, while New Orleans always maintains an admirably appointed French opera, it has not been able to keep up a permanent French theatrical stock company. Montreal, on the other hand, while it has one excellent French stock company, giving theatrical performances throughout a long season, and several less important French stock companies, is unable to maintain a permanent French opera.

Quebec, a city of about 85,000 inhabitants, of whom more than 83,000 are French, has had no theatre for two seasons, and, ordinarily, does not maintain a French stock company.

In both Montreal and Quebec the Catholic Church has a strong influence upon the French stage. No theatre can keep on the boards a piece which the Church disapproves, and if need be the Archbishop denounces in a pastoral letter any play which the managers are slow at removing after a gentler hint.

A French opera company from Paris once came to Montreal with intent to produce an opera that had been played all over Europe and the United States, but when the opera was submitted to the clerical authorities it was disapproved, and the company made no attempt to produce it. A production in the face of the disapproval of the Church would have meant thin houses and loss of money, for of Montreal's population of about 350,000 nearly two-thirds of her people are French, and few of the French population would attend an opera against which the Church had issued its edict of disapproval.

This limitation makes the French stage of Montreal singularly clean and decorous. No civil censor could exercise half so strict a supervision of theatrical morals as is exercised by the authorities of the Church. The theatre therefore turns to innocent melodrama, the revue, Shakespeare now and then, and, occasionally, old-fashioned high comedy.

The French Canadians have not produced great actors, and consequently the companies are largely made up of Parisians or provincials from the mother country. A Gascon is the leading man of the city stock company. He plays quite as well in English as in French, but he chooses to play in his native tongue, and he has trained his company to excellent acting in accordance with the best French traditions. This conservation of French traditions gives the theatre a quaint effect to persons accustomed only to the English stage. The prompter's box is a shell immediately over the head of the orchestra leader. A soliloquy is spoken from the front of the stage, while the speaker looks at the audience—not at the floor or the ceiling—with his finger on his forehead.

It is the business of the leading man to provide plays for his company, and this he does largely by the simple process of translation. He commonly chooses English melodramas of which the copyright has expired. Sometimes these plays were originally taken from the French, as in the case of "The Two Orphans," but he prefers to translate from the English version.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" as "La Cabane de l'Oncle Tom" is absolutely fresh to a French Canadian audience, and "East Lynne" is a new thing. In fact the Gascon translator has discovered a fresh field for plays that have called forth gallons of tears from thousands of audiences in the United States.

This theatre has given "Hamlet" in a fair French translation, presumably not of the Gascon, and has presented a curious version of "The Merchant of Venice," not from Shakespeare, though billed as such, but from Italian sources. In this play the interest centres about the illegitimate son of Shylock, and there is no Portia.

All of the French theatres at Montreal are small, and some of them are recent developments from small music halls. At least one began behind a barroom. The prices at all are low, and the audience is almost entirely French. Night after night there are tears and applause for the old melodramas, or laughter for the revue with its abundant local hits.

Mammas, safe in the assurance that the play has satisfied the severe requirements of the Church, are content that their children shall attend the theatre.

Nothing better illustrates the dual character of Montreal society than the fact that the English-speaking theatres are rarely visited by the French, and that a really excellent French stock company can play night after night to an audience almost exclusively of French.

One event, however, brings the well-to-do of both races together in the same theatre—the coming of a great French star. All such play in one of the English-speaking theatres, and the week of their engagement is a distinguished social occasion. Night after night the theatre is packed, at good prices, with both English and French. Not one of the French-speaking theatres could hold the crowd. Possibly the Archbishop's disapproval would keep away the French portion of the audience from some plays, but the Church has small influence over the English theatres in Montreal.

Summer amusements in Montreal have a short season, and the attempt of the city to take on the air of a gay Summer capital is not very successful. The open air places of amusement are cool at night with a keen wind from the river. French associations of one kind or another, often in some way related to the Church, provide occasional entertainments to large crowds. The stage performance is an olio in which nothing risky is permitted, but the crowd on the outskirts openly puts money on a host of little gambling devices, and it is explained to those who marvel at the unconcealed character of these affairs that the concession belongs to the Gray Nuns. It is all accepted quite as a matter of course by the French—the severely censored stage, and the amusing little gambling contrivances to angle pennies, dimes, and larger coins from the pockets of good natured Frenchmen.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

THE Russian Government has at length accepted the project for a bridge connecting the Crimean Peninsula with the Caucasus, which shall span the Straits of Yenikalé near Kertch. The distance across the straits at that point is 2½ versts, or about 7,875 feet. The enterprise is in the hands of a private Russian syndicate, whose expert engineer, M. Khodorovski, estimates that the structure will cost 6,000,000 roubles, and will take five or six years in building. When the Yenikalé Bridge is completed the passenger traffic by the existing express between Moscow and Sebastopol will be diverted at Djankoi, proceeding thence via Feodosia and Kertch to Vladikavkas. The Russian Government gives preferential consideration to all railway projects designed to bring the country into more immediate touch with Persia and Central Asia.

With Lieuts. Col. de Lounay and M. Boissele, respectively, as President and Vice President, there has been formed in France a new stamp collectors' club, with the title Fédération Philatelique de France. The club will occupy the premises formerly inhabited by the Grand Cercle Républicain, at the corner of Rue de Grammont, Paris, and will hold exhibitens and an annual philatlic salon, at which some of the owners of the most valuable known collections have promised to show their rarest stamps.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, M. Laveran held out hopes of getting an antitoxic serum for the malady of sleep, which affects negroes of equatorial Africa. It is, he believes, due to the blood swarming with trypanosomes, and as an antitoxic serum for trypanosomes can be obtained from human blood, it is possible that another can be got from animal blood.

The Legislative Council at Nicosia, in Cyprus, recently passed a resolution to the effect that if England should evacuate the island, the latter would be placed under Turkish control. When the news of the resolution reached Limassol a great demonstration was held condemning the votes and cheering for union with Greece. A deputation followed by a multitude singing the Greek national anthem and waving Greek flags immediately awaited upon the British Commissioner, while the bells of the Greek churches were set ringing. The Commissioner informed the people that, so far as he knew, Great Britain had no intention of surrendering her domininon over the island.

It is a notorious fact that the worst-fitting uniforms worn by any first-rate power are those which cover the bodies of the soldiers of France. Unfortunately, the new uniform which is about to be adopted has other objections. La Presse of Paris says: "The Ministry seems to have overlooked the most important attribute of all for a uniform prestige. Every soldier must be proud of his uniform. The fine clothing causes them to go at their work with greater pride and greater spirit. In depriving our soldiers of their red trousers, Gen. André has deprived them almost of their 'raison d'être.' To deprive the army of its distinctive signs is to show that he wishes to attack it in its vital principle." Those who have ever seen the sack-like trousers of the "Pioupiou" will appreciate this criticism.

Le Temps of Paris states, on the authority of a correspondent in St. Petersburg, that the Czar is suffering from a bad form of nervous depression, which is causing considerable anxiety at the Court. It is declared that in his efforts to keep his hand on the Government his Majesty had involved himself in a mass of detail which his state of health did not fit him to master. It is added that he has been induced by his physicians to rest from his labors, and, should he be sufficiently improved, he will visit England the last week in August.

In answer to the question as to the census of the student population of the Latin Quarter of Paris, a correspondent writes that as far as registrations at the various schools show, there are at present 11,647 students in Paris, of whom 400 are women. Half of the total, it is asserted, dwell in the Quarter. The 11,000 odd may be thus divided, according to subject of their study, (or neglect, adds the writer:) Protestant theology, 30; law, 3,686; medicine, 3,917; science, 1,273; literature, 1,697; pharmacy, 1,401. The proportion of female to male students is largest among students of literature. Less than 500 of the whole 11,647 are foreigners.

The hamlet of Barbizon, France, so well known in the artistic world since the days of Corot and Millet, has had its celebrity officially recognized by being elevated into a distinct commune by the Council of State. Thanks to its new status, the artistic population of the little place will be able very largely to manage their own affairs and not b e under the municipal rule of neighboring villages.

In rendering his verdict on the death of a three-months' old child, the Coroner of the Wandsworth District, of London, stated that the child had died from convulsions brought on by eating crackers. He said that the record of his and other Coroners' courts showed that 90 per cent. of the children who died in convulsions had been afflicted from the same cause.

The Municipal Council of Paris has ordered the establishment of a Bureau of Scientific and Educational Information for the use of foreigners, to maintain which a subvention has been offered to the University of Paris. The bureau will place its services at the disposal not merely of foreign medical and engineering students, but of all engaged in any branch of physical science. Facilities will be extended them for obtaining free access to hospitals, laboratories, museums, statistical departments, &c.

A homeless horse in Paris the other day ate up several hundred francs' worth of new hats. It seems that a hatter of the Boulevard de Belleville adorned his premises with Panama hats. He left the shop for a little while, and when he returned found a horse busily eating away and seemingly enjoying these "creations" in straw. The Panamas had already disappeared down his throat. The animal, it is thought, had probably been starved and had escaped from a neighboring stable. He was sent to the pound.

The question of the clearing and beautifying of the Champ de Mars, Paris, has now, according to a Parisian newspaper, entered into quite an active phase. Plans have been adopted by which a line of buildings will be erected on each side, at right angles to the Seine. The centre will be laid out as a public garden, with alleys running in parallel and diagonal directions. It is stipulated that no permanent building is to be erected at any point of the garden.

From recent advices from France, showing the way in which cases of fast automobile driving are looked into, it is evident that the Juges de Paix, like certain American municipal Judges in regard to cases of adulterated milk, take the evidence submitted by the police as sufficient to convict. Recently M. Roux was arrested for fast driving. He proved that his machine could not possibly make more than forty-eight or fifty kilometers an hour. Nevertheless, the gendarme swore that he had seen M. Roux drive at the rate of ninety kilometers an hour. The Juge de Paix then remarked that in justice the testimony of a gendarme was accepted; that he had estimated the speed at which the prisoner was proceeding at ninety kilometers; his testimony was sufficient, absolute, and without contestation, to condemn M. Roux, and no proof to the contrary could be accepted by him.

It is reported from Paris that the Ministers of the Interior and Public Works have granted the request of the Association Générale Automobile to place on all the roads of France a number of signposts, visible from a considerable distance, indicating the nature of any obstacles, &c., which might be a source of danger to automobilists. These signs will have a distinct shape and color, and will be entirely different from those put up by the Touring Club.

A Museum of Science and Art is shortly to be established in Munich. The President of the Bavarian Society of German Engineers, Councilor Oscar von Miller, has succeeded in interesting the Bavarian Government as well as representatives of science and industry in the scheme. The Prince Regent has offered to place the rooms of the old National Museum at the disposal of the committee. Large donations, including the sum of 100,000 marks from Commercial Councilor Krause, have already been made toward the capital expenses.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

M. de Witte May Become Imperial Chancellor—The Real Creator of the Czar's Disarmament Movement—How China Outgenerals Great Britain in Thibet.

Changes Imminent in Russia's Cabinet. For several weeks there have been rumors in Russian official circles that important changes would shortly be made in the personnel of that group of bureaus which foreigness style "Cabinet" or "Ministry," but which in reality is the legislative, executive, and judicial department of the Russian Institution. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin announces on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent that the present so-called Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, will presently be appointed Premier, or Imperial Chancellor, an office left vacant some time ago by the death of Prince Gortchakoff, and that the former will be succeeded in the Ministry of Finance by M. Sukhomlinoff, who has the reputation of being an excellent lawyer and was formerly Chief District Attorney at Odessa.

Aside from the name of the Czar, that of M. de Witte is probably the most familiar to readers of Russian cable dispatches, where the paragraph concerning him usually begins with: "The Russian Finance Minister has succeeded in floating a new loan," &c. But any one who has patience to look through the 600-odd pages of Russia's financial report published every January in the French language will readily understand that M. de Witte does other things besides borrowing money for the Institution. Of course, his greatest achievement was the successful financiering of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and his next will undoubtedly be his ability to keep the Russian Institution from bankruptcy until the railway and other industrial schemes in the Far East, which Russia has in hand, shall become paying investments.

Dutch by extraction, M. de Witte began life as a petty official on the Russian Southwestern Railway. He resembles very much, in manner of attending to the duties of his office, Prince Khilkoff, who is the Minister of the Ways and Means of Transportation, and who is said to take pride in his American education, the practical part of which was gained at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. As has been said, the financial position of Russia is elaborately set forth every January, and, according to a statement made by M. de Witte the other day, his policy "is above board and needs only to be understood in order to be appreciated, for it makes for peace, thrift, and prosperity, and so closely are the interests of the civilized States of the world now interwoven with each other that the well-being of one reacts beneficially on that of all, just as a war or a financial crisis in one part of the world produces a depression in every other part."

In the same conversation M. de Witte stated that there was no danger of Russian commodities competing with British or American in the same markets, and for this reason: "Our industry," he said, "is fostered by duties. It is meant, in the first instance, to supply the needs of our own people, and if there be any surplus over for our near neighbors in the East, the amount will not be large enough to disturb the equilibrium of commerce. For the world's great markets our manufactured goods cannot compete, the costs of production and of transportation are prohibitive. In commercial spheres our interests run parallel with those of England and the United States."

Jules Simon as the Inventor of the Disarmament Movement. A monument to Jules Simon was unveiled the other day in Paris, opposite the Church of the Madeleine. Very few foreigners probably know that the statesman's name was assumed and that, baptized Jules François Suisse, he was to win fame as author, journalist, orator, philanthropist, and statesman with a pseudonym which he finally adopted as his own name, but without legal formality.

There is another thing which should be stated about Jules Simon at this time. The discovery the other day of a communication sent by him to Le Figaro of Paris in July, 1890, furnishes an interesting footnote to the famous disarmament manifesto of the Czar of Russia, issued in 1898, which was shortly followed by the arbitration note. This manifesto, it may be recalled, took the shape of a note issued by M. Mouravieff, in which were expressed the wishes of his Imperial Majesty for universal disarmament—even while the Siberian Army Corps was being secretly reorganized and troops surreptitiously massed north of the Amur River in anticipation of the Boxer outbreak, preparation for which was a masterpiece of prophecy on the part of the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kuropatkin. Persons who may have a copy of the text of this manifesto or who are able to recall its characteristics will see just why the letter written by Jules Simon is illuminating. It was published in Le Figaro of July 6, 1890, and reads in part as follows:

"It has been said that this enforced armament assures us peace. If this be true, it is at such a price that war itself would be less onerous. I absolutely deny that peace results from perpetual preparations for hostilities. On the contrary, I say that when two peoples are armed to the teeth and are face to face with each other, the dangers of collision are increased tenfold. * * * No one proposes the absolute disbandment of armies. Regimental organizations might be preserved; there would be an army of peace, the drills could be maintained in a way that is simply needful to teach the business of the soldier, and we could preserve also the idea of military discipline, which is excellent training. * * * The education should be proportional to the forces of each State; thus the relations of one State to another would not be changed, but there would be given a country like France a thousand million to employ in useful public works, three years of life and growth for each male individual, and the security which would everywhere allow of the revival of industry. * * * This disarmament might be simultaneous. Each Parliament might vote separately for the reduction of its army by one-third on the day that its neighbors reduced theirs in the same proportion. * * *

"There is often added to this longing for the disbanding of armies a great wish for international arbitration. I associate myself with that aspiration. I do not find the idea of European federation, with railways and telegraphs, more foolish than might have been to a former generation the idea of the federation of the United States in America. But arbitration and disarmament might both be realized separately. I am convinced that one of these reforms would lead us rapidly to the realization of the others."

The Franco-English Rapprochement. Le Journal des Débats of Paris is of the opinion that the present bond of friendship being formed between France and Great Britain should also include the United States, and it continues:

"In so far as we are concerned, as we are no less desirous of maintaining good relations with the United States than with England, we can see no sort of inconvenience in the friendship between those two countries. The American friendship does not appear to us more incompatible with the Franco-Russian alliance than the English friendship. It is true that certain American and English journals are, at the present moment, pursuing a campaign against Russia, which appears to us regrettable, and, above all, to be devoid of practical aim. Everything, however, seems to indicate that they are speaking simply for themselves, and without expressing the views of the two countries."

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is at the head of the French International Arbitration Group which recently visited London, appears to have very sane ideas as to the functions as well as the limitations of international arbitration at the present stage of the world's civilization. He does not believe that arbitration is a cure-all for every international ill, but he does believe that France and England, together with the United States, should have a triune arbitration board which could settle many international disputes, in their incipient stages, and thus avoid diplomatic complications if nothing worse. "I am convinced," said M. d'Estournelles at the time of his visit, "that we cannot go on indefinitely in Europe increasing our armaments. Europe must reduce its expenses in order to face the actual war of to-morrow, which will be the economic war. To continue obstinately to prepare exclusively for military warfare is to court certain defeat in the economic war. The solution of this problem is not disarmament, for one cannot expect any power voluntarily to weaken itself, but with the introduction of arbitration armaments would naturally and automatically decrease. But it is necessary to begin, first of all, by studying arbitration. I anticipate excellent results from this reunion of the members of Parliament of our two countries. It may become the starting point for entirely new relations and new collaboration between the two Parliaments."

England, China, and Tibet. In these columns on June 7 it was stated that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Tibetan and the Indian Governments over a failure to adjust commercial and frontier regulations, and that this failure was due to the fact that the Indian Government was obliged to communicate to the Grand Llama through the Chinese Foreign Office and thence to the Chinese imperial resident at Lhassa. Investigation proved conclusively that the resident in question not only falsified the messages sent to him, but in every way prejudiced the Grand Llama against the English and the Indian Governments.

A memorial sent to the Empress Dowager of China by Yü Kong, Chinese imperial resident of Lhassa, was recently intercepted by an agent of the British Embassy in Peking. It is believed to throw considerable light on the subject, especially as it is thought that the sender intended that it should be intercepted. The memorialist writes that he informed the Tibetan Councilors of State that the presence of a British expedition on the frontier could only be accounted for from the fact that last year the Tibetans had put obstacles in the way of a Chinese official who would have promoted friendly relations between them and the British. Yü Kong then continues:

"If it should turn out that British officials were preparing for a long expedition in order to penetrate into the heart of the country, he (Yü Kong) would certainly go in person to the Tibetan frontier and try his best to persuade the British officials to abstain from it, and at the same time mark out the boundaries of our respective territories. On the other hand, the Tibetans were warned not to act in the way they had hitherto been obstinately accustomed to do.

"Should, however, the British refuse to listen to the words of exhortation and persist in their intention to enter Tibet, the said Councilors of State should not seek to obstruct the progress of the British by force of arms, but continue to reason peaceably with the invaders, and so obviate the danger of a resort to arms and the breaking of peaceful relations. If the Tibetans were willing to listen to the advice given them there would still be a possibility to settle the matter in a friendly manner.

"Should, however, these Councilors of State listen to the words of the Dalai Lama and other heads of their religion, and start fighting the British expedition and bring about actual hostilities, the danger to the country resulting from such a line of action will be greater than words can picture."

In closing, Yü Kong states that he cannot guarantee the obedience of the Councilors to his exhortations, so he takes the opportunity to inform their Majesties that matters in his jurisdiction are very serious.

Anti-Foreign Attitude in China. The Cologne Gazette recently published a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent to the effect that most extraordinary measures of protection were being taken by the foreign legations in Peking. Stores, it is said, were being accumulated, while the legation buildings themselves almost resembled armed forts, and it was added that only the consciousness that an outbreak would again give occasion for international intervention temporarily restrained the Chinese from taking a decisive step.

This story, in various forms, and, in many cases, with sensational details and ominous forebodings, has been going the rounds of the European press, and has at length incited a communication from "a Chinese Patriot" which is just as broadly copied and commented upon. "What would you people think," the writer asks, "if Chinese Buddhists were to come to your country and endeavor to propagate their religion in the high-handed manner adopted by Christian missionaries in China, interfering with the magistrates and police where their converts were concerned, and threatening the vengeance of China if their demands were not acceded to? Do you suppose that the anti-Chinese feeling so prevalent in Europe, America, and the European colonies as evidenced by their attitude toward Chinese labor can go unfelt in China itself? What would the British people say if Germany with other nations were to establish themselves on the English coasts and mark out 'spheres of influence,' or if Russia were to claim Scotland as her 'sphere of influence'? Again, do you suppose that the Chinese have forgotten the behavior of the allied troops who went to the relief of the legations? These troops by their looting of private houses and ill-treatment and killing of innocent people showed that they were not so civilized as they boasted to be, and that the word 'barbarians,' which they so contemptuously applied to the Chinese, was far more applicable to themselves. In ending, I would say that, if European nations were to treat China with the courtesy and consideration due from one civilized country to another, there would be no anti-foreign feeling in China. The Chinese know that they have much to learn from Western civilization, and would be only too ready to meet Europeans if they were approached half way in a proper spirit."

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE TO US

A good deal of more or less academic discussion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's propositions has gone on in the press of the United States, but not so much attention as it deserves has been given to the probable effect of his policy, should it be adopted, on our own interests. In the current number of The North American Review HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, the well-known publicist, now Professor of Political Science in Williams College, takes up this subject and has some pointed and significant things to say about it.

The chief point made by Prof. NELSON is that the Chamberlain plan would tend strongly to develop the grain fields of Canada by giving her products advantage in the English market and also to develop the trade of Canada with the United Kingdom in commodities that otherwise would be the subject of trade with the United States. This would undoubtedly be the tendency if, as now seems most probable, the preferential duties proposed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN were confined to foodstuffs. To the extent that Canada should be able to supply the English demand, and it would gradually increase its ability until it might readily supply the bulk of that demand, our own foodstuffs would have a diminished market and the Canadians would naturally tend to buy where they sell. Thus our exports to Canada would be more or less restricted.

The safeguard against this unfavorable tendency is, as shown by Prof. NELSON, at once obvious and feasible. It is to reduce the tariff obstacles to trade with Canada. With these gradually removed, the immense advantages we enjoy in our nearness to Canada, divided from that country as we are only by an imaginary line, not by any natural impediment to intercourse, for hundreds of miles, would enable us to extend our trade indefinitely. On this point Prof. NELSON says:

> The fact is, as is shown by recently compiled statistics, that Canada's very propinquity makes her our customer, and that if our tariff should enable us to increase our purchases from her the sales of our manufactures in the Dominion must keep step with growing Canadian prosperity. Already, notwithstanding our comparatively small purchases from her, Canada is the largest buyer in the world of our agricultural implements, and her imports of farm machinery from this country are annually increasing; she is the largest buyer in the world of our books and other publications; she takes of us about as many colored cottons as are bought by the United Kingdom, and comes, therefore, in importance in this trade close behind China and three or four tropical countries. She takes more uncolored cotton cloth than does the United Kingdom; she is a very large purchaser of our cord and twine, and of our manufactures of iron and steel. It is thoroughly well known that if we should enter into reciprocal tariff relations with her, Canada would depend upon the United States for most of her imports of manufactured articles.

In view of these facts, the message of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to us is to meet his proposed change to restricted trade by an advance to emancipated trade. If we do that we have little to fear from any English interference with our interests.

THE LILY WHITES.

We congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT on the declaration of hostility made against him by the faction of the Republicans of Louisiana known as the Lily Whites. The organization had no real force in the serious politics of the State, much less of the Nation. It was largely controlled by office seekers and was effective, apart from getting appointments, mainly in lending an appearance of Southern support to the extremest forms of protection and subsidies. He can better afford its hatred than its interested friendship.

Nevertheless, the faction was the product of an idea which, in the hands of able and honest men, might be of great value, the idea of the gradual disintegration of the solid South by a party opposed to the worst tendencies of modern Democracy and in sympathy with the better aims of the Republicans. It is unfortunately true that the course of the President with reference to negro appointments has discouraged the formation of such a party, and has revived the race issue in such a manner and degree as to reinforce the solidity of the South. That is unfortunate not only for the National interests at large, but for the negro race in the South. The evil will not be lessened by the political activity on the part of the negroes to whom the distribution of offices is a direct incitement. If every negro office holder in the South were instructed by the President that participation in party activity would endanger his tenure of office, it would be a wholesome check. It would tend also to relieve Mr. ROOSEVELT from the charge, only too plausible in the circumstances, that the offices he has given are intended as the reward of such activity and a stimulus to further exertion.

OUR COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE.

Prof. HAMLIN contributes to the current Outlook a considerate article, accompanied by well-chosen illustrations, on "Recent American College Architecture." In no department, we should say, has the recent desire for harmony, for "ensemble," in Architecture been more operative or more beneficial than in collegiate work. That desire was first and most powerfully stimulated by the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, of which the instantaneous popular success was a recognition of what its builders were trying to do. It was not at all necessary to that success that the fair should be built in the Graeco-Roman style which was chosen for it. It was only necessary that it should be built in some agreed style, and that every building should enhance and not weaken or contradict the effect of every other building.

Now in college architecture one would say that this obvious lesson might be expected to be applied more strictly and intelligently than in almost any other. And yet it has not, until lately, been applied in that architecture at all. The campus, or "college yard," of almost any American college more than two generations old is apt to be a most distressing mixture and museum of all the styles that have been fashionable at any time since the foundation of the institution. Even such a studied and uniform architectural scheme as JEFFERSON's for the University of Virginia some bold, bad architect of thirty or forty years ago did his worst to nullify by introducing into it some wildly incongruous "Victorian Gothic." And of the plans for the new West Point, about two-thirds entirely ignored the collegiate Gothic to which the institution was irretrievably committed, although the judges, whose own personal sympathies were very far from that style, found it really incumbent upon them to accept a design in the style of the institution and in accordance with its traditions.

The moral seems to be that every collegiate institution should adopt an architectural scheme, even in advance of the beginnings of its execution, and should sternly decline to countenance any anomalies. Of course, their temptations will be strong. Some donor, or "donatrix," will, under the influence of some pushful architect, urge whatever may be the fashionable style of the day, without reference to congruity. Precisely such pressure has wrought the ruin of every old campus. It does not so much matter whether the style be the collegiate Gothic of the old Columbia in Madison Avenue and of the new College of the City of New York or the "municipal classic" of the new Columbia or the Georgian of the New York University, or the Jacobean of the University of Pennsylvania or the Beaux Arts of the new Naval Academy. Only let it all be congruous. Oxford is not destitute of architectural anomalies, and Oxford contains specimens of every style or fashion that has prevailed in England from the fourteenth century of MERTON to the nineteenth century Victorian Gothic of KEBLE, than which no two architectural expressions could be wider apart. But what makes Oxford the most fascinating college town in the world is that each college has insisted, upon the whole, on preserving an architectural unity or at least an architectural continuity, and that each architect has respected, at least to the extent of refraining from insulting, the work of his predecessors. The moral "runs at large" for the edification of the administrators of American colleges, whether old or new.

ORATORY AND LIONS.

Mother JONES delivered her speech at Coney Island the other day in the presence of the lions kept there as a show, and for some reason these resonant and imposing beasts were much agitated by her discourse. They roared continuously as it proceeded and with increasing energy when it was finished and the business of taking up a collection was ushered in. The curator of the animals, though wise in their ways and skilled in regulating their diet and general conduct, could not pretend to enter into their private feelings, and he was therefore unable to tell what sentiments their roaring imported, whether they thought the speech a good one applicable to the time and its conditions, or a mess of rubbishing palaver which dogs might bark at "and deem their dignity increased." Of course, nobody else flourished forth the smallest pretense of knowing, and the significance of their spontaneous and unanimous clamor as soon as the old lady mounted the platform remains yet to be guessed at.

But it may be discovered some time, as the result of multiplied experiments, that animals, or some of them, have a penetrating intelligence in these matters surpassing that which belongs to man and his kind, taking them as they run. Pretty nearly anything will go down with the average audience, and that is the reason why Mother JONES and others like her are able to obtain so ready a hearing. They never have anything to say worth the attention of the higher classes of animals, but seem at all times able to draw around them in greater or less numbers auditors of their own species to drink in the last wind of their discourse as eagerly as if they found some upbuilding and nourishing elements in it. It is, instead, of the chameleon's dish they eat—the air. Promise crammed. You cannot feed capons so; nor lions, as voices of the latter so far as heard from do most uproariously attest.

The world is ofttimes confused by the messages brought to it in big, clamorous voices of assumed authority, and doesn't at once know whether to accept and believe them as Mohammeds, Peter the Hermits, Luthers, and lesser figures in the apostolic procession—and it might not be a bad notion in cases of particular doubt and obscurity to try them on the animals. A few cages of intelligent, well-instructed lions grouped around the forum of their oratorical trial would probably roar down the false ones among them in a few minutes, in particular leaving not a rag of such absurd humbugs as the leaders of industrial armies like COXEY's or Mother JONES's. Some unerring touchstone to determine quality in these and other social and political crusaders is much to be desired, and we may find it—who knows?—in the delicate and unclouded perception of some of the superior inhabitants of the field, the wilderness, or the menagerie. It is to the Houyhnhnm we go for sound and corrective judgments, not to the Yahoo, and his distant cousin the jackass might be interrogated on points of political ethics and social amelioration with more promise than the general run of such audiences as the crusaders aforesaid commonly draw around them.

We are probably justified in assuming that the voice of the Coney Island lions in response to Mother JONES's harangue signified that they found it very cheap and sawdusty in the detail of stuffing, and that from most and probably all points of observation she was a tedious and oppressive incubus, to be coughed down out of hand, like a bad speaker in the House of Commons. This would indicate that they possessed keen and accurate critical perceptions and were in a high degree fit for the function we have outlined for them. The old lady will probably not preserve the testimonial they have given her in a phonograph for the hearing of posterity, but it was well worthy of that conservation and it is rather a public misfortune that the thing was not thought of in time.

THE DECLINE OF NEWPORT?

The World of a Sunday or two ago contained a very interesting report of an interview with Mrs. STUYVESANT FISH, in which that unquestioned "society leader" gives her reasons for disposing of her "place" at Newport in favor of a "landed estate" on the Hudson River.

It is an odd thing that the Newport "craze" which has sprung up since the civil war has superseded the condition of things toward which Mrs. FISH thinks she perceives a reversion. Fifty years ago a "place" on the Hudson was one of the ambitions of every successful New Yorker. It was really much more in the nature of a "seat," in the English sense, than could be possible to the "cottage" of one of the colony at Newport. The drawback, at least the most obvious drawback, to a Summer place on the Hudson is that that valley is very far from being cool. As to the comparative picturesqueness of the Hudson and of the Newport shore we need not undertake to determine. They are both very charming, and in the eyes of all discerning foreigners do our country credit. But there is no doubt that Newport has been tremendously overdone. The "fair seaport town" of LONGFELLOW's verse would not, for the last twenty years, have recognized itself. The Newport villa of the fifties and sixties was a suitable habitation for a stranger who desired, really, to pitch a "tent on the beach," to "camp out," or a bungalow or lodge or cottage evidently meant for an occupancy of a few weeks on a cool and pretty coast. The Newport cottage of the eighties and later has become a palace, and a palace, not to reflect upon its architecture, which is often the best we can do in its kind, that gives the sense of vulgar ostentation. This is because none of the palaces has its proper setting. Very many of them are in themselves of enough importance to be each the show place of a shire, and really to require the setting of a domain. And they are huddled along the cliffs upon villa sites which will hardly hold them and will not really inclose and frame them. The late GEORGE E. WARING, a Newporter of the old and modest day of small things in Newport, said to an acquaintance who remarked that the "smart set of Newport" devoted themselves to pleasure, regardless of expense: "You are quite wrong; they devote themselves to expense, regardless of pleasure." He was quite right, and he expressed the impression that the newer Newport makes, must make, upon the discerning visitor.

And yet the new Newport is a very American thing, the outward and visible sign of that gregariousness which is one of our noteworthy social traits, and is in so sharp a contrast to, let us say the English, isolation and exclusion. A superpalatial hotel, run regardless of expense, would be the proper housing of the Newport colony which has built itself as many palaces as there are colonists. And yet the actual Newport does evidently meet an American social want. It is all very pleasant to consider a number of "seats" where "house parties" may be entertained in the British manner and meet the social demand. But such seats involve the interest in country life which the British have and we lack. They involve a home, a family place, in comparison with which the town house is not a home. An acute remark of the late EDWARD A. FREEMAN upon the United States was that, whereas the English gentleman was a man of such or such a place in the country, who might also have his house in town, the corresponding American was a man of such or such a city, who might also have a place somewhere in the country. The interest in country life which the British have and the Americans lack includes an interest in sport, an interest in the "tenantry," an interest in various things which are institutions in Great Britain, but which are by no means instituted here. While we cannot but admire the courage of the social leader who undertakes to domesticate the "landed estate" in the Northern States of this Union, we cannot disguise from ourselves that that social leader has undertaken a herculean labor.

BOARDING HOUSE CREDENTIALS.

"Satisfactory references" justifying the admission of two, or less, or more, California or other females to a respectable New York boarding house, or the same kind of refuge elsewhere, would appear to require a definition superior in precision to that which at present prevails. A Lexington Avenue landlady the other day received into her house two inmates, their clearance papers indicating San Francisco as their last port of departure and showing signs of regularity apparently entitling them to the harbor privileges which they here solicited.

Besides the testimonials, construed by the landlady as adequate, which backed up their claim to be taken in, and, though twain, treated "as one of the family," there were other things in their favor. For instance, they gave the sportive and reassuring names of OCEANIC and PELOSIS, to which a more plausible and commonplace patronym was added, and when advance payment was hinted at in the usual delicate, professional manner, said that they were, respectively, Queen VICTORIA and the Empress EUGENIE returned to earth again, riding over the fact that the latter has not yet departed from it airily as gazelles over a hurdle. They had plenty of money, however, and an imposing amount and variety of baggage, so they were admitted, and for a while seemed to take the place of probation always assigned to new boarders in quite an exemplary manner.

But this humdrum note of the commonplace and commendable in conduct was altogether too halcyon and not half vociferous enough to continue. On a certain evening a great racket was heard in their apartment, having the character of a fusillade resembling those common in Kentucky Court Houses, and when the terrified boarders, with the undaunted bombazine landlady at their head, summoned the garrison to a parley, they were told to go away or they would be shot. Under these circumstances the police were naturally sent for and the women were disarmed and taken to the station house, where no weight was attached to their explanation that they only fired blank cartridges as a ritual of some occult religion they professed, equivalent to evening prayers among more orthodox sectarians.

When brought before the Magistrate and fined they at first refused to pay, but after being locked up a few minutes fished the amount of their mulct out of their reticules and were allowed to depart, when they no doubt at once addressed themselves to the search for a new boarding house, with a landlady and boarders more hospitable to the ceremonial requirements of their religion.

As more and more people the world over are gathering in great urban aggregations as the years go on, the boarding house multiplies apace in myriads and becomes the home of an increasingly important portion of the community. It is consequently a matter of great moment that the code of regulations which governs it should meet all wholesome requirements. A detail of it should signify with exactness so that the wayfaring female of whatsoever mood, habit, or "persuasion" need not err therein what "satisfactory" credentials for admission to them are. The accompaniment of a dog or a key bugle or twins is commonly and quite naturally held to invalidate all other claims to admission, however well founded, but there are a great multitude of objections reposing on other grounds not yet mapped out with sufficing clearness, and these invite the specification and classification of some body of sociological experts having authority.

A London tribunal some years ago decided that a lodger might not sacrifice a bull to Jupiter in his back parlor on the ground that he was a worshipper of that Olympian deity, and there are no doubt many rituals of eccentric piety to invite, there as here, and elsewhere, a like interdictory decree. That the pistol practice of the California females in the restricted area of their "second-story back" takes its place with these, few, at least among boarders, actual or possible, and none among landladies, will be found to dispute.

BANISHING UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS.

The action of the people of Idaho Springs in rounding up fourteen men suspected of complicity in or guilty knowledge of the blowing up of the buildings of the Sun and Moon Mine, marching them to the town border, and bidding them depart, never to return, on penalty of "hearing something to their disadvantage," is at least a good deal better than a lynching. The explosion is popularly believed to have been a trades union outrage, planned and executed to discourage further resistance to a strike now in progress in that district which began in the mine referred to. The evidence was probably not sufficient to give assurance of conviction, although the men in question had been arrested and were in jail at the time. In some communities the intensity of the local feeling would have suggested lynching the suspects on general principles. The Idaho Springs method was preferable. A body of citizens went to the jail and took the whole party of prisoners away from the Sheriff. It included the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the local Miners' Union, several of its Executive Committee, and other prominent members. They were not questioned or asked to admit or deny their guilt; they were simply told to go without the animus revertendi. Some of them complaining that they had no money, a purse was made up, sufficient to carry them out of harm's way. Certain of the prisoners against whom there was strong evidence were removed to Georgetown, the county seat, for safe keeping until their trial.

Whether this action was defensible or indefensible depends, of course, upon circumstances which at this distance cannot be weighed intelligently. No doubt there are times and conditions when running troublesome persons out of town with a warning not to return is a right and proper thing to do. It might tend to avert worse crimes and to establish peace and order when these could not be insured by the ordinary processes of the law. It is an expedient very little likely to be abused, much less likely than that of lynching. It does not gratify the blood lust which it is to be feared is inherent in human nature. It involves a certain self-restraint, and is likely to impart a wholesome lesson to those needing it.

AND WHERE WAS THE POTEEN?

The visit of King EDWARD and Queen ALEXANDRA to Connaught has been told by the cable and reference has been made to the wild hills and gleaming lakes of Connemara, the crowds of sturdy peasants, and the rough ponies they bestrode. But nothing was said of the finest product of the moors of Connemara—next to the bare-legged girls with rosy cheeks and fine, shy eyes who milk the kine where sea and fog and raincloud and land mingle together in everchanging picturesqueness. Nothing is said of poteen!

It is much to be feared that the Irish of the West failed to welcome the King with a Kruiskeen lawn filled with the home-made product—not the spurious article sold to tourists at the Lakes of Killarney and in the Pass of Glencoe, wretched stuff fabricated in Dublin and duly taxed, but the real article, whose strong tang of peat comes from the smoldering fire under the secret still where the smoke that rises cannot be separated from the fog that hangs about the low, darksome hills. It has a taste of the soil and yet is smooth as silk. It is rich and ropy and takes out fatigue and wrinkles like a magic potion, does this brew of the "little drink." It was taught the Irish several millenniums ago by the Tuatha-De-Danann, the wise Little People who were valorous though small and met the invader with a bronze sword in the right hand and a bottle of potsen in the left, frightening him with the one and mollifying him with the other. That is why Irishmen both love and fear the Little People, who are the direct descendants of the Tuatha-De-Danann, compelled by overwhelming numbers to forego battle and reside in certain hills and rocky fastnesses apart from a larger and coarser breed of men. But no whisky that is really good can be made in Ireland unless men resort to the places where the original poteen was brewed.

Kings have been a drug in the Irish market. Until BRIAN BORU was slain Ireland had more than her share, more than was good for her. Perhaps that is why the English and Scottish Kings visited her so seldom—it had become a habit to get rid of them at any moment for one reason or another. But now it is different; the coming of a King marks a wonder day.

Whatever the stern Nationalists may say, they cannot eradicate the Irish character, which is hospitable before all things. It was not lack of hospitality, we may be sure, that stood in the way of that little jug of poteen, but an idea that a King brought up on champagne would despise their homely brew. Unless all appearance deceive, however, no one would have appreciated better than ALBERT EDWARD the firm, ripe, stanch, warm, yet seductive liquid which they still brew in out-of-the-way corners of Connemara. It is a pity. For if it makes an Irishman feel like a King it would make EDWARD feel every inch an Irishman.

GENERAL NOTES.

Never before, says a Jackson correspondent of The Mobile Register, were there so many office hunters in Mississippi as now, nor were they ever before so persistent. It is also safe to say, he thinks, that never before have the candidates spent so much money in making a canvass of the State or the county.

* * *

The Socialists of Maryland have put a ticket in the field for the State offices to be filled at the election in November. Their nominee for Governor is Silas M. Crabill, a cabinetmaker of Hagerstown. For Controller they nominated a piano tuner, and for Attorney General they found a willing lawyer in Baltimore.

* * *

Ex-President Grover Cleveland is announced to address the Commercial Club of Chicago on Tuesday, Oct. 13. His subject has not yet been made known. The invitation was extended in behalf of the club by ex-Controller James H. Eckels, now President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The club is not a political organization.

* * *

After a prolonged effort, Miss Minnie Eloise Kehoe, a practical stenographer of Pensacola, secured the enactment by the Legislature of Florida at its session just closed of a law providing for the appointment of official stenographers in the Circuit Courts of the State. She is the first appointee under the new law, being appointed for the First Judicial Circuit of the State.

* * *

Admiral George Dewey has been invited to attend the five days' reunion of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic in Lawrence in the third week of September. Gen. John C. Black, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, is to deliver an address on the first day of the reunion, and on the second day George R. Peck of Chicago is to deliver an oration on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

Judge N. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, formerly Representative in Congress and United States Senator, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. He favors nomination by white Democratic primary election and promises that if elected Governor he will not resign in any circumstances to become United States Senator. He will serve out his term.

* * *

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times, always an enterprising and interesting paper, printed on Thursday last a special issue of seventy pages, admirably illustrated, and setting forth in detailed form the increasing importance of "Greater Minneapolis," commercially and industrially. There were in it hundreds of portraits of prominent and useful citizens in various walks of life, and a number of pictures of buildings, business and residence streets, &c.

* * *

Mr. William Durant, who, if he lives, will complete in February next seventy years of active service in the office of The Boston Transcript, celebrated on Sunday, July 26, his eighty-seventh birthday. He is fourteen years older than The Transcript, whose service he entered when it was four years old. He is its Treasurer. There was presented to him an engrossed address, with autograph signatures, from sixteen of the active employes of the paper whose average length of service is thirty-seven years and six months.

* * *

Greatly to his own regret and much more to that of his comrades in Maine, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, the Department Commander, has been compelled by renewed sufferings from his wounds to give up the intention to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in San Francisco this month. Gen. Chamberlain was six times wounded, thrice severely and once, it seemed at the time, surely mortally. He was promoted by Gen. Grant to Brigadier General on the field at Petersburg in June, 1864, for great gallantry, and he was selected by Gen. Grant to receive the formal surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox in April, 1865.

* * *

The latest issue of The Cooperstown Freeman's Journal, dated July 30, is the last to bear the name of the venerable Samuel M. Shaw as editor. He has conducted this sterling Democratic weekly (none better in the State) for fifty-two years, having assumed charge of it Aug. 1, 1851. In a few days he will complete the eightieth year of his age. In retiring he says: "I have fortunately experienced but little sickness, and never severe enough to prevent my doing some work each week; have been confined to my room but few days in the past fifty-two years, and never an entire day to my bed. Only once have I been absent from the office for a longer period than ten days, and that was in January, 1876. It is full time to lower my flag and take a rest." Well, he deserves it! May it be long and happy.

* * *

Dr. William Everett of Quincy, former Congressman from Massachusetts, has written a letter to say that his father, Edward Everett, former Governor of Massachusetts, United States Senator, and United States Minister to England, was never one of the little band of Transcendentalists, so prominent in the literary life and thought of Boston and its neighborhood half a century ago. Dr. Everett says that his father "detested, or, rather, despised, transcendentalism, which he repeatedly characterized as pantheism—that is, atheism." And, controverting assertions made recently by a Boston clergyman in a sermon, Dr. Everett adds: "To say that he, or Mr. Sparks, or Mr. Bancroft, or indeed Mr. Emerson, left the ministry because they saw no need of it, is like saying Washington gave up a surveyor's life because he saw no need of accurate land surveys, or that Scott gave up the bar because he saw no need of the law courts."

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

DUTY ON "IMITATION RUBIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is one of the few newspapers which generally make fair and intelligent reports of customs decisions. You fell short, however, of your customary standard of criticism in referring yesterday to the decision of the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers on the subject of "imitation rubies."

The opinion in this case was prepared by Marion De Vries, ex-member of Congress from California, and a lawyer of distinction in his State. The conclusion is not only not "bewildering," as you seem to think, but is perfectly logical and legally correct.

"Imitation rubies" are made of fragments of the precious stones known as rubies, and are manufactured articles. They are not the rubies of commerce, being worth less than a tenth to a twentieth as much as the genuine stone as commonly dealt in by jewelers.

The Tariff act of 1897 provides for only one kind of imitation precious stones, namely, those made of glass or paste. The articles clearly are not of this character. They are non-enumerated manufactured articles, and hence would be dutiable as such at 20 per cent. ad valorem, but for a peculiar provision of the Tariff act, known as the "similitude clause," (Section 7,) which you have naturally overlooked.

This provides that non-enumerated articles shall pay a duty equal to that imposed on any article in the act which it most resembles, "either in material, quality, texture, or use." The board simply held that an imitation ruby resembles a genuine ruby in more of these particulars than it does an imitation ruby made of paste or glass. Hence it is dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem, as similar to a genuine ruby, rather than at 20 per cent., as similar to a glass or paste imitation.

So-called "experts" may, as reported in one of your morning contemporaries, "scorn" such a decision, but not so with lawyers and Judges who understand the laws of statutory construction. The Tariff act of 1894, by the way, levied a duty of only 10 per cent. on all kinds of imitation precious stones, without regard to their material.

HENDERSON M. SOMERVILLE,
Board of U. S. General Appraisers.
New York, July 31, 1903.

RUSSIA'S POSITION IN THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the editorial on Russia and Japan in this morning's issue of THE TIMES. In this editorial—as in a number of others which have recently appeared—a view is taken of the Eastern Asiatic situation which to me, at least, seems not so full nor fair to Russia as it might be.

The essential nature of Russia's progress across Asia is quite overlooked. There, where for centuries nothing but chaos and desolation have reigned, she has established law, order, and trade. Every native tribe living in this immense territory has been treated with the greatest consideration, and no small nationalities have been extinguished.

When Russian authority was proclaimed over the great Amur Valley in 1858 it was quite uninhabited. The first traders in the valley, as well as on the Okhotsk Sea, were New England sailors from the whaling and trading ships.

One of the best known merchants in the valley is Enoch Emery. He has been established there for more than forty years, and has a series of general stores, beginning with Nikolaefsk, at the mouth of the Amur, to Blagovestchensk, some 1,500 miles. American goods, as well as American traders, have played an important part in the development of this valley.

So far we have had the same history in Manchuria. Almost everything used there, certainly by the Russian Government, is American. The Manchurian Railroad, machine shops, electric light plants, agricultural machinery, and the equipment of the Fortress and Port of Port Arthur is almost entirely American. The consulting engineer of Port Arthur is Gen. Bovy-Smith of this city.

Recently a valuable mining and trading concession covering some 400,000 square miles of territory in Siberia and Kamchatka has been given to a group of Americans, some of whom are citizens of this city. Under normal conditions an immense amount of foreign material and capital will be required during the next century to develop Russia's eastern possessions.

What is here desired especially to emphasize is the essentially peaceful nature of Russia's conquest of Asia, the important part Americans already have played in it, and can continue to play in it if our Government and our press will properly aid us.

In order to do so they must have perfectly independent and reliable sources of information. Our Consuls, Secretaries, and newspaper correspondents must be established on some firmer and more permanent basis. They must not look upon their posts as positions in exile to be given up at the first opportunity. Our interests in the East are so vast, are growing so rapidly, and mean so much in the future, especially to the Pacific Coast States, that we must be put in the best possible situation for securing promptly full, accurate, and independent information.

The day has gone by when we can afford to have the main part of our information come from anti-Russian sources. No matter how much it may be for the interest of other powers to play the dog-in-the-manger part toward Russia, it certainly is not ours.

In the editorial of this morning's issue regret seems to be shown at Russia's want of appreciation of Japan's military prowess. No comment is made on Japan's long preparation and perfectly unjustifiable attack on China, which was really the determining cause of China's subsequent unhappy plight.

Can any one blame Russia for not wanting such a neighbor on the mainland? Is it so easy to forget the history of France and England? Russia was quite willing that the large, rich, and beautiful Island of Formosa should be turned over to Japan and Japan should now show the world what she can do in the development of it.

Perhaps, after all, there is no real reason to be concerned about Russia's failure properly to estimate Japan's military powers. Events would seem to show that she does appreciate them to a high degree.

As for us, Russia is our friend, and will continue to be as long as we will let her. Though we have done much to discourage her in the last five or six years, she is still loyal, and we can still play a leading part in her development. Let us pay less attention to those who are so busy trying to sow the seeds of dissension between us. They wish neither of us well.

CHARLES R. CRANE.
New York, Aug. 1, 1903.

THE REV. MR. ANCIENT EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a clipping from your paper giving an exaggerated account of what I recently said in the pulpit regarding the swearing indulged in by some ladies in Halifax. I take the liberty of asking you to publish an extract from my sermon, giving the exact words used by me on that occasion. As I did not charge them with swearing, nor even mention smoking, I think it only fair to both them and myself that the false impression should be removed. I said:

"And I have something to say which is very saddening. I am told that there are—I was going to say ladies—women in Halifax who come to holy communion, and when there appear to be devout, nay, extra devout, who will go on the golf links and swear like troopers.

"I would fain hope that the report is a false one; for if there be one thing more than another at which we shudder, it is to hear profane language from the lips of a woman. It is bad enough, in all conscience, to hear the vulgar slang in which many women of good position indulge, without their going so far as to degrade themselves in the eyes of God and man by descending to the depths of profanity. The time was, and not long since, when the most reckless of men would guard his tongue in the presence of ladies, and who, if he should make a slip, would feel it incumbent upon him to offer an immediate and full apology. But what are we to expect if he finds woman emulating him in this vulgar form of sin? I repeat the hope that the report is false."

(REV.) W. J. ANCIENT.
Halifax, N. S., July 27, 1903.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pathetic incident described in your issue of this morning, entitled "Little Sioux Brave's Death," should bring blushes to all citizens of our supposedly enlightened and civilized Nation.

It would seem from your account, too, as though the management of the show were especially heartless and inconsiderate. That a sick baby, three years old, should have taken part in a street parade, collapsing at the end of it, and dying of pneumonia the same night, ought to move hearts of stone.

After such heartrending sorrows having befallen parents, that they should have been denied the consolation of seeing their little one buried seems incredible. Why should not County Physician McKenzie have visited the Indian camp and there have obtained the needed evidence of the cause of death and given a certificate without taking the little body to the Morgue?

A sense of relief comes that Christian service was not lacking over the dead body, but what a commentary on our institutions and our civilization that this example of faith comes from a fellow-Sioux. Truly the Gospel is not revealed to the wise and prudent, but to those who receive Him as a little child.

Shall we, whose duty it is to elevate our Indian wards, not blush over the lesson this young, manly Indian teaches?

Ah! If the injustice and hardness to our Indians were confined entirely to indifference over their deathbeds the case would be better than it is. Showmen not alone disregard the claims of the Indians, but many in authority who are supposedly watching over them.

O.
New York, July 29, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Consoling.

He—Darling, I have lost my position.
She—Never mind, dear. Think how small your salary was.—Town and Country.

It Has Been Done.

"Still, of course," said the Tobacconist to the Wooden Indian, "it is possible sometimes to make a good round sum out of a perfectly square deal."—Syracuse Herald.

Patent Love.

It's "love that makes the world go round,"
As many people think,
But frequently, no doubt, you've found,
It's merely love of drink.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

For Company Use.

Visitor (during temporary absence of hostess)—What beautiful teeth your mamma has, Tommy.
Tommy—Yes'm; she never wears that set 'cept when she has callers.—Baltimore American.

One Refrained.

Freddy—I saw the Newriches out driving yesterday.
Bertie—Did they speak to you?
Freddy—Sure; they all tipped their hats except the horse.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

I WONDER WHERE IS FAIRYLAND.

I wonder where is Fairyland.
Somehow I've lost the way,
Although I knew it well enough
In quite another day.
I knew just where the elfins played,
Or drank the dewdrop wine,
And Robin Goodfellow himself
Was then a friend of mine.

The Brownies played their tricks for me
There in that mystic land,
And Trixies laughed in hidden dells,
Or took me by the hand,
And there were giants, very tall,
More tall than I can tell;
And Jack the Killer, he was there;
I knew him very well.

And Cinderella—You may deem
She's but a fabled lass,
But, faith! I've met her oftentimes,
And seen her shoe of glass.
I wonder where is Fairyland,
I left it once behind,
And, though I seek it far and near,
No more its vales I find.

There was a little maid I knew
Who wandered there with me,
But, though I often call her name,
No more her form I see.
Mayhap—mayhap—I do not know—
Beside some sparkling rill,
Deep hid and lost in Fairyland,
She's waiting for me still.

I wonder where is Fairyland,
Or near or far away,
For, oh, 'tis hard to know it well,
And then from it to stray.
The little maid, the Brownies all,
The elfins still at play—
Will some one tell me where they are?
For, oh, I've lost the way.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The meeting at Saratoga this week interests many of the fashionable set, and there have been within the past week quite a number of departures from Newport and other resorts. There is a great deal of money invested in stables and other matters pertaining to the track, and Saratoga otherwise is cosmopolitan enough to be quite a change from the cottage colony at Newport or the humdrum life at many of the seaside places. There may not be given any very large entertainments at Saratoga, but except for the "dancing" set and a few young matrons, these functions will not be missed. With a new restaurant and other attractions, there is no doubt that Saratoga will be the centre of fashionable life during August. The list of names of those who are to be there increases each day.

At Newport life progresses rather slowly. The most trivial detail is seized upon as a matter of gossip or of rumor. The strike has seriously crippled many of the cottagers whose residences cannot be made ready in time. Miss Leary has about given up all hope of settling in her place this Summer and has found town very much more amusing. From recent reports it would seem that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will not be at Newport until about the date of the Horse Show, and that they will do little entertaining. The Gerrys are at their country seat at Delaware Lake. There are many rumors of large entertainments to be given, but so far Mrs. Astor's ball and some dances and a vaudeville performance are the only certainties. The time is rapidly approaching for the cup defender races, and when these begin the season at the different watering places may well be called over. In fact, it is an off season at most of them.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. William Schermerhorn at the death of her youngest daughter. This is the second bereavement within a year in a family which has been most united. The late Mr. Schermerhorn insisted that his married daughters and sons-in-law should live with him, and the town house on Twenty-third Street—the last of the beautiful residences of that once fashionable quarter—was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bridgeham and Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, as well as of Miss Schermerhorn. The entertainments given there were charming. The family was musical, and being the representative house in New York of the old régime, to be a guest there was to have at once social distinction. Miss Schermerhorn was much interested in charities. She was a very cultivated woman and in earlier life had been a great belle in society.

An engagement which is interesting New Yorkers is that of Lady Constance Mackenzie, the second daughter of the Earl of Cromartie, to Capt. Fitzgerald of the Eleventh Hussars. Lady Mackenzie was here two years ago as the guest of Mrs. Charles Dodge. She also paid a visit to Aiken, where she was entertained by William C. Whitney, and made her appearance likewise at Palm Beach. Lady Mackenzie was a believer in the strenuous life, and performed some very remarkable feats in exercising and in walking and in out-of-door sports, while at the same time she never tired of dancing. She has always been a very original young woman and very popular in England and Scotland.

There is quite a disposition this year to get away from the beaten track and to employ the Summer in visiting new lands. There have been several parties for Nova Scotia, and Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze will make that trip in about two weeks from now. The Misses Brice have been in the Yellowstone Park, and are going to Japan. Ernesto Fabbri has returned from Labrador, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have gone on a cruise, stopping at various ports in Maine, at Bar Harbor, and perhaps further north toward Nova Scotia. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is at Halifax.

There have been some departures for Europe, but the tide of travel has not been very strong. George R. Schieffelin sailed the last week to visit Mrs. Bruce Ismay, his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod have likewise gone abroad to be absent for quite a time. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell sailed on Friday for their annual trip to the other side.

It is stated that Honore Palmer and Miss Greenway Brown will be married in Paris on Aug. 18. Mrs. Potter Palmer and her sons as well as Miss Brown are in Paris at present, and the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene are expected there this week. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Honore Palmer are to sail for this country and go to Chicago.

The Oceanic brought over several interesting people on Wednesday. The Baron de Meyer, who is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, is a notable figure in London society, and Miss Chandos Pole is a young woman with much originality and the sister of Lady Claude Hamilton. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her young son arrived by the same ship. Mrs. Oelrichs is to go to Newport, but she has been stopping with her sister on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are to remain on their place there this Summer. As already stated in this column last week, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have decided not to go abroad, but to remain at Harbor Hill.

Bridge seems to have come again in vogue, and this is a bit of a true sign of a dull season. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has resumed her Tuesday class at Newport and there is also an afternoon class at Southampton. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has a class at Bar Harbor and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Charles Hall and others are playing a great deal of bridge likewise at Newport, while at the smaller resorts it is the one amusement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener are among those who have joined the Saratoga colony. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are going a little later for a week, and Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who are to pay some visits, will stop at Saratoga en route.

Among those who are en route for this country are Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., is in Germany. James Henry Smith will also be in this country very shortly, as he is quite anxious to have his house on Fifth Avenue completed before the Winter.

The official list of those asked to the ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, a short time ago, is curious reading, as it shows just whom the Prince and Princess consider to be in society, and the others, of whom they are supposed to have heard nothing. In a way, they have discriminated against Americans, although quite a number were asked, but of these very few of whose entertainments in London this season so much has been cabled. Also, the rather rapid set in London society was conspicuous by its absence. There were about 1,500 invitations, and a temporary ballroom was built and supper was served at small tables. These two latter features were comparative novelties at royal entertainments. Among the Americans invited were the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, and her sister, Miss Yznaga, but not the present Duke and his Duchess, née Zimmerman; Ambassador Choate, Mrs. Choate, and Miss Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and Miss Muriel White, Col. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Lady Ancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and the Misses Cavendish Bentinck, Lady Naylor-Leyland, Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Miss Paget, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Pakenham, Miss B. Endicott, Col. and Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mr. and Mrs. George West, and Viscount and Viscountess Deerhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins have started on a tour around the world. Mrs. Jenkins is the daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, and was married at St. Francis Xavier's Church in this city last Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have been stopping at their country seat, at Green Spring Valley, Baltimore County, Md.

Mrs. Chester Griswold, who is now at Southampton, will go to Burlington, Vt., for the latter part of the Summer, occupying her country house there, in the vicinity of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have left Newport, and have gone on a visit to Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who have been in the White Mountains, have returned to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Burke Roche were among the visitors to the Monmouth County Horse Show at Long Branch.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander was christened last week at Trinity Church, Twin Mountain, N. H. The child was named after its grandfather, Isaac L. Kip, who was one of the godfathers. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander was the godfather, and an aunt, Mrs. William V. B. Kip, was the godmother.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have arrived at Boston. They are to be at Newport and Lenox this month. Mrs. Frederic Neilson has been in Boston to meet them. They left that city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will spend August in Saratoga, where they have rented a cottage.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will arrive at Newport on Monday for a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

A number of families have been placed in mourning by the deaths of the week. Mrs. William Wetmore Cryder had a number of relatives in this country. She was also a cousin of the Countess Walderseé, who was Miss Lee. Her death took place early in the week. Miss Schermerhorn's death, already referred to, affects many prominent families. Mrs. Astor was a first cousin of the late William Schermerhorn, but the cards to her ball at Newport are already out, and when the ball takes place the prescribed period of mourning for collateral relatives in certain circles of New York society will have expired. Mrs. Andrew Robeson, who formerly lived at Newport, died during the week, as did also Mrs. Isabella Brooks Rutherfurd, the mother of John A. Walter and the Rev. William Walton Rutherfurd and an aunt of Winthrop Rutherfurd and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.

It is rumored that among the foreign visitors to be here during the yacht races are Lady Charles Beresford, Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, and the Countess of Essex.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will leave Tuxedo for Newport in about a week.

Mrs. John W. Minturn has opened her cottage at Dark Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Tiers of Morristown, who are now at Watch Hill, are going to Burlington as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Allen.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—This was the liveliest night of the season in the social life of Newport, the first dancing of the Summer being given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish for her daughter Miss Marian Fish. Mrs. Fish entertaining seventy-five young people at dinner before the dance, and dinners being given also by Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, James T. Woodward, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. Many of the guests at these dinners afterward attended the dance at Crossways.

For her dinner and dance Mrs. Fish had Crossways handsomely decorated. In recesses of the wall were numerous palms, with masses of seasonable outdoor flowers in vases. The drawing room decorations were palms and large bunches of American Beauty roses.

The dinner was served on three tables, each seating twenty-five, one table being decorated in pink hollyhocks, another in crimson roses, and the third in yellow. In the ballroom numerous strings of small electric lights were used with pleasing effect.

The cotillion was led by Harry S. Lehr with Miss Fish, four favor figures being introduced. One was a very pretty floral figure, in which the favors were handsome bouquets of flowers. The other favors were bracelets, necklaces, brocaded picture frames, boxes, and small knickknacks.

Vice Commodore Henry Walters gave a luncheon on board the Narada.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin entertained in the afternoon at cards at Snug Harbor.

Oliver H. P. Belmont, Edward Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers, Miss Rogers, John S. Rogers, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Forbes Morgan, Bradish G. Johnson, Alfonse De Navarro, Robert Collier, Miss Taylor, Samuel P. Blagden, Mrs. James Griswold, and H. Phillips are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier arrived here to-day on the steam yacht Conqueror, which Mr. Collier has chartered for the Summer.

Bishop Thomas S. Byrne of Nashville, Tenn., is a guest of P. J. Collier at the Coats villa.

Miss Constance Livermore's automobile was slightly damaged on Bellevue Avenue this morning by a horse which was frightened by another automobile. Miss Livermore's machine was standing unoccupied by the sidewalk when the accident occurred.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will leave next week on a two weeks' visit to Lenox and the Adirondacks.

Mrs. J. Amory De Blois and Miss Bessie De Blois have arrived at their cottage, on Gibbs Avenue.

As there was no polo game on the Westchester Club grounds this afternoon several of the devotees of the sport went to Narragansett Pier, across the ferries, to see the opening games in the Point Judith Club's tournament, in which several Newport players participated.

The steam yacht Corsair, with J. Pierpont Morgan and a party of friends, arrived this morning from Salem, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury at the Gibbs cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at the Train villa.

Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will not arrive at Sandy Point Farm until the latter part of next week, having delayed their departure from Europe over one steamer.

Forbes Morgan is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fairlawn.

James M. Waterbury, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

Samuel P. Blagden is a guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin are entertaining Count and Countess Franz von Larich at the Osgood villa.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, who has been the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways, has taken a cottage for the remainder of the season.

J. C. Montague, Secretary of the Italian Legation, has taken apartments at the Berkeley.

Miss Taylor of Paris is a guest of Mrs. E. Moore Robinson at Arleigh.

The steam yacht Josephine, with P. A. B. Widener on board, arrived to-day.

W. A. M. Burden arrived to-night to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, at Fairlawn.

Mrs. P. F. Collier returned from New York this evening.

H. G. Lawrence is visiting Mrs. E. G. Tinker at Cozy Nook.

Mrs. J. P. Greene and family of Philadelphia arrived to-day at their cottage, at Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Smith and Mrs. Daniel T. Smith of Cincinnati, Franklin Stetson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Colesberry of Philadelphia, and H. M. Roberts of Montclair, N. J., are registered at Jamestown hotels.

Nelson Brown of Philadelphia is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Henry Pendleton Rogers and family, Capt. Stewart M. Brice, and H. Phillips of London are at the Muenchinger-King and Hill Top cottages.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Charles Ewing Greene entertained a party at dinner at the Kebo Valley Club to-night in honor of Miss Emory, daughter of Capt. Emory of the Indiana.

Prof. and Mrs. E. R. Seligman had a dinner party at their cottage to-night.

Mrs. David Jayne of Philadelphia gave a luncheon at her cottage this noon. Covers were laid for sixteen women.

Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, President of the American Bar Association, has come to the Newport to visit his son, who is a Midshipman, now aboard the Chesapeake.

Nelson B. Burr of New York has come to the Malvern.

Miss Emory and Miss De Castro took a small party out to the Hartford this afternoon and there Capt. Reeder gave a dance and tea for them.

The first dinner dance of the season was held to-night at the Kebo Valley Club. There were about 100 dancers present, while some 80 guests sat down to dinner. Those who entertained at dinner were Dr. Robert Amory, Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth, and Henry M. Johnson.

The Kebo Valley Club gave a mixed foursome putting contest this afternoon. There were several hundred people at the clubhouse watching the putting. Mrs. T. G. Condon and Harold Howe won first place, while Miss Hoy and Franklin Ellis came in second.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney came over from Newport to-day for the polo game, and had luncheon in the Grecian Gardens.

The August Belmont houseboat Satellite brought over the Meadow Brook polo players to-day, including Reginald Brooks, Arthur Burden, George McFadden, and George Norman.

Narragansett folks at the polo match were Frederico Mariani of Italy, Rear Admiral G. E. Ide, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ide; F. O. Beach, F. S. P. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter, L. Harrison Dulles, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Connor, Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Lawrence, and Dr. Joseph Leidy.

H. O. Havemeyer, H. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. De Witt, and H. Yale Dolan entertained at luncheon in the Grecian Gardens.

There was a large attendance at the Mathewson hop to-night.

VANDERBILT MEMORIAL OPENED

New Pavilion Donated by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Transferred to Trustees of Newport Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Trustees of the Newport Hospital received this morning from Mrs. Vanderbilt, a letter formally transferring to that institution the handsome building which she has had erected on the hospital grounds as a memorial to her husband, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In addition to making this gift Mrs. Vanderbilt also announced that she would endow the building. The amount of the endowment is not announced by the Trustees, who, however, say that it will be sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the building, which will be known as the Cornelius Vanderbilt Pavilion.

Mrs. Vanderbilt also sent to the hospital a large quantity of cut flowers for the decoration of the rooms of the new building during the public inspection this afternoon and evening. The hospital was thronged during the inspection with citizens and Summer residents, every part of the institution, excepting the private and emergency wards, being thrown open.

The new building is the largest of the several buildings which make up the Newport Hospital. It is constructed of Indiana limestone with ornate cornices and elaborate high relief carvings, which give the building an artistic finish. It differs materially from the type of building which, in the original plan of the hospital, had been designated for its site, as the hospital management foresaw no opportunity to obtain funds for such a magnificent structure as has now been erected. The other hospital wards are of brick, of but one story, and built as economically as thoroughness of construction would permit. The ground area is practically the same as that assigned for the other main wards, but in the case of the Vanderbilt ward there are three stories.

The first, or basement story, will be devoted to the out-patient departments, which have hitherto been conducted in a small wooden building and on a very small scale. With the new building these departments will be extended to include the eye, ear, throat, nose, teeth, and women's diseases, with a specialist in charge of each department, and in these the poorer classes, who are unable to pay for regular hospital treatment, will be treated free.

The second floor is divided into separate wards. At the south end of this floor is a large apartment for use as a sunroom. On the third floor are the children's and maternity wards, both of which will be new features of the work of the hospital.

The building throughout is constructed on the latest improved plan for hospitals, the walls and ceilings being of hard finish, decorated in neutral tints. The furniture is of antique quartered oak of special design, except where iron and glass have been deemed necessary for sanitary reasons. A large number of pictures, especially selected by Mrs. Vanderbilt, have been placed on the walls.

In addition to building the ward and furnishing it, Mrs. Vanderbilt has also provided the linen, surgical instruments, and all apparatus to be used in the building. Mrs. Vanderbilt alone knows the cost of the ward, and the Trustees are as ignorant of the amount of money expended on the new addition as are outsiders. It is estimated, however, that the cost will be fully $250,000.

THEATRE CHAIRS DISAPPEAR.

Truckman Called for Them Without Authority, Got Them, and Drove Away.

The police have been asked to look for 800 orchestra chairs belonging to the Murray Hill Theatre, which were delivered to a truckman on Friday night to be taken to an upholsterer's, and which have disappeared along with the truckman.

The theatre is being renovated in preparation for the opening of the Fall season by Edward Harrigan in "Under Cover." On Friday, after the manager had seen the bad state of the covers on the orchestra chairs he determined to have them recovered. He signed a contract for the work, but neglected to get a truckman to cart the chairs to the upholsterer's shop.

That night while several of the employes were sitting in front of the theatre several trucks pulled up at the door, and the driver of one said they had come for the chairs. Believing him to have been hired by the manager, the employes gave up the chairs, even going so far as to help the truckmen load them. That was the last seen of the chairs. Every second hand furniture shop in the city has been searched, but without success.

BRET HARTE'S HERO DEAD.

James H. Chaffee, "Tennessee's Partner," Was Visited by Thousands of Travelers in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—James H. Chaffee, one of the heroes of Bret Harte's story, "Tennessee's Partner," is dead in Oakland at the age of eighty years.

For fifty-four years he and his old partner, Chamberlain, lived and mined together, no shadow ever clouding their friendship, and it was the chivalrous affection which existed between the two men that Bret Harte painted.

Chaffee lived for years at Second Garrote, forty miles from the Yosemite, and thousands of persons from all parts of the world who have visited the valley have met the old pioneer. Chaffee was born at Worcester, Mass.

Contribution to the Kishineff Fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Miss Frances H. Glose of Croton Falls, N. Y., to be applied to the Kishineff relief fund.

NEW ERICSSON STATUE UNVEILED AT BATTERY

Army, Navy, and City Represented at Ceremonies.

Mayor Low's Speech of Acceptance—Eulogy of the Great Swede Pronounced by Col. W. C. Church.

That New York recognises and appreciates achievements and self-sacrifices of her citizens was abundantly proved yesterday afternoon when the official representatives of the city government, with officers of the United States Army and Navy, gathered at the Battery to witness the unveiling of the new John Ericsson statue. The people were there in great numbers to testify their appreciation as well as to witness an unusual pageant.

Not forgotten in the proper appreciation of the inventor and creator of the Monitor was the sculptor, Jonathan S. Hartley, who was not satisfied with the old statue that stood near the Custom House, and had modeled a better one, the metal of the old being reformed into the new. His niece, Miss Rachel Hartley, unveiled the new monument while the Dolphin, anchored off the Statue of Liberty, thundered out a National salute of twenty-one guns.

Shortly before the hour set, 3:15 o'clock, preceded by two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York National Guard, and mounted policemen, Mayor Low was driven to the grand stand, facing the veiled statue in the circle about the music stand. He received the Swedish welcome, something like a college cry, the leader crying "Hip," the others in chorus shouting "Hurrah." Then there were two "Hips" from the leader, with two more "Hurrahs," three more "Hips," three more "Hurrahs," and then in Swedish the cry, "Let all rejoice."

Gen. Chaffee and an escort of officers were loudly acclaimed on their arrival at the stand. The same greeting was given Admiral Rodgers and his staff of officers.

The official company was scarcely seated when from the north end of the Battery Park came the band leading the procession. This had formed at Union Square and marched down Broadway. They marched along the seawall with the flags of the United States and Sweden at the head of each division. In the van was a battalion of three companies of regulars from Fort Slocum, the band and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton, and two companies of artillery from Fort Wadsworth. They were followed by a company of marines and sailors, who received the greatest welcome of the afternoon.

Forty-one of the Swedish-American societies and unions of the city were in line with their American and Swedish banners and flags. Just as the regulars had passed the reviewing stand and were on the opposite side of the circle, swinging along in the way regulars do, their arms shining above their khaki uniforms, and when the sea wall was brilliant with the flags of the various societies, the schoolship St. Mary's appeared with a huge American flag flying. The officers, crew, and cadets were at attention. The schoolship was in tow and sufficiently far away from the procession to seem to be going at the same rate as the marchers. The incident, designed or otherwise, added to the beauty of the scene and to the enthusiasm of the Swedish-Americans, who were there to do honor to their fellow-countryman, who had made such craft as the St. Mary's almost unnecessary.

The exercises began with the air "America," by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. The Rev. Maurits Stolpe, pastor of the Lutheran Gustavus Adolphus Church, delivered the invocation. The chorus of the Swedish-American singing societies, under the direction of Arvid Akerlind, sang a hymn. Richard Young, Park Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, delivered the presentation address. Miss Hartley pulled the string that took away the American and Swedish flags from the new statue. As she did so a sailor waved a red flag from the top row of the grand stand, and the Dolphin thundered out the National salute.

BEAUTY OF NEW STATUE.

The new statue met with the instant approbation of the people, especially those who had known John Ericsson. In one hand there was a model of the Monitor and in the other a scroll. In the old statue a compass took the place of the model. The face is more severe in the new statue, but is, according to those who ought to know, more like the man portrayed. Mayor Low, in accepting the statue, said, in part:

"It is a singular coincidence that one of my name should have the privilege, as Mayor of New York, of receiving, on behalf of the city, a statue of Ericsson; for the historic Monitor, designed by him, which revolutionized the navies of the world, was towed to Hampton Roads for her fight with the Merrimac by a boat called the Seth Low. This boat, like myself, was named for my grandfather; and it belonged to the firm which for many years towed all the clipper ships of my father's fleet in and out of the harbor. Perhaps for this reason I remember as though it were yesterday—though I was only twelve years old at the time—the feeling of dread, akin to panic, that pervaded the city when the news came of the easy destruction that befell the Cumberland and the Congress in Hampton Roads at the hands of the Merrimac; and I recall with equal vividness the thrill of joy and gratitude with which the city the next day welcomed the news of the timely appearance of the Monitor in the Roads and of her successful battle.

"When it is recalled that the Monitor was designed in New York, that she was built in New York, that her engines and her turret were made here, New York may well rejoice to give an honored place to a statute of the great engineer to whom the city owes this signal deliverance.

"As Admiral Luce has pointed out, the Monitor, in a certain sense, was the Norseman's contribution, also, to our war for freedom and for the preservation of the Union. Her designer was John Ericsson, himself a Swede by birth, though a naturalized citizen of New York, and the guns she carried were made by Dahlgren, another man of Swedish descent, and her commander on the fateful day of her victory was Lieut. John L. Worden, whose name, at least, suggested a Swedish origin in the remote past. All hail, then, I say, and gratitude without stint to the men of the Northland who have done so much for us.

"Well may Ericsson's statue stand here in Battery Park, where it shall ever overlook the waters of the proud harbor which his genius did so much to develop. The beat of every propeller that lashes the waters of the bay into foam will bring to him its song of praise; and the incoming and the outgoing tides, as they pass this spot, will shout in turn the chant of the world-encircling oceans, as they pay tribute to the memory of Ericsson, whose mastery the waters of the deep recognise, to earth's remotest sea."

COL. CHURCH'S EULOGY.

Col. William C. Church delivered the oration, saying in part:

"It is well that we should have a monument to John Ericsson in this great city, which was the scene of his labors, his struggles, and his triumphs. It is not well, though, that it should have been erected so largely, as this has been, at the expense of a true artist's devotion to his art ideals. If each of those who have profited by the labors of Ericsson contributed his mite, we should have a noble monument to the great Swede at the capital of the Nation and in every leading city of this continent. No recognition that America could give to this man would exceed the measure of the gratitude it owes to him.

"It is impossible to determine the relative value of any one link in the chain of circumstances. Certain it is, however, that no man can tell the story of the triumph of the principles of liberty and unity on the American continent and ignore John Ericsson. The stranger and the historian searching among the foundations of the great Republic will find engraved upon one of its cornerstones the name of Ericsson and the effigy of his Monitor.

"Imagination fails us in the attempt to determine what would have been the result if he had fallen short in the work he did so thoroughly on that great day of March, 1862, in Hampton Roads, Va.

"Going back a hundred years to the time when Ericsson was born, we find men still creeping upon the land at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and still sailing the sea at the mercy of the winds and the tides. Not one step of practical advance toward the emancipation of men from the limitations of muscle power for locomotion had been made since the beginning.

"The nineteenth century was in its sixteenth year when as a boy of thirteen he entered upon his engineering career as a cadet in the mechanical corps of the Swedish Navy. It had drawn near its close when, in his eighty-sixth year, on the anniversary of the day the Monitor appeared to do battle in Hampton Roads, he passed away.

"He certainly contributed his part to the development of the distance-devouring locomotive, which has been truthfully described as not the product of a single man, but of a nation of engineers.

"There is not a screw propeller churning the sea that does not sing the praise of John Ericsson, its inventor. In almost every particular of the wonderful complication of mechanical contrivances which contribute to locomotion on the waters, and bring the ends of the earth together in commerce and friendly intercourse, the hand of Ericsson can be traced. Artificial draught, tubular boilers, surface condensation, and so on to the end, are in part his handiwork or his original conception.

"The modern warship is the undoubted creation of Ericsson, the germ ideas entering into its evolution being almost without exception his.

"His 'voices,' as Jean of Arc called her inspirations, were the voices of those immutable laws of matter and motion which the Great Architect has established as the eternal order of His universe."

J. Edward Swanstrom, Borough President of Brooklyn, said that Ericsson was a firm believer in American institutions, and gave his heart and soul to their support. "He did not differ very much from others of his people who have come here," said Mr. Swanstrom. "I have noticed that when a Swede comes to America he becomes at once an American citizen in fact as well as in name, and his Americanism grows on him rapidly."

Mr. Swanstrom, who had made an effort to induce President Roosevelt to be present yesterday, read a letter of regret from the President.

The United Swedish-American Society of Boston sent a large wreath, which was placed upon the statue by Dr. Richard Hegner of Boston, who spoke briefly.

Ernst Lundren, master of ceremonies, called attention to the obligation to the sculptor who had unselfishly remodeled his first work. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In the evening the societies taking part in the celebration went to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where they danced and had a general jollification until a late hour.

THEATRICAL SEASON ARRIVES.

Third Avenue Opens It with a Bang with "A Game of Life."

The theatrical season is here. While the Broadway managers are still busy engaging players for offerings yet to come, it opened with a bang on the east side last night.

W. Howard Poole had mixed together emotion and passion and other things into a stage relation of the "loop-the-loop cocktail"—which Lew Dockstader says is made up of everything in the bar except the license—and had called it "The Game of Life." It was put on at the Third Avenue Theatre, near Thirty-first Street, and the loyal patrons of the house, finding in it a villain of the most villainous type, a hero of the most heroic proportions, and a soubrette made to be loved—with a few tragedies scattered through it to give the necessary zest—welcomed it with acclaim.

Briefly told, George Malcolm (Frederick Maynard) after finding gold in Colorado becomes dissolute. While intoxicated he happens to meet his partner in company with one Gomaro, (Collin Varrey,) a Mexican. Gomaro kills the partner, but makes Malcolm believe that he is guilty and Malcolm flees to England.

Enter the hero. An Irishman, Dick Kavanaugh, (Nye V. Melshaw,) witnesses the killing just too late to prevent it. He has the fine fortune to be as good as the best of his race, a jolly fellow with broad shoulders and a pleasing singing voice. He is in love with the soubrette, Letty Good, (Lily Sinclair.) In the end he appears in London in time to prove that Gomaro is not a Spanish nobleman and to compel the villain to commit suicide to avert a trial for murder.

The fifth act is suggestive of marriage bells and was received with tremendous applause, the gallery gods violently kissing the back of their hands with sounds like that of cows escaping from a bog.

The gallery also emitted horrible sounds every time the villain appeared. He happened to be a very good bad man. His strut was splendid, and there was a hiss like a snake in his attempts to prove how terrible a person he was, though he had a pleasing baritone voice. He enjoyed the hooting of the gallery. Incidentally he started a fight among the gallery gods, as the Italians present at first believed that he was one of their nationality. The guardians of the peace, who rap on the rail with long sticks when they do not have to use them on the heads of the obstreperous, explained, and then the Italians joined in hissing.

Miss Sinclair incidentally sprinkled sand on the stage and danced. Her time was perfect in the tapping of toe and heel, but the orchestra could not play fast enough for her, and, with the acquiescence of the audience, she silenced the musicians and made her toes fly till she was exhausted.

Virtue triumphed and vice was trampled under foot, and Third Avenue was satisfied with the opening of the theatrical season.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hamilton Lanphere Smith, LL. D.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 1.—Hamilton Lanphere Smith, LL. D., formerly Professor of Physics and Astronomy in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., died at an early hour this morning at the home of his cousin, Miss Annie Beckwith, in this city. Dr. Smith sustained a fall about two weeks ago. Death resulted from the shock to his enfeebled system.

The deceased was eighty-four years old, having been born in this city on Nov. 5, 1818. When sixteen years old he entered Yale. Graduating, he entered industrial life, settling in Cleveland, Ohio. Later he took up science and mathematics, for which he had natural inclination, and in 1850 he gave up mercantile pursuits to enter the Faculty of Hobart College, with which institution he was connected for thirty-three years.

In 1900 Prof. Smith retired from his college work and took up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Buttles Smith, and his granddaughters, the Misses Annie B. and Julia B. Smith in New York. For several years it had been his custom to come to this vicinity and spend the Summer. It was while visiting Miss Beckwith before going to Black Point for the Summer, that he sustained the fall, from which he never recovered. The body will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., on Monday, and the interment will be in that city on Tuesday next.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. LANGDON, aged sixty-five years, a California pioneer of the fifties, and who was Postmaster at Saratoga, N. Y., under the Cleveland Administration, died at Saratoga yesterday.

JOHN BIDDLE, the New York piano manufacturer, died at his Summer residence, at Port Jefferson, yesterday afternoon. His death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Biddle was born in New York, in 1829. He was the owner of the Biddle Piano Company, in East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan.

ARCHIBALD SHEFFIELD, son of the late Theodore A. Sheffield and member of the late firm of T. A. Sheffield & Co., tea merchants of this city, died at his home in Summit, N. J., on Friday after a long illness. Mr. Sheffield was widely known in the tea trade of this country and China, having resided in the latter country for many years.

Appeals for Two Families.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $180 to pension a refined American couple, who are not eligible for admission to a home. The husband, who is seventy-nine years of age, is highly respected, industrious, and was formerly in affluent circumstances. His wife is an invalid and subject to attacks of melancholia, which unfit her for work of any kind. For $120 for the support of a respectable native couple. The husband is eighty-five years old and the wife is in poor health and unable to work.

Michael J. Dady Returns.

Col. Michael J. Dady, prominent in the Republican organization of Kings County, arrived from Havana yesterday aboard the Esperanza.

Woman Inspectors Next Month.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams said yesterday that he did not expect to reinaugurate the matron service on the incoming ocean liners until September. It is understood that the new plan will also be on a ninety-days' probation basis.

ART NOTES.

The death of Alfred Quinton Collins has left a deeper impression on his artist friends than the public, because only they were aware of the quality of the man's mind and his attitude toward various questions that assail painters. Collins worked in Boston and Buffalo before coming to New York. His reputation was well established among his comrades long before much was known of him. A portrait of little Joe Evans, Secretary of the Art Students' League, was perhaps the first canvas that gave an idea of Collins's power as a maker of likenesses. It formed a standard of excellence by which other portraits were tested that year. Collins was an older man than appears from the notices in the press. He was born in 1855, and settled permanently in New York in 1899. Among the portraits which gave him fame were those of Justice Van Brunt, the late Edmund Randolph Robinson, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, and Mr. Austen Wadsworth of Geneseo.

M. John Grand-Carteret, who is the author of various books on the caricaturists, maintains that illustrated postal cards are more than a century old. According to the Almanach de la Petite Poste de Paris for the year 1777, an engraver named Desmaisons introduced the fashion of sending engraved cards by post, giving invitations or merely the compliments of the senders and annotations in their own writing, these cards being open for any one to read. The fashion seems to have been unpopular, since even the memory of it has vanished. Collectors of postal curios have in these early post cards objects on which their latent energies may spend themselves.

The big portrait of Capt. Wade by Gainsborough, which has hung so long in the assembly room at Bath, has come to the hammer and netted $10,500 for the owners of the property. At the same sale a water-color by Turner, "A Town on a River," went for $800, and the portrait by Hoppner of Edmund Burke fell at the astonishing price of $800. The Gainsborough appeared in the exhibition of 1771. Capt. Wade is shown in red coat and breeches and a gold-embroidered waistcoat, with his hat in his right hand. He stands on a terrace, as if to survey thence the approaching crowd of his subjects, those who were hors concours in society and those whose right to be present at the gatherings had to be investigated. Wade was the second to fill the important place of master of ceremonies at the assembly rooms. He is a stout, full-blooded Briton, with a broad, but determined, face. Only two portraits of men by Gainsborough have reached higher prices. His "Lord A. Hamilton," in the Stover sale (1890) brought $22,050, and his "Isaac Sequeira" $11,260 in 1901. In 1895 his portrait of Lord Mountmorres brought exactly the same figure, $10,500. Compared with these the sums paid for portraits of women by Gainsborough are astonishing. Last May the art dealer Wertheimer paid for the likeness of an unknown young lady no less than $45,000, while in 1876 there was paid for the "Lost Duchess" $50,500.

The Art Institute at Chicago is to be much enlarged. Director French makes public the statement that decorative art will be the aim at the Institute during the next few years. A dome will be erected over the middle of the building and the new wing will furnish floor and wall space for additional collections.

The Anciens Chasseurs d'Afrique will raise a monument near Sedan to those comrades who lost their lives in heroic but useless repeated charges on the Germans on Sept. 1, 1870. A high column will overlook a group of horsemen who have fallen; two women in bronze lean over the departed braves. A banderole twined about the shaft will have an inscription: "To the Honor of the Cavalry of France."

According to Le Temps, the monument to Emil Zola by the Belgian sculptor Constantin Meunier in collaboration with Alexander Charpentier, is nearly finished in the clay. On a central pedestal stands Zola, attended by a female figure to indicate the muse. On the left of the pedestal stands a peasant in sabots with a leather apron, on the right sits a mother of the people suckling her baby, while two children are playing by her side.

Differing from other papers, The London Globe makes Whistler's birthplace St. Petersburg and the year 1835. "By the death of Mr. Whistler the world of art loses one of its most famous leaders, one of the few men who can with justice be acclaimed as an indisputable master. He held for many years a position of extraordinary prominence, a position gained partly no doubt by the influence which his remarkable personality exercised over the people with whom he came in contact, but due in far greater measure to the excellence of the work which he produced during his long and busy career. He was born at St. Petersburg in 1835, but he received his general education at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and his art training in Gleyre's studio in Paris. He settled in London when he was about four-and-twenty, and was hailed almost on his first appearance there as an artist of exceptional promise. The wonderful quality of his etchings, the rare power of such pictures as "At the Piano," "The Thames in Ice," "The White Girl," and others of equal note, which were painted during the earlier years of his life in London, put him promptly in the front rank of his profession, while his vivacity of temperament and his energetic assertion of his convictions made his intervention in art politics extremely effective. * * *

"It is a matter of the greatest possible regret that one of the most characteristic and most memorable of all his works should have been destroyed. The famous 'Peacock Room,' an exercise in decorative design which in artistic ingenuity and beauty of effect could hardly be surpassed, has, it is said, been ruthlessly pulled to pieces. It was as complete a work of art as any of his best pictures, and as instructive an illustration of his technical methods, but doubtless its very originality would make it distasteful to people who did not understand why Mr. Whistler should be counted among our masters. It is, unfortunately, only a memory now, but no admirer of the artist's achievements can fail to resent its destruction."

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has bought recently two paintings by Rembrandt. One is the head of an old man obtained from a private collection in England by the painter Walter Gay, a study, it is suggested, of the master of the mill, who was Rembrandt's father. The other is the "Danae," which has been at the Museum for a long while as a loan.

A replica of the bronze bust of Wendell Phillips in the Boston Public Library has been presented to Faneuil Hall by the Hon. A. Shuman, a great admirer of the anti-slavery agitator and orator. The late sculptor Milmore took a cast of Phillips's face during the latter's lifetime, and the bust made from that cast has all the energy and liveliness of expression which Phillips showed when delivering his philippics against slavery. In accepting the bust, Mayor Collins wrote: "By consent of the Art Commission this will find an appropriate place in a window niche under the gallery from which the great orator of anti-slavery times made his first address in Faneuil Hall." Mr. Shuman is a member of the Wendell Phillips Association, of which the Rev. Jesse H. Jones is President. He looks forward to the time when Boston will erect a statue to the man he admires, and meanwhile adds this bust to the treasures in the old town's most famous hall.

The exhibition in the lower hall of the Astor Library Building has again been changed to one of applied art. Plates from a new volume of the well-known publication "Der Moderne Styl" offer an interesting review of modern and ultra-modern German and French design. There are pictures of furniture, screens, clocks, wall papers, candlesticks, electric light fixtures, ceramics, door plates, bronze doors, store fronts, store interiors, bookbindings, end papers, magazine covers, leatherwork, fans, embroidery, textiles, friezes, and jewelry. Exhibitions such as this bring the resources of the library in special fields before the public, and are of obvious interest and usefulness to students and workers in various branches of art.

Arrivals on the Touraine.

Arriving on the French liner La Touraine, yesterday, came Herrmann, the magician, and Robert Skinner, the United States Consul at Marseilles. On the ship was stored 951,000 francs in specie.

Hair Goods for Summer Wear

of my make are light and delicate, and yet I guarantee them to keep their curl and wave in seashore or mountain air.

I can provide you with anything in hair goods, from the most artistic Wigs, Toupees, Pompadours, Wavy Switches, etc., to the simplest curl.

Your inspection of my latest creation, the Lover's Knot, is requested. It makes a most beautiful hair dress for the back hair.

The assortment of Hair Ornaments of varied Amber and Tortoise Shell is so varied that none can fail to find what they want, be it for summer hops or for out-of-doors without a hat.

All mail orders receive my personal supervision. I guarantee satisfaction.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets

No Branch Stores. No Agents

Children Help Fresh Air Charity.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges the receipt of $10.50 for its Fresh Air work, the same being the proceeds of a little fair held in Larchmont by four children of ten, eleven, twelve, and fourteen, under the leadership of Edith Call.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. GUSTAV C. Henry, formerly Treasurer and a Director of Dunlap & Company, has resigned, and that he will in future have no connection whatever with its affairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Secretary.

Dated July 28, 1903.

E. & W. Tebo. A new collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BELL.—Passed away on Aug. 1, George Bell, in the 83d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIDDLE.—Suddenly, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1:45 P. M., at his Summer residence, Port Jefferson, L. I., John Biddle.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWENHOVEN.—On Thursday, July 30, 1903, Garrett, only son of the late Garret and Magdalena Cowenhoven.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. I. C. Barnes, 203 Park Place, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday, Aug. 2.

LEE.—Suddenly, on July 31, at his home, 160 East 46th St., Thomas Isaac Ludlam Lee, eldest son of the late William H. and Harriet Ludlum Lee, aged 33 years.
Funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M.

McCORMICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 30, at 11 P. M., at his late residence, 151 North Oxford St., Brooklyn, James McCormick, son of the late Lachan and Mary McCormick.
Funeral services at his late residence, Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

PUNNETT.—In Baltimore, Friday, July 31, Katharine Elizabeth Kunse, youngest daughter of the late James and Mary K. Punnett.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Bar Harbor, Me., on Thursday, July 30, Sarah, daughter of Ann E. H. and the late William Colford Schermerhorn.
Funeral services private at Bar Harbor.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 1.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. July.
ADAMICH, Mary, 103 Avenue A	1	30
ADAMS, Birdie M., 138 E. 76th St	17	30
ANDERSON, Samuel, 73 Bowery	59	30
*ARENA, Antoni, 139 Mulberry St	1	1
AVETABELE, Filomena, 14½ Sullivan	34	30
ABRAHAMS, Jennette, 154 E. 113th	73	30
BURST, Isidor, Randall's Island	1	31
BEDGI, Selvestro, 74 Oliver St	42	30
BARBERRIE, Agostine, 494 Pearl St	60	30
*BURKE, William, 34 [illegible] St	1	1
BARRETT, Grace E., 210 E. 117th St	1	31
BUEHLER, Augusta, 67 Columbia St	49	31
BERNARD, Agnes, 510 E. 120th St	1	31
BEAKER, John, 134 E. 50th St	66	30
*BERTHA, Frank, 1,216 Avenue A	1	1
*BELL, George, 232 E. 22d St	82	1
CLEENE, Michael, 161 E. 107th St	56	31
COOGAN, Daniel, 540 E. 76th St	60	31
CORTESO, Saverio, 328 E. 113th St	9	31
CHRISTMAN, Frederick, 778 11th Av	11	30
COX, Samuel J., 156 E. 118th St	78	31
DIGGS, Julia, 262 W. 41st St	51	31
DIAMOND, Ann, Home for Aged	75	31
DECKER, William, 101 W. 118th St	70	31
DE VITZ, Joseph, 165 Hester St	45	30
DAY, Edward B., 361 W. 44th St	2	30
EDWIN, Emily, 1,471 2d Av	35	30
EICHLER, Kate, 354 W. 45th St	37	31
EBERLE, Charles P., 265 W. 19th St	62	31
ECHENBERG, Morris, 150 Orchard St	37	31
FREDERICKS, Leo, 414 W. 36th St	40	31
FRUND, Eva R., 305 E. 12th St	58	30
FAYARETTE, M., 81 W. 3d St	25	30
FRANK, August, 229 E. 81st St	68	30
FALLON, J., 109 Washington St	10	31
GERMAN, Theodore, [illegible]	1	1
GEBIG, Anna L., 301 E. 52d St	1	31
GRADY, Martin F., 424 W. 37th St	1	30
GOLLEY, Alfred, 30 Downing St	43	30
GLEASON, Philip, 492 Pearl St	33	31
GARLETMAN, A., 671 Lexington Av	1	31
HARLAN, Andrus, 15 Tompkins St	22	30
HORVERD, Elizabeth, 309 E. 72d St	77	31
HOWARD, Henry, 542 8th Av	53	30
HERBERT, Louisa, 428 W. 47th St	73	31
HUMPHREYS, M., 82 Amsterdam Av	12	31
JOEDTOFF, Annie, 201 2d St	47	31
JOHNSTON, Eliza, 232 E. 56th St	77	31
*JACKSON, Martha, 212 E. 25th St	27	1
KUSHO, Reynold, 1,617 Tremont Av	8	30
KENNAHAN, P., 27 Desbrosses St	65	31
KUNZ, John, 414 E. 16th St	79	31
KELLY, Mary, 1,806 3d Av	19	30
LOVETT, Jennie, 506 W. 44th St	19	30
McCALL, Hugh, 317 E. 88th St	45	31
McLAUGHLIN, Wm., 50 Murray St	51	30
McInnerney, James, 329 W. Houston	1	31
McInerney, Morgan, 329 9th Av	12	25
McCARTHY, Dennis, Manhat. Hosp	51	31
*McMANUS, James, 456 W. 49th St	23	1
MEADE, Patrick, Ward's Island	70	30
MURPHY, Patrick, 60 Leroy St	30	31
MINGAY, Stephen, 363 W. 54th St	19	31
MILLER, Louisa S., 211 W. 62d St	12	31
MURPHY, Mary, 339 Cherry St	36	31
MILLER, Mary, 545 W. 49th St	11	30
MULKIN, Victor, 107 St. Mark's Pl	38	30
MARTIN, John, 361 East 115th St	1	31
MAMMEBACH, Marie, 412 W. 36th St	1	31
MONTEVERDE, Alpedo, 63 Downing	1	31
NUTT, James N., 356 W. 45th St	51	31
NAGLE, Hannah, 30 Madison St	46	30
NUGENT, James, 369 W. 48th St	59	30
NORRIS, Elisabeth, 2,269 7th Av	65	30
O'BRIEN, Anna, 443 W. 33d St	53	30
*O'Keefe, John, 262 W. Houston St	1	1
PUPELON, John, 108 Avenue D	1	30
PETTIT, William M., 2,451 1st Av	31	31
PARSONS, Harriett, 533 W. 28th St	1	30
ROSENBERG, Monroe, 425 3d Av	1	31
RYAN, Margaret, 522 E. 18th St	65	30
*SHAUGHNESSY, W. F., 9 Watts St	35	1
SMITH, James, Bedford Reformatory	32	30
SCULLY, William, Bellevue Hosp	20	30
SULLIVAN, Mary M., 100 Oliver St	17	30
SMITH, William, 4 Minnetta St	30	31
SCHURY, Christine, 767 Column. Av	47	31
STRAND, Joseph, 176 E. 3d St	65	31
SLICK, Louis J., 25 Lenox Av	35	31
SCOTT, Joseph, 16 Perry St	29	31
*SARVAREN, Elias, 227 E. 121st St	1	1
SCHOOLER, Jacob, 19 E. 2d St	45	31
STRANSKY, Joseph, 426 E. 9th St	63	31
SEERY, Mary, 221 W. 63d St	42	30
*SAITTA, Annie E., 315 E. 120th St	36	1
SCHWARTZ, Hymen, 269 E. Broadway	1	31
TABLEPORTER, Julia, 130 E. 89th St	74	30
WALKER, Israel, 305 W. 62d St	28	31
WILLIAMS, Albert E., 312 W. 41st St	1	30
WEIDMAN, Harry, Randall's Island	1	30
WAGNER, John F., 300 E. 122d St	1	30
WALKER, William A., 1 Bowery	27	31
WEBB, John, 2,384 1st Av	1	30
*WHELAND, Kate, 217 E. 45th St	26	1

*Date of death in August.

Bronx.

FRAWLEY, T., St. Joseph's Hosp	57	30
JOHNSON, James, Lincoln Hosp	46	30
JONES, C. W., 976 Westchester Av	34	30
KISTLER, Louis, St. Joseph's Hosp	61	30

Brooklyn.

BOND, William, Kings Co. Jail	36	30
CAMPBELL, J. F., 1,344 Prospect Pl	54	31
CLANCY, Margaret, 412 Henry St	46	30
CORRYCIN, Edward, 330 Dean St	1	31
CULLEN, Annie, 335 Hudson Av	44	31
HOHN, Walter H., 525 E. 31st St	1	30
GRIFFIN, Letitia, N. Y. Home	61	31
HALE, Martha, 1,087 Bedford Av	60	30
HAWKINS, John, 2,012A Fulton St	1	31
HERTH, Ida M., 540 Graham Av	1	31
IRWIN, Jane E., 182 Bay 16th St	75	30
KELLY, Irene, 1,066 Flatbush Av	1	31
*KELLY, Patrick, 137 Centre St	[illegible]	1
*LULEY, Paul, 236 Central Av	[illegible]	1
LYNCH, Nellie, 62 Fulton St	[illegible]	[illegible]
LENSTER, John T. Jr., 30 Rochester Av	1	31
MAZZA, John, Kingston Av. Hosp	1	31
MURPHY, William J., 203 Ralph St	1	31
OLSEN, Margaret M., 769 3d Av	1	31
POSTISZSCH, Mary, 342 57th St	13	31
QUILTY, Teresa, 346 17th St	1	31
SMITH, Ethel, 238 St. Mark's Av	1	30
SMITH, H. W., 1st St., Coney Island	45	31
SUNDMACHER, Elisa M., 177 Wyckoff Av	1	30
VELSER, Alfred C., 8 N. Henry St	1	30
WALKER, T. M., 330 Union St	47	31

*Date of death in August.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

ITALY AND THE POPE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day discussing the question of the temporal power of the Pope, you make several statements which, I hope you will allow me to point out, are not in accordance with fact, reason, or justice. The points of your article briefly summed up are as follows:

First, only the Italian Cardinals are strongly "imbued" with the tradition that temporal power is necessary.

Second, only the Italian kingdom is concerned in the "tradition." "The aid or consent of any other nation on earth" is unnecessary to restoration of the temporalities.

Third, it is "absurd" to claim for the Papal temporalities any greater degree of sacredness than attaches to other temporalities.

Fourth, mankind has become "really weary" of the complaints of the Church, or its Cardinals, about the non-restoration of the temporalities.

There are, of course, other points in your article, but these cover the whole case, and seem in your judgment to bring the Papal claim to what the logicians term reductio ad absurdum.

Let me begin with your third point, that the Papal temporalities rest on no surer or more sacred foundation than other temporalities. For the sake of argument let us admit your proposition. What follows? Suppose we turn the application to another kind of temporal possession. Take, for example, your new site, bounded by Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue. Your faithful service to the public has enabled you to acquire it, and will, I hope, enable you to adorn it with the splendid building you propose. When the building becomes a reality you intend to occupy it in order to conduct your business on your own property, rightfully acquired, for your own interest and for the public good. But suppose some company richer and more powerful than yours should then say to you: "Look here, we want your property to round out our own; it is necessary for the consummation of our scheme of a grand estate. We are willing to pay you a good round sum for it, but, whether you accept our offer or not, we intend to take the property anyhow, because, you see, we are numerically stronger and we have the necessary political and other influence to do so." What would you think of such a proposition? Would you not resist and, if overpowered, continue to protest and complain of the outrage in spite of the fact that courts as well as public were "really weary" of your protests and complaints? Assuredly you would.

Can you deny that this is a fair application of your own species of reasoning? Can you point out any weakness or sophistry in it? Is it not a clear reductio ad absurdum? You may urge in reply that your rights and the Pope's rights rest on different foundations. But there again you would be wrong, as Mr. Clark or Mr. Green so clearly pointed out to you the other day, in answer to your first editorial on a similar subject. One or both of the gentlemen showed how the Papal temporalities were the only ones, embracing a national domain, having a title free from any taint of violence or fraud.

Why, were the principle you urge to be successfully applied to yourself, or to Mr. Astor, or to any other of the large real estate owners, it would rob you or him of property rightfully acquired, and strip you or him of a large source of honestly acquired wealth.

I have thus disposed of the third point in your editorial before treating the others, because it is the most vital of the four. All the others fall with that. But I will offer a few words about each. As to your first point, that only Italian Cardinals are strongly "imbued," &c. As a matter of fact all the Cardinals agree—I challenge you to name one who does not—that the temporalities, belonging of right to the Church, acquired without fraud or violence, like your own right to the new site, cannot be justly or legally withheld from the Church. Some of them may not believe that the present is the opportune moment for reasserting it, but they are all as one in maintaining that the claim is just, for all reports you may have to the contrary are only the invention of the enemy.

As to the second point, that only Italy is concerned in the question of restoration of the temporalities, I think you would find on closer examination that all the powers, except France under its existing Ministry, would welcome such restoration as a necessary condition for the unhampered administration of the vast interests of the Church, free from even a shadow of dictation from the Italian Government. They have all come to believe that the Church is the mainstay of good order and stability the world over. Therefore they are concerned so far as moral influence may be exercised, and you know, Sir, that this is the era of moral influence. Now I do not say that the College of Cardinals would be wise in invoking that kind of suasion just at this moment; nor do I assert the contrary. I am willing to leave it entirely to the discretion of the wise men of the Curia.

Granted that from the King of Italy to-day the Church has perhaps nothing to fear. But what of the future Kings? Who can say what will be the disposition of his successor, or the next, or next? But beyond that reasonable question of doubt there is that of right, which may not be jauntily swept aside or settled by any editorial fulmination, no matter how respectable or influential the journal.

The fourth and last point in your article has perhaps been sufficiently treated already in my remarks concerning the third point. But, I may add, What does it matter how "weary" the public may be about the Pope's temporalities if, as I have shown, they are founded in justice? Courts and public are often weary of discussions, but courts and public may not, therefore, ignore right and justice.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

New York, July 29, 1903.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though an ardent lover of Catholic institutions, I desire to uphold and indorse your splendid editorial of the 21st inst. on "The Pontificate of Leo XIII.," and I wish you would find a corner in your fair and unprejudiced journal for these remarks.

That the respect, admiration, and devotion commanded by that saintly and amiable old white lion, Leo XIII., was due to his charming and invincible personality, to his wisdom, and example, no one will contest; but we must not lose track of his new position after the loss of his "temporal power."

In this "superb isolation," free from the cares of State and the pressure and agitation of the malcontents, the Pope is left undisturbed to himself, and given an occasion to spend and devote all his energies to the needs of the sacred office, dealing morally and not martially with questions of the day, and with unflinching firmness showing his paternal affection, free from the paternal austerity and the corporal chastisement.

Should we read in our cable news that the Holy Father as Papa Re had sanctioned the execution, the exile, the deportation, or some other harsh measure on some of his riotous, patriotic, or miscreant subjects, no matter how justified the course taken, he would soon be branded as an intolerant theocrat, a tyrant, or the like.

The dignity of the Papal Chair can be better upheld by admonition, exhortation, and inculcation of the Christian principles upon the masses, and by the tremendous influence of his oracles, dogmas, and disinterested encyclicals, which in the case of our deceased Pontiff will remain as an everlasting monument of wisdom, truth, and discretion, which have been used to charm and disarm so many enemies.

Under the protection and the law of guarantees of the Italian Government, which has been so amicably tolerant toward the Holy See, even in the face of the prolonged hostilities created by intriguers and malcontents on both sides, the Pope has gained in prestige ex cathedra all over the world, as he is no longer considered as a petty Italian princeling of the Middle Ages, a remnant of barbarity to whom all the world should bow, but as the real successor of Peter the Fisherman, contented with his lot under the scourge of persecution, or in the splendor of jubilees.

The Pope is in a position to-day never enjoyed by the Popes prior to Leo XIII. When the Popes were administering the patrimony of Constantine and Charlemagne they were the target of all barbarians and adventurers, who kept a covetous eye on the opulence amassed in the Eternal City, who could not be checked in their devastations and intrusions by the innumerable little Princes, between which the inheritance of the Roman Empire was parted.

Rome, the Papacy, and all the Italian peninsula have been the target and the battlefield of all nations in their greed and struggles in dealing with the "temporal power." Were the Pope to-day in his old domains, I would not doubt a possibility of seeing France taking an excursion trip to Rome in her present controversies with the Church, as in the times of old, in order to dictate some political suggestions in her favor, with the aid of some 200,000 bayonets, and in case of resistence, make a scene of carnage in the Holy City and then withdraw with the Pope really made prisoner, and a booty of plunder for the museums of Paris, taken from the patrimony of Italian arts and treasures. The magical change of the sentiment of France toward Italy was brought about by the Prussian war, when hurriedly and regretfully she had to withdraw her garrison from Rome to meet the all-conquering German Army.

New York, July 28, 1903. A. G.

THE POPE AND TEMPORALITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen a letter written by Mr. Green on the subject of the temporal power of the Papacy, published in your editorial of June 22. The intervention of a stranger in such a delicate matter is always inopportune, chiefly because a stranger cannot know anything very precise of the history or of the popular feeling of the country. The only way of justifying Mr. Green's wrong appreciations is the Italophobism of certain Americans, and as a rule Italophobists are those who know very little or nothing about Italy and Italians. When a person does not know from A to Z the matter he wants to discuss, he would do much better to keep quiet and manage his own business.

Mr. Green is talking of hostility on the part of the House of Savoy toward the Pope; this is quite incorrect, and I may mention that, notwithstanding the fact that temporal power of the Papacy was taken away by the Italian troops, a law was passed at the same time which granted to the Pope special privileges. Since that time the Quirinal never took any action showing hostility to the Vatican. The lack of respect with which Mr. Green is talking about the House of Savoy shows in the clearest manner that he knows nothing about that glorious dynasty, which is for Italy "for the grace of God and the will of the nation."

The question of the temporal power of the Papacy is an old matter, and nobody now, even the Vatican, is willing to entertain it; as a matter of fact, the latest news from Rome shows in the clearest manner that neither the Vatican nor the Quirinal is contemplating an amelioration in the relations between Church and State.

I am a good Catholic, and have the greatest devotion to the Pope as the head of the Church; I am a good Italian, faithful to the glorious dynasty of Savoy, and will always consider Rome as the capital of my country.

Mr. Green does not seem to know that there are many priests in Italy who fully recognize the Quirinal. I sincerely trust that the relations between Church and State will always grow better and that a citizen may be allowed to be a good Catholic while being a sincere patriot, faithful to the House of Savoy.

Mr. Green wants to explain the heavy Italian emigration as a result of misgovernment and of circumstances of an economical and social nature, and it would be foolish to believe that under the Papacy economical conditions of Italy might have assumed a better shape.

Restoration of the government of the Pope is a matter which nobody, even the Vatican, considers any longer as having the slightest probability of being accomplished, unless Mr. Green organizes a legion to fight Italy for that purpose.

FELICE M. GUNIBERTI.

New York, July 24, 1903.

ITALIANS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial to-day under the heading, "The Temporal Power." I am sure that all Italians, Catholics or non-Catholics, who love their native land will agree with your views.

The Catholic Church never before in its history was so great and revered as it is to-day, and this is partly due to the fact that it is free from temporal power. Christ said: "My kingdom is not of this world." Why does not the Church imitate him?

G. BOZZUFFI.

New York, July 31, 1903.

CONGRESSMEN AND PASSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no desire to take exception to your editorial in to-day's TIMES. I would, however, like to say that, while it is desirable that legislators should not break the inter-State commerce law, which you cite as prohibiting passes, yet it seems to me that there is a far higher reason for the non-acceptance of passes.

Railroads, whether surface, elevated, or the National highways, as a conditon for the special privileges granted them, have all entered into contractual obligations. The enforcement of these obligations depends upon the energy and fidelity of certain public officials. Can such officials—municipal, State, or National—do full duty to their employers, the people, if in receipt of favors from the other party to these contracts? The columns of THE TIMES frequently bear witness to the general complaint of the non-enforcement of these obligations.

Again, it is well known that bills affecting railroads form a large part of those dealt with by legislative bodies. As agents or trustees of the people's property, how can legislators consider proposed contracts solely from the standpoint of the interests of the public when they are recipients of even such favors as annual passes, presented by those asking either for new special privileges or extensions of those already obtained?

No court would knowingly permit an attorney to appear for a client if the other party to the suit had conferred upon the attorney some secret favor. The court would not accept the excuse so frequently urged even by some of your contemporaries of its being a "courtesy." As legislators are those chosen by the people to act as their attorneys for a stated period, should they not be held to the same standard?

ROBT. BAKER.

Matamoras, Penn., July 30, 1903.

PASSES AND CONGRESSMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What an exquisite compliment you paid Congressman-elect Robert Baker in finding fault with the literary style of his rejection of railroad favors! Undoubtedly you would have employed better style; but is it not captious to pick flaws in the letter and slur over the practical iniquity of the railroad? And what about the Congressmen who have not returned the passes?

If a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad measure affecting the interests of the people should come before Congress, will these favored Congressmen show their gratitude, when it is so easy to be generous at another's expense?

Graft—graft is the order of the day. Possibly THE TIMES would not find fault with the literary ability of an attorney employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, against which it was contesting a case, if the jurymen each had an annual pass in his pocket—the gift of the railroad.

Will you have the other Congressmen interviewed about the morality of accepting railroad passes?

We can hope that Congressman Baker will improve in his style. A persistent reading of THE TIMES will help much to this end—but that is academic. It is more important to have unbribed representatives.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, July 31, 1903.

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESSMAN BAKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems remarkable to me that a paper which stands so strenuously for political righteousness as THE TIMES should refer sneeringly to the action and letter of Congressman Baker in regard to the offer of a free pass by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. THE TIMES never tires in denouncing blackmail by labor agents or Tammanyites, but it sharply criticises Mr. Baker for strongly denouncing and exposing his attempted bribery by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The railroad never offered him a pass prior to his election to Congress, and why should it do so now, if not to secure his favor in measures that may come up affecting the railroad company? Mr. Baker should not only be lauded for refusing the pass, but he should be held up for the admiration of all honest men for so well exposing the immoral practice carried on by the railroads of bribing our legislators.

If Congressman Baker's party nominates him for Mayor at the coming election he will carry the city by a huge majority, and the city will be fortunate in securing the services of such a patriot.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1903.

THE BIG RAT AND THE OIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time I have noticed dog stories in the columns of THE TIMES—marvelous tales of tricks or stunts done by clever dogs, as well as tales of the doings of mongrel curs. If the editor is not averse to other kinds of tales—rat tales, for instance—I will tell one which I think equals, if it does not excel in point of marvelousness, any of the orthodox dog stories. And it is a true tale, too, like the others. It may be investigated.

While in a public school on Pacific Street, Brooklyn Heights, last week, the janitor took me into the girls' side of the basement playground, where the painting contractors are keeping their materials for use in repainting the school, and showed me a large can full of linseed oil into which a rat had fallen the night before.

"It must have been as big as a dog," said the janitor, pointing to where the oil had been spattered over the floor within a radius of several feet from the can.

Then he led me, pointing to the tiny footprints on the concrete floor, out into the pupils' stair hall, up the bluestone treads (here the oil had spread, each print being as large as a man's hand) to the second-story landing.

"See where he shook himself," said he, pointing to the patch on the floor, a yard square, liberally sprinkled with oil.

The footprints next led through the door and between desks, around coatrooms, and through three classrooms into the pupils' rear stair hall. He "shook himself" once or twice in each classroom, and again in the rear hall, as indicated by the large, oily patches on the floor. We followed the oily tracks through this hall to the boys' side, down the stairs, then up the same stairs, and this time, it seemed to me, he set in to "do" about every room in the school, upstairs as well as downstairs, and finally the tracks led through the boys' playground to a hole in the concrete floor near the front.

In squeezing through this hole he spread oil all around the edges, notwithstanding the frequent "shakings" throughout the entire foraging expedition. "He must have been a big one," observed my guide, "to have carried so much oil."

The janitor, who has tried various traps to catch this rat, said it was "too foxy" for him.

As I have said, this is a true tale, and any "doubting Thomas" may visit the school, if he cares to, to prove it. I believe the oil tracks are still visible, though the rat has disappeared.

C. JOSIAH.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1903.

ORGANIZATION OF STENOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to an article in yesterday's TIMES signed E. P. H., under subject "A Stenographers' Exchange," the writer must not class such an association with the Trained Nurses' Association. There are various kinds of stenographers—competent and of good experience and others who first graduated from schools or colleges, and who would like to be in line with the good ones, and of no experience.

I have time and again tried to organize a stenographers' association, but without success. The following bulletin, in order to bring about such a move, has been posted in quite a number of places:

It is proposed to organize a stenographers' association, and all stenographers who desire to join are invited to send their names and addresses to the Assistant Superintendent of the Educational Alliance. As soon as a sufficient number of names have been received an organization meeting will be called. The objects of this association, in general terms, will be for intellectual and social benefit of its members, through the assignment of special courses of study in shorthand, advanced and special dictation, the holding of speed tests, the circulation of shorthand literature, the securing of employment, and holding of social entertainments, &c.

To the above notice we received, after a period of about two months, forty names.

You will see that this association has been intended for the east side of New York, for which purpose we selected as a meeting place the Educational Alliance, which is situated in the heart of the east side. I have been a member of a shorthand association, which met in Harlem, but after a struggle of one year we were forced to disband.

At first we started with ninety members, but from time to time the number decreased. Even though the dues amounted to 5 cents a week, members took no interest in the welfare of the association, merely claiming that they get all the dictation they want at their employment, and while they may have a position in hand, do not consider it their duty to belong to an association where they may be benefited.

It would be useless to start an association where employers may get their help, for the reason that all typewriter concerns furnish stenographers, and employers would rather apply to them for such help as they may need.

We have at present a stenographers' association called the "East Side Stenographers' Association."

MELVILLE KARMIOHL.

New York, July 29, 1903.

IN THE MATTER OF PENSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your leading editorial in THE TIMES of to-day, under the heading of "A Self-Respecting Man," I beg the privilege of saying that there is a very large side to this question to which I fear you have not given proper consideration.

I know nothing of the circumstances or personality of Walter Vail of Michigan City, but it looks at this distance very much as though he is trying to get newspaper notoriety and a reputation for self-abnegation which looks very much like selfishness pure and simple.

When he wrote to Commissioner Ware to withdraw and cancel all of his papers in relation to his claim for a pension on the grounds that he did not need it and the services rendered did not entitle him to it he published the fact that he had filed a claim for a pension, and I wonder what change of condition prompts him to say that he does not need it and what change there has been in the services which he rendered since he filed his claim.

I know of no law which compelled him to make a claim for a pension, and it would seem that the same modesty which prompts him to withdraw his claim might have prompted him to give it less publicity.

When the General Disability act of 1890 became a law by the signature of the President, I was entitled to a pension by the provisions of this act, and shortly after that date a blank application was sent me to fill out and file with the Commissioner of Pensions. I concluded that I did not need it, and threw the application in the waste paper basket, but did not publish the fact. Twelve years later I applied for the pension and received it.

This act and all other Pension bills were passed by the Congress of the United States, representing all the people of the country, and are just as much laws as any other legislation put upon the statute books. Moreover, when, during the dark days of 1861-5, the Government, through its representatives, was appealing to men to go to the front and offer their lives to save the Nation, the recruiting officers and politicians made a solemn promise to these men that if they were wounded or killed the Government would pension them or their dependents. At the same time the Government was seeking to borrow money to pay the expenses of its defense. It promised to the capitalists that if they would loan their money the Government would issue them bonds payable in gold and exempt from taxation. This promise to the capitalist was kept promptly and fully, and there has been no objection made to it anywhere, and this exemption from taxation computed at the ordinary rate of interest would amount to a sum greater than the total sum paid for pensions on account of the civil war.

OLD GUARD.

Morristown, N. J., July 29, 1903.

ADJUSTING INSURANCE LOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that almost every real estate owner read with interest your article of last week upon insurance.

There can be no doubt that insurance companies, whether fire, marine, or life, are continually swindled and hence are obliged to use the utmost precautions against loss even to extreme arbitrariness in their methods and form of contract. But even admitting that the underwriter must adopt even undue precaution against fictitious claims, still in view of the vast amount of money paid them by their clients a certain consideration is due those clients when they become claimants through loss by fire or otherwise. Nor should the victim of each loss be put in the category of a swindler by their agents, no matter how high his position before the public may be. Nor can I see why if one puts a high valuation on his property or upon his furniture and pays a premium commensurate therewith, the underwriter, in case of loss, should make every effort to dispute or underestimate the value placed upon each article, calling it old, worn, &c., and insisting that it could be replaced for half the sum demanded.

A case in point. I place the value of the furniture in my modest country home at $7,000. The furniture is largely antique, much sought after by the agents of the antique shops in New York. I have taken out a policy for that amount, although no doubt the house could be refurnished in a modern way for perhaps $3,500, but no amount of money could duplicate my old mahogany, either in style or in material. I am told by friends that although I pay a heavy premium, the companies in which I am insured would never allow me more than half the amount named in the policy, which would be simply an infamy. Of course one's character must be taken into consideration and one's motive in insuring; that goes without saying.

I have been an insurer against fire both in New York and in the country for over half a century, and my premiums have amounted to an immense sum in the aggregate, and my losses have not amounted to $500 in all those long years, but in each case I have been placed during their adjustment in the convict class, not by the companies, but by their adjusters, who made me feel really as if I were trying to "do" them, and making me determine that in future, where the loss was less than a hundred dollars or so, to make no claim rather than to submit to their inquisitions, which in some cases border on extreme rudeness, not to say insolent defiance.

I have adopted the method of entering every article in my house in a little book with my own appraisement attached, and filing it with my application. Whether or not in such case the values could be disputed remains to be seen, but I am confident that the law to which I should in such case appeal would decide in my favor.

THE OTHER SIDE.

New York, July 28, 1903.

TEACHING OF APPLIED ARTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial upon F. S. Lamb's comments on the need of a museum and systematized teaching of applied arts I had fully expected would call forth some reply and interest in the matter. I venture to make some remarks, after reading in your "Art Notes" of to-day's issue two instances of a great wave all over Europe tending toward this end. In nearly every large city on the other side either the Government or public-spirited citizen-merchants have founded and got in working order some institute whereby artisans as well as the general public at large may, if they choose, visit and study a subject that in one way or another would be of service to gain a living.

Here in New York (the second commercial city on the globe) we are yet unprovided with one of the most important adjuncts of higher education—a museum containing fine examples of the industrial arts, both ancient and modern, properly classified and arranged for artisans and students to study and copy, an art library and school of design and handicraft under the guidance of a talented and practical master, who is not only capable of teaching, but able to demonstrate his knowledge of decorative art by actual work, which, by the way, is a rarity in teachers of institutes and colleges, as they have theories but no practice, plenty of pupils but no results.

To-day London, Paris, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Munich, Turin, and Brussels supply the world, in style and character, with the best in the arts, not fine or allied arts. Here we adapt and copy a piece from one and join it to another style and are content as well as complacently satisfied that they should invent and lead the way. Munich, alert for twenty-five years to adopt the South Kensington method, with its matchless museum and library of 2,000,000 volumes on art, has, with its many faults, continued to be the Mecca of all aspiring decorative art workers.

After all, New York City has been and will continue to be the pivot upon which the arts, fine or otherwise, will rest. Its publishers, art dealers, and its vast wealth must necessarily make it so. Then why not be supplied with at least a beginning whereby some budding National decorative talent can be cultivated? Up to the present time America has produced no individual style of decorative art and no great decorative artist. By that I mean a master, whose influence has been great enough to form a following, like the Morris style, or Beardsley, Grasset, Walter Crane, and others. We have great artists, some preferring to live abroad. We have great mural painters, like La Farge and Blashfield, but I know of no great decorative master of applied design, an inventor of his own style and able to diffuse that style to others, like Howard Pyle in illustrative work.

The main reason National art is not produced is because the National spirit is not aroused. Wealthy manufacturers are blindly ignorant of the fact that money expended in this manner comes back to them tenfold in the shape of expert and trained artisans to execute their work for the love of the doing it. The average American citizen wants to understand and will accept all good work offered to him.

A well-known French artist states that "at the present time Great Britain leads and is far ahead in all the decorative arts, and the cause of it is Government aid, numerous art workers' guilds and craft societies, and manufacturers' constant interest in art education. All these raise up a standard whereby artisans can look up for example and advice." One of the most ardent workers in these London guilds is the American artist, Joseph Pennell. We have had dozens of these guilds started all over the land, but the pity is they are mostly by incompetents, to whom the laws and principles of decorative art are a dead letter. The man of Aurora began, I am told, with an idea of this kind, but quickly lost it to pile the guilders.

The only solution of the matter is the formation of a body of men who understand the conditions and interests of this important National deficiency.

LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1903.

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tariff question will not down. It appears now to be the question of the day, notwithstanding that the advocates of such class legislation as high protective tariffs do not court publicity and take every possible opportunity to discourage any movement that would tend to reduce, if not abolish, or create any discussion on, this sugar-coated fraud.

When such beneficiaries as Carnegie would attempt (by such a silly warning re the affect of preferential tariffs) to discourage his discarded fatherland from taking any action to give preferential tariffs to the British colonies, Canada in particular, it only shows to what absurd positions these grossly protected interests, and particularly in the United States, are driven.

It would certainly be very instructive, if not interesting, to place in the many public libraries he has promoted, (if Mr. Carnegie would take the public into his confidence,) a volume showing what part Dingleyism had to do with his suddenly amassed wealth.

The writer's twelve years' experience in foreign import and export traffic at New York, particularly during the time of "Boss" Tweed and Collector Augustus Schell, did not give him a favorable opinion of the honest working of either the City or National Governments or any reason to question the truth of John Bright's statement made on the floor of the House of Commons: "High tariffs are a premium for fraud." This statement holds good for all time the world over.

THOMAS S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., July 29, 1903.

PROF. JAMES AS A THINKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sunday TIMES editorially hit Prof. William James of Harvard good and hard. He has been cautioned many times against a style too colloquial and too careless for one in his position. But since you could hardly wish readers of THE TIMES to infer that there is any professor in Harvard who does not know good English, I am fancying various considerations in which you might have more generously limited your censure to his matter, and let his manner pass.

I am not proposing to defend his matter in this instance, and in fact have almost forgotten it, but this seems to me a good time to indicate the intellectual status of William James—in view of which your liberal spirit will, I think, acknowledge that he has been at least sufficiently admonished, and will cordially give place to this brief note, in justice to serious thinking generally, if not in reparation to him.

You are necessarily intelligent and observant, and you encounter many kinds of men. It should not be hard for you to perceive that the colloquial Philistinism of William James is due to the heedless force and resentment of his original and adverse convictions. Ten thousand smoothbore professors and writers had worn the German veil, and drawn their salaries and eaten their victuals before a man of his standing dared speak for the doubts and seeming dullness of the average thinker, and declare with the poet that philosophy is "of all our vanities the motleyist."

He used the language of the grade of thought which he defended, and, if criticised, he had but an aside answer: Men do not pick their words in a gale of wind. Surely, from the highest aesthetic standpoint, there is gaucherie less excusable than this.

If William James is not leading the thought of the world I would be glad if you would tell me who the leader is. We know the leaders in art and empirical science—the science of positive force and measure and heat and light. Who leads in the abstract regions, where for the light to go out, or for the darkness to go out, were equally calamitous?

Delivering the Gifford lectures in the University of Edinburgh, 1901-2, Prof. James used these words: "Those who have ears to hear let them hear; to me the living sense of reality comes only in the artificial mystic state of mind." (He had been alluding to the "anaesthetic revelation.") In the applause which from that most cultured and most critical audience in the world, greeted this original and bold dictum of the West, the philosophy of the past collapsed and a régime was inaugurated in which Christianity is at least theoretically possible.

Have your fun, then, if you may enjoy it, but kindly remember, for your own good and the good of all the race besides, that William James of Harvard University is an Olympian of "the great games where the firstborn of the world are competitors." He can wear, if occasion should countenance them, more decorations than any other American thinker has achieved.

I beg you will credit me with high and constant regard.

BENJAMIN PAUL BLOOD.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 28, 1903.

PUBLIC PRINTING METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial of July 28 on the Government Printing Office and its archaic methods, it may be interesting to the tax-paying public to know that all composition in that office is still performed by hand. In other words, the Government Printer is using the same type and setting and distributing it in the same manner as was done by Gutenberg more than 450 years ago.

Mechanical composition is employed in practically all the important newspaper offices of the world, and in nearly all the leading book offices. Machines of American origin are used by the Governments of Japan, Mexico, Canada, and other countries.

The writer was recently shown two letters, of practically the same date, one from the Government Printer of the United States, declining to even consider a type-setting machine; the other from the head of the Japanese Government Printing Office, commending the machine used in that office, and saying, in substance, that he felt it his duty to bring it to the attention of the printers of his country. D.

New York, July 31, 1903.

WHEN IS A MAN AGED?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"When is a man aged?"
Give it up, ask me another, for—
At the age of sixty-five,
I am very much alive,
Still green; not e'en a little yellow.
And I think that every man
Would lengthen his life's span
Were he to live as I—

ADAM GOODFELLOW.

New York, July 28, 1903.

STUDY OF ENGLISH NEGLECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not true that in the public schools of the State of New York—especially in the high schools—there is a great lack of efficient instruction in English? In fact, a little investigation shows that there may be, in some schools at least, no instruction at all. In the Academic Syllabus, the official handbook issued by the Regents' office for the guidance of high schools, the following statement is made more than once in foot notes: "Any foreign language may be substituted for English, but the papers of all students who claim this privilege will be revised carefully for English." It will be seen at once that this makes it possible to graduate from any high school in the State on a Regents' diploma without any study of English as such.

About a decade ago a movement toward the study of English in our secondary schools was started chiefly by the colleges, and at the present time a list of English books is prescribed for entrance to every reputable college in the United States. It contains a collection of good books worthy to be read, worthy to be studied, and which will interest and instruct the students of every secondary school.

Moreover, in view of the fact that this list is required for entrance to college, and for this reason must be taught in every high school where students are preparing for college, why not go one step further and require it for high school graduation? There should be no difference between the regular courses and the college preparatory courses in English in secondary schools.

The study of the English language and its literature is inferior in importance to none in the curriculum. It offers all the opportunities for mental training afforded by the study of any language, and in addition introduces the student to the literature of his own tongue, which must always be the chief source of his own thought, inspiration, ideals, and aesthetic enjoyment, and must also be the vehicle of his communication with his fellow-men.

From the point of view of the business man, no study is so important as the study of English. The use of the English language in commercial affairs is daily becoming more widespread—in fact, it may with justice be said that English is the language of commerce all over the world. Out of more than 600 letters received by one of the largest wholesale commercial houses in New York City the other day from all quarters of the globe, only six were written in some foreign language, and on four of the six the statement was made, "English used in our office."

The business houses of Continental Europe are so fully alive to the necessity of their young men being equipped with a proper knowledge of English that a full course therein is prescribed at nearly every secondary school, commercial school, and college in the various countries. Shall we continue to be less diligent, less far-seeing, in view of the necessity resting upon us to turn out young men as well trained in the higher branches of commercial work, at home and abroad, as are the young men of these European countries?

If the United States is to maintain its leadership in commercial affairs, certainly the youth of the Nation must be trained in the language of commerce. A large vocabulary, facility in its use, ability to handle the various forms of discourse—narration, description, exposition, and argumentation—will be among the essentials for the successful business man, and how can these be better secured than by the study of such books as those mentioned above?

The fact that English is not required for graduation from some high schools in the State of New York is humiliating, and steps should be taken at once to remedy this glaring defect, and to supply to American students full instruction in the language and literature of their mother tongue.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 30, 1903.

GERMAN DEMANDS IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the article in to-day's issue regarding the threat of the German and so-called "German-American" societies to boycott at the next election the officials who were most responsible for the discontinuance of German as one of the more important studies in the public schools, it seems to me these "citizens" are a little out of their course. They vote, and therefore are American citizens. As American citizens there should be one language for them, and that English.

I have spent some time in the business world and have never yet found it any trouble to get German business. I have found that they all speak English—at least enough to understand—and, being in this country, and realizing their handicap by not being familiar with the language, they set about to learn it, thus making themselves fit for American citizenship.

Teaching German in the public schools has a tendency to make that language used altogether in the home of the German element, thereby drawing them closer to the "Faderland." When a German comes to this country and becomes an American citizen, he should forget that he has a "Faderland," and remember that this is the country that "butters his bread."

I fail to see why we should always speak of the "German vote," the "Irish vote," the "Italian vote," as if there were several nationalities to be conciliated at each election, when, by being voters, they must be American citizens, the greatest birthright (or adoption) any human being could desire. I am proud of my "birthright," and so should these foreign-American voters be.

If any man is proud of the country he left, then, in Heaven's name, why did he leave it? If he is so attached to Germany that he wishes to have the language forced on children who do not want it, why doesn't he take one of the many ships that ply between here and Hamburg and Bremen and return to "that dear Faderland" he longs so for?

There is one language, one people, and one nation, therefore let the language be that of the majority. The language that I want my children to learn is the "business language," and the business language recognized the world over is English.

My mother was German, and if I so desire I can easily converse in that language, but being American born I can appreciate it and am patriotic enough to speak English. Taking New York, for instance, where we have more Italians than the city of Naples, why should we not make Italian a part of the school studies as well as German? We do not hear anything from these people. They are glad enough to be here, let alone trying to run this Government by their "Italian-American" vote.

Let us be Americans in spirit and Americans in tongue. Let us be proud of our "American birthright," which is far nobler than Rome could ever bestow.

E. G. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1903.

SUMMER WORK FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From an extract from your valuable paper it would seem that there is on the part of some business people a strong tendency to consider favorably the proposition to make "a real gain in converting the somewhat irregular institutions which now occupy the Summer months into a matter of the same routine which fills the Winter." The article in question is merely a "feeler" as to public opinion on the matter of keeping the public schools open all Summer as well as all Winter, and presumably with the same force of teachers who have been dispensing vitality as well as knowledge throughout the school year of nine months and more.

"As things stand," the article continues, "almost any teacher or student who wishes to work in the Summer can now do so." This being a fact, who is going to be the gainer by a forced lengthening of a school year?

It is nobody's business how the school teachers occupy their vacations, nor is it anything less than gross impertinence to suggest how a body of citizens shall spend the few weeks deemed necessary during the heated term, any more than it is proper to suggest, much less dictate, what Mr. Maxwell or Govs. Odell or Pennypacker should do during their off hours, they, too, being public servants.

The average public school teacher is a woman, paid less than men doing the same work, and the average public school teacher, man or woman, is unable to stand a longer strain than custom has already imposed, and properly attend to his or her functions, because teaching demands an unceasing giving out of one's personal force and vitality without any return whatever, and often with an amount of friction in the process which renders the business of teaching unlike almost any other.

No doubt some can and do undertake double work and teach both day and night, but no man with any knowledge of physical limitations will recommend any such methods of work either for educational results or for real economy. It is not without good reason that custom has sanctioned a long rest for teachers and pupils during the heated term, and because many parents would be willing and glad to be relieved of the charge, and, too often, annoyance, of having their offspring around the house, is no reason why those who have to work with them for more than three-fourths of the year should be obliged to lose their positions or drop out from exhaustion in the school grind.

Even razors and electric batteries have to "rest" to regain their tone and working power, and how much more, then, is it wrong and foolish to expect those who do the bulk of this most important work of making future citizens, to teach throughout the entire year without the slightest consideration whatever. Let it be distinctly understood that those who need the Summer's rest are in a very large majority, and while Summer schools are a fine thing and much needed in crowded cities, keep them as separate institutions for those who want them.

School work is hard work, and in general it is ill-paid work—otherwise more men would be engaged in it, to the exclusion of women. So it is idle to say, as your article does, that "salaries are lower than they should be if teachers worked full time." Mark that the article says "should be" instead of "would be."

"The average American is quite enough inclined to work as it is," to quote again from the article, and if it had said that he was quite enough inclined to work those under him hard at minimum wages, the force and truth of the statement would have been greater.

A great institution like the University of Chicago is in no way comparable to the secondary schools in its Summer curriculum, nor are those who seek its privileges to be compared with the children and youth of unformed body and mind for whose compulsory use the twelve months school year has been suggested. It may not be generally known that those professors who teach in the Summer session at the Chicago University have their Winter vacations, a fact that those who are proposing to impose a twelve months' routine on public school teachers will do well to remember.

It is necessary for those who are at the head of a class of students to have some time for study for themselves, else they, too, lose touch with the current matters of science, literature, and art, and fall below par by sheer necessity. To ignore this fact is the height of stupidity. One who teaches must have time to rest and leisure to think, although now that matters of public education have so largely played into the hands of mere politicians, conscientious instruction is too often subservient to usefulness, politically speaking. That this is true is not doubted for a moment by any one who knows of the inside management of public school affairs in Philadelphia and New York, as evidenced by recent events in both cities.

This letter is the expression of one who regrets to see the constantly increasing tendency to force "business" methods and "political reasons" into public school affairs, under various pretexts of expediency and general usefulness, and who hopes to see other expressions of public opinion against further manipulation of teachers and their salaries.

S. PALMER BYRNES.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1903.

MONUMENT TO STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not a monument to the genius of Stephen Collins Foster? Who among our world's humanity has not been touched by the originality and tenderness of his compositions, which even in all countries have found such a ready way to the common heart? How many among us to-day can look back to their earlier history and remember when their lips moved responsively to "Gentle Annie" on the streets, at the concert room, or in the family circle?

Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie,
Like a flower thy spirit did depart.

Our lamented Foster was a prolific song writer, all lip and heart moving compositions. Not one of his effusions was devoid of merit. Who is not familiar with "Old Folks at Home," of which over 400,000 copies were sold?

Way down upon de Swanee ribber,
Far, far away,
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebber,
Dere's wha de old folks stay;
All up and down de whole creation
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for de old plantation,
And for de old folks at home.

How well I remember how sweetly Christine Nilsson sang "Old Folks at Home." All Foster's melodies have been sung by the world's greatest artists. Herz, Ole Bull, Thalberg, all approved his genius. He was lauded by Washington Irving for the intrinsic beauty and merit of his songs. Here is another familiar plantation melody, "My Old Kentucky Home":

The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home,
'Tis Summer, the darkies are gay,
The corn tops ripe, and the meadows in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day;
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By an' by hard times comes knocking at the door,
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Even to-day from every hand organ, interspersed with the music of Donizetti and Verdi, or from the lips of the wandering minstrel, are heard the beautiful strains of "Old Black Joe":

I'm coming, I'm coming, for my head is bending low;
I hear those gentle voices calling old Black Joe.

We will enumerate more of his irresistible melodies: "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Jennie with the Light Brown Hair," "Nelly Was a Lady," "Old Dog Tray," "Oh, Boys, Carry Me Long," "Hard Times, Come Again No More," "Maggie By My Side," "Willie, We have Missed You," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," &c.

How these heart-reaching songs bring us back to old times and how strongly they abide with us to-day!

I may write his biography, become his Boswell, nevertheless his songs are imperishable. Lips and hearts will forever move responsive to their power and sweetness. Yet I trust a grateful people, by the erection of an enduring monument, will further perpetuate the memory of America's loved and lamented composer, Stephen Collins Foster.

J. T. COMMOSS.

New York, July 29, 1903.

THINKS DOGS ARE A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every little while some philanthropic soul sets up a wall of protest against pushcarts, handorgans, and other enemies of a long-suffering public. It is not to be supposed that any of these dismal harangues are inspired by purely business or personal interests. Of course not! At the same time it seems rather queer how any fair-minded, intelligent person can utterly overlook, in his enumeration of city annoyances, a notoriously greater nuisance than pushcarts, handorgans, and steam whistles.

So far as the pushcarts "blocking people's way" is concerned, I claim to be as observing as the generality of men, and I have never known of a single instance of a person being discommoded by them to an extent worth noticing. Nor have I ever heard any complaint against them save that made by merchants, who are themselves the greatest offenders in the matter of blockading sidewalks.

These little pushcart stores are undeniably a great convenience to the working people, both as regards cheapness and accessibility. This is particularly true of the fruit carts. I find them very handy myself when I happen to want an apple or banana or any other article in their line and haven't the time to walk a dozen blocks, more or less, to a regular fruit or grocery store. And I see every day a good many other reputable citizens patronizing these same reviled pushcarts.

As for the handorgans, it is a common remark that the music produced by most of them is incomparably superior to that which a majority of pianos and their tormentors are capable of generating. The simple truth is, it has become a sort of fad with a certain class to denounce the handorgan. They don't dislike that instrument half so much as they like to be thought cultured and belonging to the "way-up-in-G" crowd. There are undoubtedly a hundred thousand poor, impecunious devils in New York who would rather go without a good square meal (dear and rare as that luxury is to them) than have a "society" person hear them say a word in favor of handorgans.

The multitudinous dogs of the cur brand that infest New York are an infinitely greater nuisance than all the itinerant business people could be if the latter were ten times as numerous as they are. No, it is not the pushcarts, handorgans, steam whistles, &c., that constitute the supreme nuisance of this town, but the grand army of measly, homely, noisy dogs, that defile everything in their resistless march along the sidewalks, and turn night into a perfect pandemonium in many localities by their incessant barking in back yards.

It is useless to try to keep this ugly state of things in the background by parading some minor evil in the newspapers every week or two. The incontrovertible fact remains that at least three-fourths of the dogs in New York City are a disgrace to a civilized community.

W. G. B.

New York, July 30, 1903.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About four or five years ago I was visiting relatives in Australia, and lived for some time at Blowering, a little postal station ten miles from Tumut, the proposed Federal capital of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Tumut is a quaint little town, situated close by the Bogong Range of mountains, and, at the time I knew it, had a population of about 1,500 inhabitants, which number is probably somewhat increased by this time. It contains one Episcopal Church and several of other denominations, a library, a public school, the county jail, and a constabulary. There are some pretty residences belonging to wealthy Englishmen, many settling there in the hope of restoring broken health. It also possesses some good stores, in which you can make quite large purchases, and find a tasteful selection of merchandise.

For hotel accommodations there are, I think, three inns, resembling those one finds in the rural districts of England, where the farmers meet on Saturday, dine together, discuss the state of the crops, "take a glass" together, and then return to their labors for another week.

Often you may have seen a wagon drawn by many horses, and guarded, taking gold to Gundagai or Adelong, which were then the nearest railroad stations, or wagons laden with wheat bound for the same points. Along the roads you would meet with "mobs" of sheep or cattle, going up to the mountain pastures at Kyandra, or a Hindu peddler, with his pack horse, wending his way to or from Sydney.

It seemed a hopeless task to persuade the Government that a railroad from Gundagai to Tumut would be a great boon to the farmers of quite a large district, but last year the twenty-two miles necessary were built, much to the relief of the agriculturists. The road between the two towns, over which I have traveled in a stage, is very precipitous, and was very dangerous, winding around the mountains, and, as the Australians have a habit of going at a good pace straight down the centre of a hill, instead of "zigzagging," I often felt my neck was in danger. It seems almost comic to think of little Tumut being raised to such a dignity, but "some have greatness thrust upon them." The neighborhood is certainly picturesque. As you ride from Tumut toward Blowering, the mountains seem gradually to close around until you see just a little river to your right, and on either side a few fields, and then the mountains, clothed with dense forests, until at Blowering, 2,000 feet above the sea, and ten miles from Tumut you feel caged and inclined to cry with the starling, "I can't get out." There is only the one road, which you can either follow on to Kyandra, 4,000 feet above the sea, or turn back again to Tumut. Bombola, the other town spoken of as a likely choice, is situated in the midst of a rich dairying district and much nearer the sea.

R. R.

VANDERBILT'S HORSE WINS

Mrs. Alfred G. Drives the Victor in the Harness Class.

Dr. Wentz Gets the Challenge Cup—Success Attends Close of Monmouth County Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—With over three thousand spectators in attendance in the afternoon show and as many more at the night exhibition, the annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was brought to a close to-day. It was the most successful in the history of the association, not only in the number of entries and prize money, but in attendance.

Thirteen classes were judged at the afternoon show and eight by the aid of the electric light at night. Dr. John L. Wentz, who won the lion's share of blue ribbons last year, repeated his victory. He won three blue ribbons and one second to-day, including the challenge cup which was one of the features of the show. Last year Dr. Wentz won the same contest with Lord Golden second. This afternoon Lord Golden won handily, with G. T. Hollister second. If Dr. Wentz repeats the victory next year the cup, which is valued at $500, becomes his property. Besides the challenge cup Dr. Wentz won the blue ribbons for pairs, and again with his four-in-hand to a break. Next to Dr. Wentz in blue ribbons came G. T. Hollister, who won two firsts and a second, Fascination getting the reserve ribbon on the challenge-cup contest.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt won a blue ribbon this afternoon in the single horse contest, with ladies to drive. Sinbad, the winner, was driven by Mrs. Vanderbilt. The victory was a popular one. Dr. Wentz was second in this class with Lord Golden.

Others who won were: H. L. Toplitz, who captured the roadster class for the second time with Judge Boardman; W. A. MacGibbon in the ladies' saddle, with Valley Queen, ridden by Miss Marion Holloway; John Sprattey in the harness pairs over fifteen hands, with Paul and Virginia, while Mrs. E. C. Kirtland and W. H. Collier, post entries, finished first and second in the saddle champion class; Robert E. Todd in the contest for hunters and jumpers; R. C. Vanderbilt, with White Oak Maid in the high-stepping class. The final event of the afternoon was won by Dr. W. B. Woodend. The summaries:

Harness Horses, shown before appropriate traps; horses having taken first prize in single harness in the years 1900, 1901, or 1902 at the National Horse Show cannot be entered in this class; stallion, mare, or gelding, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by G. Trowbridge Hollister's ch. g. Fascination; G. Trowbridge Hollister's ch. g. Elevation, second; George Watson's ch. m. Dutchess, third; Oakland Farm's br. g. Sinbad, fourth.

Pair of Horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by John Sprattey's bay g. Paul and bay m. Virginia; Mrs. A. De Cernea's bay m. Sporting Duchess and bay m. The Show Girl, second; Dr. John L. Wentz's ch. g. Lord Golden II. and ch. g. Lord Scranton, third; Reginald C. Vanderbilt's bay m. Iris and bay m. Musette, fourth.

Roadsters, not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Harry L. Toplitz's bay g. Judge Boardman; Emil Seelig's bay m. Mamie D., second; August Chandler's bay g. Sant Bario, third; L. Metzger's Samaire, fourth.

Tandems, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by G. Trowbridge Hollister's ch. g. Fascination and ch. g. Elevation; Oakland Farm's br. g. Sinbad and br. m. Cinderella, second; W. B. Woodend's ch. g. King Brilliant and br. g. Baron Brown, third; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. All Ablaze and br. g. All Aflame, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.3 hands, to be ridden by ladies.—Won by W. A. MacGibbon's ch. m. Valley Queen; Mrs. E. E. Kirkland's ch. m. Corinne, second; Mrs. John Gerken's b. m. La Contributor, third, and Miss May Deering's b. g. French Park, fourth.

Horses Suitable for a Gig.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden; G. Trowbridge Hollister's Fascination, second.

Single Road Horses, shown before a lady's rumble basket phaeton.—Won by Oakland Farm's Sinbad; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden II., second; W. B. Woodend's Midnight, third; A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, fourth.

Champion Prize.—Open only to horses having taken a first prize at the National, Boston, Philadelphia, or Long Branch Horse Show in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, and to horses taking first prize in Classes 20, 21, 22, and 24.—Won by Dr. W. Collier's Lady Harrison; E. C. Kirkland's Corinne, second.

Park Team to be shown to a drag.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's team; W. B. Woodend's team, second; Mortimer L. Schiff's team, third, and William Goadby Loew's team, fourth.

Mare or Gelding, shown to a trap, ladies to drive.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden II.; Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, second; Mrs. A. De Cernea's The Show Girl, third; A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers Carrying Over 160 Pounds.—Won by Robert E. Todd's bay g. Lord Minto; Edward D. Adams's ch. g. Lee Christie, second; S. J. Holloway's ch. g. Prestance, third; Miss Henrietta Weatherbee's b. m. Lady Wilsome, fourth.

High Steppers, Best Action Considered, Over 15.1 Hands.—Won by Reginald C. Vanderbilt's br. m. White Oak Maid; J. Kerr Branch and G. T. Hollister's ch. g. Rosedale, second; Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's b. g. Ambassador, third; A. A. Housman's br. g. Royal Swell, fourth.

Pairs of Horses to be Shown to Victoria.—Won by W. B. Woodend's Brown Baron and Baron Brown; W. H. Strong's Don and Blue Gown, second.

Seven classes were judged at the night exhibition. W. B. Woodend won the harness horse event. The prize was $75; the second prize, $35, went to A. A. Housman's Royal Swell, driven by H. S. Taintor. A. G. Vanderbilt won the second event, judging pairs of harness horses, ladies to drive. Mrs. Gerken was second. In the phaeton class first went to W. B. Woodend. The four champion classes followed. Single harness horses was won by John Wentz, with Lord Golden. Lord Brilliant was withdrawn. Pairs of horses exceeding 15.1 hands went to John Sprattey's Paul and Virginia. Pairs of horses not exceeding 15.1 hands was won by G. T. Hollister's Elevation and Fascination. Horses in single harness was won by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Ambassador, Lord Golden being second.

New Record for Major Delmar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The feature of this, the closing day of the Island Park races, was the breaking of the track trotting record of 2:10¼. Major Delmar broke the track record and his own of 2:05¾, making the mile in 2:04¾. There was a large crowd and the finest of weather for the final three races. The summaries:

2:30 Trot.—Purse $1,000. Alice Carr won first and third and the race, in 2:11¼ and 2:12¾; Dorothy Redmond, second, won the second in 2:11¾; Wilgus third, Idolita fourth.

2:22 Trot.—Purse $800. Mona won first, second, and fifth, in 2:16¼, 2:18¼, and 2:17¾; Beau Brummel, second, won third and fourth in 2:18 and 2:17¾; Glenwood third. Baroline, Sister G., and Tiger Tom finished as named. Lady Foxwood drawn after second.

2:06 Pace.—Purse $800. Won in two heats by Albert, in 2:08 and 2:09¼; Effie Powers second, Gipsy Red third.

MEN ARE BURNED BY ACID.

Tank is Upset on Them and One May Lose His Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Charles Erickson, August Nelson, and John Norbaum, who are employed in the acid room of the Arlington Company, were severely burned by the splashing of muriatic acid to-day.

They were engaged in filling a tank, when it was upset, the contents almost covering the men from head to foot.

Erickson, who was the foreman of the acid room, was the most seriously injured, and it is feared that he will lose his eyesight. He plunged into a tank of water, and so his injuries will not be fatal. The men's faces and chests were terribly burned.

LEFT A DOLLAR TO HIS WIFE.

Farmer Declared He Had Been Treated in Cruel Fashion.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The will of William H. Miller, a retired farmer of Valhalla, who died a few days ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The estate is valued at between $50,000 and $75,000. The will is dated May 16, 1900. A clause of it reads:

"As my wife, Alice A. Miller, has an estate of her own of about $30,000, and has been and is treating me in a cruel and inhuman manner, I direct that she shall only receive the sum of $1 out of my estate."

The remainder of the estate is left in trust to Daniel C. Sands, as Trustee, for the testator's children, Charles, May, and Daniel Sands Miller. Each is to receive one-sixth of the estate when twenty-one years old, and another one-sixth at the age of thirty.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Jacques Thibaud, the young French violinist who is to come to this country in October, is not yet out of his early twenties, but has already won an enviable place in the world of music. He was born at Bordeaux in 1880, and is the youngest of three sons. Both of his brothers are talented musicians, the eldest being a pianist and the other a 'cellist. Thibaud's father was his first teacher, and the young violinist made such rapid progress that he was sent to Paris, where he passed a successful examination and was admitted to the Conservatory. He studied there under Marsick and won the first prize for violin playing in 1896. After his graduation Thibaud joined the orchestra directed by Edouard Colonne, and also attracted attention by his solo playing at the Café Rouge, in the Rue de Tournon, in the Latin Quarter. He was engaged for the music festival at Angers, and his success then led to his appearance as a soloist at the Colonne concerts. He went to Germany two years ago, and since then he has visited Russia, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. This season he appeared in London. He will sail for this country in the latter part of October, and will make his début in New York as the soloist of the first Wetzler concert at Carnegie Hall.

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Some of the German newspapers are insinuating that the refusal of Felix Motti to conduct the performances of "Parsifal" that Mr. Conried intends to give in New York is not so sweeping as it appears. It is suggested that while he will not conduct the performances himself, he will do all the preliminary work of preparation in the rehearsals, while Mr. Hertz will appear on the evenings of the performances.

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Still more in disapproval of the methods of the Wagner festival at the unveiling of the composer's monument in Berlin in October appears in the German papers. A number of the most distinguished musical scholars and writers in Germany have issued a statement as to the International Musical Congress that was summoned to meet in connection with the festivities. They say that in the single half day alloted to it by the authorities musical science and pedagogy can have no chance for any advantage in the midst of the pomp and circumstances of the celebration, and they decline to participate in it. The signers include most of the distinguished investigators and professors of music in the German universities.

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The plague of concerts in the London season seems to be growing worse with the advancing years. Here is how The London Times speaks about the season just ended:

"For a month or two, concerts to any number between twenty and forty were given each week—given, it is to be feared, in a very large number of cases, by those who could ill-afford the expense; and, as little discretion seems to be exercised by those responsible for the concert-giving, and as all and sundry seem anxious to attract attention in the Summer months—that is, precisely at the time when sensible people prefer to be out-of-doors—it is small wonder that the bitter cry has gone up that concerts do not pay. Without being unduly harsh, one wonders how this can be otherwise. Some one has said that in its music the public asks for either rubbish or the best; in executants it asks for the best, and nothing less need apply. Now, while a vast number of executants perform—execute is not too hard a term—the best music, very few indeed of them render it in a manner marked by any individuality of feeling; while fewer still forsake the beaten path and introduce new music of any value. It is easy to see that, speaking generally, concerts do not pay because of the average mediocrity of the performers and the performances, and because of the steady conventionality of the programmes—and not a little because of their length. Music is in a sense too cheap—that is, there is so much too much of music of a kind that even the really good runs a great risk of being overlooked because of the numbed mental condition of those who have to attend concerts. In a word, the concert-givers are very largely responsible for the state of affairs they deplore."

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There was a new one-act opera produced at Covent Garden, in London, the other day entitled "Maguelone," by M. Missa, a composer whose fame has not penetrated to these parts, but who is said to have had several operas performed at the Opéra Comique. The fact that Calvé took the chief part in it is the only discernible point of interest in the performance.

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The English Musical Copyright act, from which so much was expected at its enactment last year, has proved, it seems, worse than useless in suppressing the great sale of pirated music by what we call in New York "pushcart men." The interpretation of the act by the court has made it inoperative, and amendments in the present session of Parliament have been killed by the opposition of one man—the same member who forced the removal of a penalty clause when the act was originally passed. Since the law was enacted the number of copyrights appropriated by the pirates has been quadrupled. A single recent seizure revealed a stock of 80,000 copies of various works.

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The guarantors and managers of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra have made an arrangement whereby Herr Scheel can devote some portion of his time to their orchestra without interfering with his duties as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. In order to do this the San Franciscans have had to change their season from Winter to Summer, and Herr Scheel will conduct a series of concerts in the Golden Gate City during August and September, returning to Philadelphia in time to begin the rehearsals for the regular season in that city, which will open late in October. It is hinted that in order to have Herr Scheel conduct its concerts in the future, the management of the San Franciscan Orchestra will make a permanent change in their season and give two months of concerts in the Spring and two months in the Fall each year.

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Mascagni's troubles in Italy seem to be even more pressing than those he had in America. He had plenty of scornful epithets to explain his American difficulties; now that the decree removing him from the directorship of the conservatory at Pesaro is upheld by the courts he is intending to shake the dust of Italy from his feet. The proceedings in Italy have been somewhat complicated. After the city authorities of Pesaro had removed him from his position he appealed to the Minister of Public Instruction, who upheld the city authorities. Then he appealed again to the Privy Council, which has also decided against him. He had three lawyers to represent his interests. The reply of the Government authorities was overwhelming in its severity. Mascagni was charged with incredible violations of the regulations, making impossible a proper management of the institution, and to these he added rough abuse of all the public officials of Pesaro. Mascagni's pupils could learn nothing, because he had no regular plan of studies, no progressive order, no individual instruction. For whole terms at a time he would go off on concert tours; for months the pupils remained without instruction, and many went home. When these things came to light, Mascagni wrote them brilliant certificates, in which he extravagantly praised them for the very things in which they were deficient. This unscrupulousness is characterized by the Government speaker as nothing short of a crime, for such granting of certificates contrary to the truth was little better than forging public documents. It is said that Mascagni will try one more appeal, to the King himself, before he gives up.

ARRESTED ON FORGERY CHARGE

C. H. Carey Caught in Pittsburg—Said to Have Acted as Officer of Keller-Loomis Company of New York.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—C. H. Carey, who, it is alleged, has been living at the Victoria Hotel, in this city, for several weeks under the name of H. E. Walton, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery preferred by Joseph H. Moore, representing the Keller-Loomis Company of New York.

It is claimed that Carey made an assignment of a contract as Secretary and Treasurer of the Keller-Loomis Company, when the officers of the company allege that he was never in the employ of the concern.

The officers claim that the arrest is one of the most important in years, and inquiries concerning him have been made from a number of cities.

MANHASSET BAY REGATTA

Anoatok Wins Cup for Sloops Offered by Commodore Alker.

Raceabout Jolly Tar Makes Best Time Over Course—Winds Light and Finishes Late.

Light winds made late finishes for the fourth annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, and seven of the thirty-nine boats that started did not finish at all. The wind, which was light and southeasterly at the start, fell almost to a calm, and at 6 o'clock only three boats, the 36-footer Anoatok and the raceboats Jolly Tar and Hobo had crossed the finish line. Ten minutes previously, however, at the turn of the tide, a fine fresh breeze came up from the southwest and hurried the becalmed fleet home, the last of them finishing shortly before 8 o'clock.

The handsome cup offered by Commodore A. H. Alker for the yacht in the 30-foot class and classes above making the best corrected time over the course, was won by W. Gould Brokaw's 36-footer Anoatok, which was the first boat to finish, crossing the line at 5:47:52, her elapsed time over the ten and three-quarter-mile course being 5 hours 2 minutes and 52 seconds.

The second boat to finish was S. Howland's raceabout Jolly Tar, which finished 9 minutes and 37 seconds after the Anoatok and covered the course in 23 seconds less time; the little raceabout's elapsed time of 5 hours 7 minutes and 29 seconds being the best of the day.

J. W. Alker's champion Alert, which recently successfully defended the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, was surprised and defeated by E. D. Vernon's Vivian II., which won the race by a margin of 6 minutes and 49 seconds. J. H. Esser's Houri won in the Larchmont 21-foot class, G. B. Granbery's Firefly in the 25-foot class, Newbury D. Lawton's Deuce in the New Rochelle one-design class, G. A. Corry's Arizona in the Manhasset Bay one-design class, W. H. Childs's Trouble won on time allowance from G. R. Sheldon's Montauk in the 21-foot class, Howard Place's Plover in the Manhasset sloop class, T. Pratt's Gosling in the Hempstead Bay one-design class, and M. S. Davies's Skidoo was the only one to finish in the Pelham Bay larks.

The course was west-northwest from a line off Execution Light 3¾ miles to Red Springs Point, north by west 3¾ miles to Parsonage Point, and southwest 3¼ miles to the finish. The wind being southeasterly at the start made the first leg a beat to windward, and when it shifted to southwest also made the homeward leg a windward one. The second leg was a run, and boats big enough to wear spinnakers carried them. The thirty and thirty-six footers were to have gone twice around the ten and three-quarter mile triangle, but on account of the light wind their times were taken at the end of the first round. The Race Committee, of which Edward M. MacLellan is Chairman, were guests of Commodore Alker on the steam yacht Florence.

The summary:

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10¾ miles. Start, 12:45.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	5:47:52	5:02:52
Leda, E. H. Mason	6:05:32	5:20:32

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10¾ miles. Start, 12:50.

Alert, J. W. Alker	6:16:29	5:26:29
Vivian II., E. D. Vernon	6:09:40	5:19:40

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 10¾ miles. Start, 12:55.

Maira, G. L. Pirie	6:18:05	5:23:05
Maryola, C. W. Allen	6:01:51	5:06:51
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	5:57:29	5:02:29
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	6:05:11	5:10:11
Sis, I. T. Bedford, Jr.	6:17:08	5:22:08
Grasshopper, H. C. Pryer	6:31:09	5:36:09
Hobo, T. L. Park	5:58:07	5:03:07

LARCHMONT.—21-FOOTERS.

Course, 10¾ Miles. Start, 1:00.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	7:17:11	6:17:11
Houri, J. H. Esser	6:57:24	5:57:24
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10¾ Miles. Start, 1:05.

Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens	6:49:24	5:44:24
Firefly, G. B. Granbery	6:31:00	5:26:00
Snapper, F. Page	6:38:53	5:33:53
Lucille, A. E. Black	7:10:09	6:05:09

SLOOPS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10¾ Miles. Start, 1:05.

Teebl, A. D. R. Brown	7:39:22	6:34:22
Gazabo, H. P. Vulte	7:37:25	6:32:25
*Trouble, W. H. Childs	7:16:59	6:11:59
Montauk, G. R. Sheldon	7:12:19	6:07:19

MANHASSET SLOOP CLASS.

Course, 10¾ Miles. Start, 1:05.

Pagan, R. W. Jackson	Did not finish.	
Peg, A. Roester, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Plover, H. Place	7:23:50	6:18:50

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 10¾ Miles. Start, 1:10.

Arizona, G. A. Corry	7:46:16	6:36:16
Falcon, Cole & Stevens	Did not finish.	

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 10¾ miles. Start, 1:10.

Knave, Wm. Bavier	7:31:07	6:21:07
Deuce, N. D. Lawton	7:22:40	6:12:40
Ace, A. Bavier	7:28:07	6:18:07

PELHAM BAY LARKS.

Course, 10¾ miles. Start, 1:20.

Yellow Jacket, G. B. Robinson, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Flirt, D. Carll	Did not finish.	
Skidoo, M. S. G. Davies	7:51:33	6:31:33
Gloria, G. B. Mott	Did not finish.	

HEMPSTEAD BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 10¾ miles. Start, 1:20.

Why Not, W. Burdock	7:46:56	6:26:56
Gosling, T. Pratt	7:37:07	6:17:07
Wif Waf, H. B. Sayre	7:41:35	6:21:35
Scud, G. B. Abbott	7:44:13	6:24:13
Flicker, C. Handy	7:46:20	6:26:20

*Won on time allowance.

Power Boat Races at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—The Corinthian Yacht Club held races for power launches this afternoon, and although the committee has not figured out the corrected times the probable winners are J. S. Appley's Sally and the Juliet, owned by Palmer Brothers. The summary:

17-FOOT LAUNCHES.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Juliet, Palmer Brothers	3:45:00	4:55:50
Dick, B. Goldfinger	3:45:00	4:56:18

LAUNCHES OVER 17 FEET.

Sally, J. S. Appley	3:40:00	4:35:50
Hartford, W. P. Hatch	3:40:00	4:30:30
Genevieve, John Wilson	3:40:00	4:40:00
No Name, O. Bavis	3:40:00	4:48:28

Bay Shore Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 1.—The third special race for the Lighthouse Cup and the open Summer regatta of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club took place to-day. The Wande won on time allowance by 1 minute and 40 seconds, the Flight coming in 15 seconds ahead of the Arrow. The race started at 1 P. M., with wind strong from the northwest, shifting later to southwest. The course sailed over by Classes N, P, and T was 17 miles, and Classes Q, V, and W, 8 miles.

Name and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Wande, G. E. Roosevelt	2:28:30	2:25:12
Cornelia, Thomas S. Cousin	2:30:11	2:26:00
Flight, Horace Havemeyer	2:27:08	2:26:58
Arrow, J. R. Macy	2:27:10	2:27:08
Pinkie withdrew.		
CLASS P.		
Pronatee, Charles D. Brower	2:27:04	....
Mowgle, Dr. James Trask	Did not finish.	
CLASS Q.		
Dolphe, W. K. Dick	1:55:00	1:52:58
Pinkie, C. R. Coddington	2:08:30	2:03:25
Ouch, J. Herbert Potter	2:29:08	2:24:04
CLASS T.		
Argyle, C. W. Lester, Jr.	4:12:03	....
CLASS V.		
Dorothy, A. R. Hardenberg	2:11:00	....
Grace, Joseph Rollins	2:09:13	2:09:01
CLASS W.		
Schud, J. V. S. Woolley	3:50:21	....
Helen, W. Ray	4:08:00	....

Challenge for Seawanhaka Cup.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—Homer P. Clark, Commodore of the White Bear Yacht Club, to-day presented a formal challenge to enter its boats against those of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in a race for the Seawanhaka Cup.

Mr. Clark said that if the challenge was accepted the White Bear Club would probably build a yacht to compete for the cup.

New World's Cycle Record.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Benny Monroe of Memphis, Tenn., was the record breaker at Charles River Park to-night, riding in the fourth hour of the week's contest 49 miles 210 yards, which is 624 yards better than the world's record made last night on the same track by De Guichard. The latter covered 47 miles 1,036 yards, and Lawson 39 miles 176 yards. Monroe at the end of the fourth night's riding, is still in the lead with 190 miles 1,319 yards to his credit; De Guichard second with 181 miles 14 yards, and Lawson third, 149 miles 068 yards.

In the thirty-third mile De Guichard's pacer shook him off, and before De Guichard could regain it Munroe had shot by him and opened up a gap which the Frenchman could not reduce. Lawson's tire burst in the thirty-ninth mile, throwing him to the track, but he suffered only a scratched face. He then retired from the race.

NEGRO PLAYERS FOR EUROPE.

Jules Hurtig Will Take Two More Comedy Companies Next Year—Theatrical Folk Arrive.

Jules Hurtig of the theatrical firm of Hurtig & Seamon arrived on the steamship New York yesterday in company with many theatrical folk. The tug Eddie H. Garrison met the liner down the bay with a score of actors and actresses on board. They had a band with them, and all the way up the North River the voyagers were serenaded. Most of the tug party had megaphones or trumpets, and they almost held their own with the band.

Mr. Hurtig spoke, as have many others, of the great success Williams and Walker are achieving in London with their negro company. Mr. Hurtig said he intended to take two comedy companies of negroes to Europe next year—one for Germany, the other for Russia. Williams and Walker have been re-engaged to remain a year at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

Mildred Holland arrived with her nephew, Frank Holland. They have been making a tour of Russia to secure local color for the play "The Triumph of an Empress," in which the former will star. The play will depict scenes in the life of Catherine the Great.

Other arrivals were Marie Engelhardt, a prima donna; Madeline Anderson, Beatrice Grenville, Rose Martin, Robert Sachable, and Will White.

FORTUNE FOUND AFTER DEATH.

The Millions of Eccentric Chicagoan Unearthed by Executor — Held Large Farms in Many States.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Three million dollars' worth of property has already been unearthed by Executor Edwin A. Warfield as belonging to the estate of Col. George T. Cline, the eccentric Chicagoan, who died July 7, and whose will has recently been admitted to probate. Until the examination of Col. Cline's thousands of letters and papers is complete it will not be known how much more the estate is worth, but it is said to be possible that it will approximate $6,000,000.

Col. Cline, who was eighty years old and whose title comes from the fact that he was a civil war veteran, was a real estate operator, and almost his entire fortune was in land. Executor Warfield has already found that he held property in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, New York, Virginia, and Maryland. It is principally in large tracts, with much farming acreage. One extensive piece of property belonging to the estate is at Clark Junction, Ind., near Edgmere. This consists of 2,500 acres.

Col. Cline left his entire estate to his relatives in California and Maryland. He was a native of the latter State.

Despite Col. Cline's wealth, he was known to few persons in Chicago. He belonged to the old-time school of financiers before the fire. As his old friends died he failed to make new ones, and in recent years he had lived entirely alone in a single room of a big hotel building erected in Englewood for the World's Fair, and which he purchased after the close of the fair.

KILLED SNAKE TWICE HIS SIZE.

Adolph Zink, the Midget, Boasts of an Encounter with a Rattler.

Some theatrical folk, just returned to Upper Broadway from a camp they inhabited during their Summer vacation, are telling of a remarkable adventure that one of the company had with a snake twice his own size. This may seem unbelievable at first sight, but it isn't so hard when it is explained that the combatant of the snake was little Adolph Zink, the midget, whose height is about half that of a small man.

Zink in his stocking feet reaches about up to anybody else's waist, but he is a hardy-looking specimen, with comparatively big muscles on his arms and a stout pair of legs. The camp was near Greenwood Lake, N. J. One morning Zink was busy killing bullfrogs with a stick before the others had got out of their beds. Suddenly a rattlesnake appeared creeping slowly out of the weeds near by the midget, exactly in the path between the lake and the camp tent. He attacked the reptile with his frog stick before it had time to coil itself for a strike, and a second blow on the head ended its career. Zink skinned it, and now has the skin on exhibition up town. The skin measures 5 feet 7 inches, say those who have seen it.

ATTRACTIONS OF CONEY ISLAND.

Luna Park promises the biggest day of its history Wednesday, Aug. 5, on the occasion of the Carnival of Nations. A number of free attractions are to be offered. Will Hill, the high-wire performer, will walk across the lagoon at the top of the electric tower to the foot of the chute, where a ladder 184 feet high has been erected. Another new free act will be looping the loop by a bicyclist. After looping the loop he will ride straight into the lake. Cameroni will slide from the top of the electric tower hanging by his teeth. Mlle. Cleodora will slide from the top of the chutes into the lake fastened to the cable only by the braids of her hair. Among the forty special acts for the carnival are "Sie Hassen Ben Ali" and his three troups of Arabs, Van Cleaf and his mule Pete, James Adams, the clown; Carl Goliath, the strong man; Polito Famingo, and the Bell Trio of European acrobats.

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Fourteen huskies, or Eskimo sledge dogs, that have been making the run between Dawson, Alaska, and Dyea, 600 miles nearer the arctic circle, came to Bostock Friday from the Hudson Bay Company, and are now the latest novelties at Seabeach Palace. An African pongo, or baboon, of unusual size, is another late arrival. The school of sea lions that has been training for the last week will make its first appearance next Wednesday.

Beginning to-morrow afternoon the three elephants, Tom, Roger, and Alice, will supplement their travesties on golf, bowling, and telephoning, with the presentation of a new farce, entitled "The Uninvited Guest." The scene is the reception room of a hotel, and the elephants play the parts of three mischievous servants.

TO CUT CUBAN WAR CLAIMS.

Demands from Soldiers and Civilians Amount to $51,589,000.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The total of the claims of the persons listed as revolutionary soldiers and as civilians entitled to pay for services rendered during the recent revolution in Cuba is $51,589,000. The claims will be considerably reduced by the Auditing Commission, and some doubtless will be disallowed.

May Defeat Mayor Johnson's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—From present indications Mayor Johnson will be defeated at Monday's meeting of City Council in the attempt to pass an ordinance providing for an issue of bonds to establish a municipal electric lighting plant. Two of the three Democratic members of the Council, whose votes are needed, declare they will not vote for it. Johnson has tried in every way to bring them into line, but without effect. A municipal lighting plant was one of the things he promised to establish when a candidate for office last Spring.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.			A. M.
Sun rises...	4:56	Sun sets...	7:18	Moon sets...	12:20

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		
S. Hook...	3:26	Gov. Isl'd...	3:09	H. Gate...	5:56
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	3:10	Gov. Isl'd...	3:45	H. Gate...	5:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Castilla, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 3.		
Allendale, Guiana	12:30 P. M.	....
	*1:30 P. M.	
Ango African, Argentina	1:00 P. M.	....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	....	....
TUESDAY, AUG. 4.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Carpathia, Liverpool via Queenstown	....	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples, Genoa, &c	8:30 A. M.	....
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Montserrat, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c	....	....
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	7:00 A. M.	....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	....
Tennyson, Brazil, Argentina, &c	9:00 A. M.	....
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M.; Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M.; Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, June 27; Hongkong, July 2; Shanghai, July 6; Yokohama, July 14, and Honolulu, July 24, reached San Francisco per steamer Siberia, and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. July 30, being due in New York on Tuesday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 2.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 30.
Arabic, Liverpool, July 24.
Barcelona, Hamburg, July 19.
Colorado, Mobile, July 26.
Consuelo, Hull, July 21.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 18.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July 9.
Santiago, Havre, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

Furnessia, Glasgow, July 23.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 25.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 25.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

Georgic, Liverpool, July 25.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 25.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 28.
Lahn, Gibraltar, July 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, July 25.
Seguranca, Colon, July 28.
Truma, London, July 21.

Arrived.

SS Comal, Woodward, Galveston, July 23, and Brunswick, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored north of the Scotland Lightship at 10:17 P. M.

SS Piqua, (Br.,) Folkins, Venice, &c., June 24, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. East of Fire Island at 7:00 P. M.

SS Sagami, (Br.,) Appleton, Yokohama, &c., April 29, with mdse. and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, July 25, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Edda, (Nor.,) Mayer, Washington, D. C., July 30, to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company.

SS Neva, (Nor.,) Stousland, Tilt Cove, July 24, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS New York, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, July 25, with mdse., passengers and mails to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., July 24, with mdse., passengers, and mails to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:07 A. M.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, July 8, Leghorn, 14th, and Naples, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Monroe, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Watson, Jacksonville, July 29, and Charleston, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Progreso, July 20, and Campeche, 23d, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Margaretha, (Ger.,) Fretwurst, Havana, July 27, with molasses to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Hunter, Trinidad, July 25, and Grenada, 26th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Larimer, Johnson, Port Arthur, Texas, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

SS Urda, (Nor.,) Hansen, Tampico, with lead and copper ore to the American Smelting and Refining Company. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Alberta, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Boston.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Carib, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Old Dominion, for Boston.
SS Kroonland, for Antwerp.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Fluminense, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, Maranham, &c.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Elleric, (Br.,) for Fremantle, Adelaide, Sydney, &c.
SS Coamo, for San Juan.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Zulia, for Curacao, Maracaibo, &c.
SS Kiowa, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Santurce, for Charleston.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS El Valle, for Galveston.
SS El Siglo, for New Orleans.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Naples, Marseilles, and Leghorn.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Christiania, Copenhagen, &c.
SS Bolivia, (Ger.,) for Inagua, Port de Paix, &c.
SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS San Marcos, for Brunswick and Key West.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:00 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Capt. Kroch, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 11:45 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, for New York via Southampton, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Ocken, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holm, from New York for Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Cavin, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 1:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbados July 30.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 28.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Anzaldo, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 30.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Capt. Barreiros, from New York, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York via Malta, Venice, &c., arr. at Girgenti yesterday.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Frosch, from New York via this port, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Tannenfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Mayer, for New York, sld. from Calcutta July 29.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, for New York, sld. from Hamburg July 30.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Razio, for New York, sld. from Palermo July 30.

SS Ockenfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Harissen, from Colombo, &c., for Boston and New York, sld. from Algiers July 30.

SS Osborne, (Br.,) Capt. Froggatt, for New York, sld. from Calais July 30.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from Java for New York, passed Malta yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Warda, from New York for Deptford and Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 9:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Steam turbine yacht Tarantula, Mr. Vanderbilt, owner, for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

The black can buoy "S 3," before reported adrift, and which later went ashore on the point of the Hook, has been taken off and placed in position by the lighthouse tender John Rogers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WINYAH BAY ENTRANCE.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 158, after No. 785; List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 16.)

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Aug. 15, 1903, the following-described lights will be established on the easterly side of South Island, westerly side of the entrance to Winyah Bay:

SOUTH JETTY CHANNEL RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.

Front Light.—A fixed white reflector light, 30 feet above the water, on the structure recently erected near the easterly shore of South Island and about 2 3-16 miles SW. ¾ S. from Georgetown Lighthouse. The light will be shown from a white, square, pyramidal, skeleton iron structure, on brick piers, supporting a gallery and pedestal; daymark of horizontal slats on seaward side, northerly half white, southerly half black. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 425 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 33 degrees 11 minutes 36 seconds; longitude, west, 79 degrees 12 minutes 32 seconds.

Rear Light.—A fixed white reflector light, 48 feet above the water, on the structure recently erected on South Island, 1,230 feet (1-5 mile) W. in rear of the preceding. The light will be shown from a white, square, pyramidal, skeleton iron structure, on brick piers, supporting a gallery and pedestal; daymark of horizontal slats on seaward side, northerly half black, southerly half white. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 33 degrees 11 minutes 36 seconds; longitude, west, 79 degrees 12 minutes 46 seconds.

MIDDLE GROUND CHANNEL RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.

Front Light.—A fixed white reflector light, 24 feet above the water, on the structure recently erected on the easterly shore of South Island and about ¾ mile W. by S. from Georgetown Lighthouse. The light will be shown from a white, square, pyramidal, skeleton iron structure, on brick piers, supporting a gallery and pedestal; daymark of horizontal slats on seaward side, northerly half black, southerly half white. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, 33 degrees 13 minutes 11 seconds; longitude, west, 79 degrees 12 minutes 1 second.

Rear Light.—A fixed white reflector light, 50 feet above the water, on the structure recently erected on South Island, 3,000 feet (1-6 mile) NW. ½ W. in rear of the preceding. The light will be shown from a white, square, pyramidal, skeleton iron structure, on brick piers, supporting a gallery and pedestal; daymark of horizontal slats on seaward side, northerly half white, southerly half black. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 33 degrees 13 minutes 18 seconds; longitude, west, 79 degrees 12 minutes 10 seconds.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water.

A WEBER PIANO PROPOSITION.

Realizing the number of MUSICAL PEOPLE who desire an ARTISTIC PIANO of the HIGHEST GRADE and yet can hardly afford to pay the full price of a new instrument, we make this MIDSUMMER PROPOSITION. We have a number of SLIGHTLY USED WEBER UPRIGHTS and GRANDS. We have marked them at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES

SELECT YOUR INSTRUMENT and then describe to us your OLD PIANO and we will make you AN HONEST ALLOWANCE for it in exchange. We also have in addition to our own pianos

An Excellent SOHMER UPRIGHT, A Number of WHEELOCK UPRIGHTS, A Large sized HARDMAN UPRIGHT and several cheaper Upright Pianos, with a number of Square Pianos of well-known makes. Call this week or write for particulars.

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY, 108 5th Ave., Cor. 16th St., - - New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway. The Brilliant Comedy, THE OLD COAT, with FRIDEW, BOND, MAY VOKES, BEATRICE MORGAN, Hudson Liston, Alice Baxter, Albert Roberts, Geo. E. Bryant, H. D. Hawley, Mattie Bela, Others. Big Vaudeville. Continuous.

23RD ST. West of 6th Ave. Always Cool! CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. 1 to 10:40 P. M. BRETTO FAMILY, Human Bridge Builders, Yankee Comedy Four, Foster & Foster, Turner's Pickaninnies, Harry B. Lester, Harriett Graham & Co. 25—Star Acts—25

LITTLE PRICES. BIG SHOWS

58TH ST. and Third Ave. J. F. Milliken's Successful Comedy, THREE WIVES TO ONE HUSBAND, with EDNA ARCHER CRAWFORD, ROBERT CUMMINGS, Verner Clarges, Lorna Elliott, Richard Lyle, Ada Levick and other favorites. Big Vaudeville. Souv'r SPOONS at Mats.

125TH ST. and Lexington Av. The Famous Comedy, "DAVID GARRICK" with WALLACE ERSKINE, PEARL LANDERS, Paul McAllister, Geo. Friend, Duncan Harris, Chas. W. King, Margaret Kirker, Mrs. Mahon, Robert Milton and many others. Big Vaudeville.

Sunday Concerts at All New York Houses. Big Continuous Shows.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY AT 3:30 AND 8:30 SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND

EV'GS at 8, (Except Sundays.) PAIN'S POMPEII AND GRAND FIREWORKS.

EVENINGS (Except Sunday) AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

LAST WEEK OF A CHINESE HONEYMOON

MONDAY, AUGUST 10—KLAW & ERLANGER'S Stupendous Production of the Gorgeous Drury Lane Spectacle, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY and the BEAST WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST, SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND ELECTRICAL EFFECTS. The Famous Grigolatis Flying Ballet. Great Cast of Principals Still Intact. Viola Gillette, Leila McIntyre, Harry Bulger, Joe Cawthorne, Wm. H. McCart, John Hyams, Phoebe Coyne, Gertrude McKenzie. 350—GRAND CHORUS and BALLET—350 —A MARVEL OF MAGNIFICENCE— —NO INCREASE IN PRICES—

KEITH'S

14TH ST. BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AVE. E. F. ALBEE.........General Manager. Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.

JAMES HORNE & CO. JOHN LEONARD. Victor Moore & Emma Littlefield. MAZUZ and MAZETT. EDGAR BAXLEY & CO.

Nellie Beaumont, Shannon & Brown, The Castanos, The Holdsworths | 3 Rixford Bros., Augusta Dowell, Al Coleman, Biograph. 30 Acts, Best Show in New York. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props & Mgrs.

THURSDAY EV'G, AUGUST 6TH, Liebler & Co.'s Special New Production of Hall Caine's Great Play, The Christian —WITH— EDWARD J. MORGAN AND A GREAT CO. OF OVER 100 PEOPLE. PRICES 25, 50, 75c., $1.00. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'GS, 8:15. SEATS ON SALE MONDAY, AUGUST 3D.

HUBER'S MUSEUM Re-opens Mon. Aug. 3. Cycle Racing Treadle. FANNIE H. TURISON, The Handless Marvel, Hobbies, Rag Painter. 20 Other Big Features.

THEATRE: First production of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN by Edison Projectoscope. 12 big VAUDV. ACTS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th & Columbus Ave. TO-NIGHT SUNDAY AND ALL NEXT WEEK | 1,000 SEATS | 50c THE GREAT LAFAYETTE AND HIS BAND OF 50, WITH A BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT, PINAFORE

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Str. Grand Republic, High Class Vaudeville. W. 129th St., 8 P. M.; W. 22d, 8:30; Bat. Ldg., 9. Every evening except Friday. Fare 50c

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. "New York's Biggest Summer Garden is still in full swing." 4th Month! Last Weeks! TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30 DUSS AND HIS ORCHESTRA. Soloist: MARGARET ADAMS. THE MARVELOUSLY BEAUTIFUL SETTING, Venice in New York. THE REAL CANAL WHICH SUGGESTS COMFORT ON WARM NIGHTS. THE GENUINE GONDOLAS! Venetian warblers rendering native melodies as they sail merrily through the canal. YOU, ALSO, may enjoy a ride in the Gondolas! GENERAL ADMISSION 50c KNABE PIANO USED.

CRYSTAL GARDENS OVER THE N. Y. THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. KLAW & ERLANGER...........Managers. Every Eve'g, Except Sunday at 8:30. THE RECORD SUCCESS In the Annals of Roof Gardens. GEO. W. LEDERER'S SUMMER NIGHT FANCIES. THE BIG FOUR. Geo. V. Hobart's Rollicking Musical Travesty, THE DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS. NED WAYBURN'S MINSTREL MISSES. The New Nautical "Nonsensicality," LIFTING THE CUP and the Original ENGLISH PONY BALLET. Harris's Orphan Boys' Band. 150 PEOPLE IN ALL.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE. E. D. Stair & A. L. Wilbur, Props. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp. —COOL AS THE CATSKILLS.— 29th Week in New York. To-morrow Ngt. —SOUVENIRS— FRED R. HAMLIN'S EVERLASTING SUCCESS. WIZARD of OZ. Under the Personal Stage Direction of JULIAN MITCHELL. with FRED A. STONE as THE SCARECROW. BEST SEATS WED. MATINEE, $1.00. EVGS. & SAT. MAT., $1.50.

THE RUNAWAYS. THE CASINO. THE BEST SHOW. THE COOLEST THEATRE. MISS FAY TEMPLETON, With 140 Other Great Players. AN UNBEATABLE COMBINATION.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—50c —JAPAN BY NIGHT— BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. (REGARDLESS OF WEATHER.) Hobart Smock, Lou Middleton, Harry Thompson, Harry Truax, Nellie Reiter, Seno Sonotario and Company. —BOSTON LADIES' ORCHESTRA—

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. —200TH TIME, WED., AUG. 5— THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y & 7th Av. 8 o'clock to midnight. TO-NIGHT, Grand Vaudeville CONCERT. Good Seats, 50c. GRAND BILL OF STAR PERFORMERS. TO MORROW NIGHT 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. incl. AGA, and Extravaganza and Ballet.

CONEY'S BEST BOSTOCK'S

3RD AVE. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. | The Game of Life.

LAMAR CASE CONTINUED

Further Hearing of Assault Testimony to be Had To-morrow.

Witnesses Describe Beating of Coachman McMahon by Delaney and Brown—Prisoners Positively Identified.

Although Magistrate Ommen in the Tombs Police Court announced yesterday morning that he considered that a good case had been made out against William Delaney, better known as "Monk" Eastman, and Joseph Brown, who are alleged to have assaulted James McMahon, at the instigation of David Lamar, the broker, the case was continued until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, when another hearing will be held.

When the now notorious prisoners were brought into court yesterday the courtroom was crowded with spectators, many of them being east side friends of the prisoners, but Magistrate Ommen did not like the idea of having so many people present, and accordingly ordered the room cleared.

Two witnesses were examined yesterday, and one other, a brother-in-law of McMahon, was withdrawn after a sensational tilt in which Senator Grady succeeded in casting some doubt upon the previous record of the witness. The witnesses examined were McMahon, Lamar's former coachman, the complainant in the case, and George Van Winkle, the Long Branch constable. McMahon, the first witness called, testified that at the time of the assault he was stopping at the National Hotel, Long Branch.

"When and where did you make your first complaint in this case?" asked Senator Grady.

"I made my first complaint," answered the witness, "several hours after the assault, on July 9, before Justice of the Peace Shoenlein of Monmouth County, N. J."

"Did you then accuse persons at that time unknown to you?"

"I did not then know the names of my assailants."

"Later were you shown pictures of these two men [pointing to the prisoners] at Police Headquarters in this city?"

"I was."

"At whose suggestion did you come to New York to look at those pictures?"

"My lawyer, Mr. Fry, told me to go."

"Did they show you all the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery when you called at Police Headquarters?"

"No."

"How was it, then, that you were shown the pictures of Delaney and Brown?"

"The pictures were handed to me."

"Did they ask you to identify them if you could?"

"Yes."

"Who were with you at the time?"

"Detective Charles Strong of Long Branch and Harry McGill, the bartender at the National Hotel."

"Were you asked to visit Police Headquarters a second time?"

"Yes."

"When you obeyed the summons were you confronted with the prisoners?"

"Yes."

"Were they lined up on the floor with other men?"

"Yes."

"Were they the only two men in line who did not wear any collars?"

"I did not notice their clothes in particular. But I at once recognized them by their faces. They looked exactly like two of the men who had assaulted me at Long Branch."

McMahon was then requested to tell the story of the assault.

"About 10 o'clock on the morning of July 9," he said, "I went to the Court House to appear in a civil action against David Lamar. On the steps of the Court House I was assaulted by three men. They jumped on me, beat me with their fists, kicked me, and one of them stabbed me. I was put completely out. Then the men drove away in a rig."

"Had you ever seen those men before?" asked Senator Grady.

"I do not remember having seen them before, but I knew that they had been looking for me. On one occasion they called at my hotel, but they did not see me. Another time they sent a note to my brother-in-law, asking him to have me go up to Charley Lisk's saloon, but I did not go."

Senator Grady then asked the witness if he had not stated in his first complaint that he had seen the prisoners before. McMahon replied that he did not. The witness was then asked if he had made the complaint of his own volition. Assistant District Attorney Johnstone objected to the question, and the objection was sustained.

Constable Van Winkle, the next witness, positively identified the prisoners as the assailants of McMahon. Van Winkle then told of the encounter between the prisoners and McMahon, and the blow he had himself received when he tried to arrest Delaney.

Senator Grady asked the witness a few questions, but could not shake his testimony, after which McMahon's brother-in-law, Charles Taylor, was called.

"Are you not an ex-convict?" shouted Senator Grady as soon as Taylor had been sworn.

"No," replied Taylor.

"Have you ever been convicted of a crime?"

"I have never been in prison."

"But you won't deny that you have been convicted, will you? Tell the Judge have you ever been convicted?"

Taylor said not a word in reply, and then turning to Mr. Johnstone, Senator Grady remarked: "So this is the kind of witnesses you are going to have testify against my clients."

"Well, his testimony might be as good as some other people's I have heard mentioned in this case," replied Mr. Johnstone in a pleasant tone.

The witness was then withdrawn, and Mr. Johnstone announced his case completed. Senator Grady then asked for another hearing to-morrow, and Magistrate Ommen granted the request.

After the case was adjourned Senator Grady made the statement that there were some influences behind the prosecution of the case not yet disclosed to the public. Asked if he referred to the reported "Wall Street clique" against David Lamar, he replied:

"You may draw your own conclusions."

He plainly intimated that he did not believe David Lamar was in any way concerned in the case. As at the previous hearings Lamar did not appear either personally or by counsel. At least there were no lawyers present who would admit having been retained by him.

LEVIED ON LAMAR'S HORSES.

Deputy Sheriff Satisfies Judgment Against the Broker.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Deputy Sheriff Charles Close of Matawan this afternoon levied on the horses and carriages belonging to David Lamar at his Summer home at Seabright to satisfy a judgment, amounting to $200, obtained by his former coachman, James McMahon, who was recently brutally assaulted in Long Branch. Mr. Lamar was not at home when the attachment was made. She told the deputy that in all probability Mr. Lamar would settle the claim at once. Lamar has a bill against McMahon for money alleged to have been paid for groceries, but which will not be counted against the judgment secured by default in Freehold.

Lamar's place is advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale next Tuesday. Mr. Lamar declined to be seen this evening at his Summer home.

BROOKLYN LAWYER SCORED.

Justice Gaynor Says Attorney Acted for the Opponents of His Client in Divorce Suit.

In a memorandum filed yesterday refusing to confirm the report of the referee in an action brought by Lulu E. Moseman, an infant, against her husband, Merritt W. Moseman, for divorce, Justice Gaynor, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, declared that the plaintiff's attorney had neglected her and plainly acted in the interest of the defendant.

The matter came up on Thursday, when Moseman's attorney, J. Melville Knowles, appeared and asked the Justice to confirm the report of the referee giving an absolute divorce to the husband. Justice Gaynor asked for the attorney for the plaintiff, and a woman, who said that she was the mother of the plaintiff, stepped forward and timidly asked the Justice to read the evidence, and not to depend on the report of the referee. Judge Gaynor listened to her patiently and asked for the evidence. It was handed up to him, and proved to be quite voluminous, covering nearly 400 pages. He then commented sharply on the evident length of the hearing before the referee and reserved decision.

In his memorandum handed down yesterday, Justice Gaynor said in part:

"When this motion came before me the plaintiff's attorney failed to appear; the plaintiff's mother appeared and said he was neglecting the case. His intention evidently was to suffer a default; and in reading the evidence I find that he was several times absent from the sessions before the referee when the gravest testimony was introduced against this infant plaintiff. And though in the bundle of papers I find a brief on behalf of the defendant on this motion, and another before the referee, no brief is submitted by the plaintiff's attorney, nor does any appear to have been submitted by him to the referee. I sent for him to appear before me, but he has not done so. He is plainly acting in the interest of the other side."

Further, the Judge says that the witnesses who testified against the young woman are bad characters, and their stories are palpably false and procured, and, in addition, characterizes their testimony as brutal and incredible. He adds:

"It is strange, indeed, that a court should be expected to pass as truthful or credible the evidence given before the referee by the witnesses in this case. The motion to confirm the report of the referee is denied, with costs and disbursements, and the order of the referee is vacated. If these witnesses want to testify again let them come into court and be seen publicly."

The plaintiff's lawyer was A. J. Adams.

YOUTH TRAPPED FUGITIVE.

Set Out to Show His Brother Was Innocent and Caught the Boy He Accused of Theft.

Determined action by a youth who intended to prove that his brother had been wrongfully arrested led to the arraignment in the Harlem Police Court yesterday of Edward Pierce, fifteen years old, of Teasdale Place, the Bronx. Pierce, who is declared by officials to be an old offender against the law, was sent to Yonkers to answer a charge of having stolen gas pipe and fixtures from the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of Hastings.

Detective Curran arrested Joseph Charello, seventeen years old, of Bergen Avenue, three weeks ago while he was carrying a bag containing the booty. He was with another lad, said to have been Pierce.

Charello was tried in Yonkers and committed to the House of Refuge. His brother Leo, twenty years old, determined to find out whether he was guilty. After two days' investigation he felt positive that the youth was innocent and started to run Pierce down. Joseph had told the police he had met Pierce on the street, and the latter had asked him to carry the bag.

Leo Charello pursued Pierce to Troy and to Poughkeepsie, where he had the fugitive arrested and sentenced to five days in jail for vagrancy. He then returned to this city and waited for Pierce to return. He met the boy at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue on Friday night and in order to have him arrested started a fight.

"I knew I couldn't get him under arrest by simply asserting my brother's innocence and his guilt," Leo said, "so I got him into a fight so both of us would be pinched."

The two fought furiously for several minutes and Policeman Higgins arrested them.

At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station house Leo told his story and the Sergeant notified the Yonkers police. An officer from that city was in the police court yesterday and took Pierce. The other youth was discharged.

BLIND ASYLUM'S NEW HOME.

Plans Authorized for Buildings on its Washington Heights Ground.

That the New York Institution for the Blind, now at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, intends to abandon that site at no very distant date is indicated by the report that Architects Howells & Stokes have been commissioned to prepare plans for seven new buildings to be erected on the Washington Heights property which the institution has owned for a long time.

Whether the old site will be sold immediately is not known. Since the Pennsylvania station project on the blocks between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets was announced the holdings of the institution, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, have been the subject of much inquiry on the part of real estate brokers.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn said only recently that while the Trustees had discussed informally the proposals to sell the property, that no final decision had been reached and that probably no definite action would be taken until Fall.

The institution's tract on Washington Heights extends from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and from Broadway to the Hudson River, and contains about six city blocks. It is said that the new buildings to be erected will include dormitories, a schoolhouse, an administration building, and a gymnasium, and that other structures will be added as they are needed in the future.

WAR ON THE TEN-CENT FARE.

Flatbush Residents Will Make It Lively for at Least One Trolley Car Conductor.

Sixty-seven men, residents of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, are going to make it warm to-night for at least one of the conductors employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. They are members of the Improvement League and Passenger Rights Association of the Twenty-ninth Ward, and they propose to make a demonstration quite as formidable as their association name.

They will assemble and go down to Coney Island, paying on the down trip the regular ten-cent fare. On the trip back, however, each man will pay but 5 cents, and when the conductor demands the second fare he will be greeted with a stony stare. Then the passengers will wait to be put off. If they are they intend to bring damage suits against the railroad company.

One of the officers declared yesterday that the men were adopting this method merely to obtain what was clearly the rights of the Flatbush people who support the line the year round. He declared that the company has no right to charge 10 cents for the short ride between Flatbush and Coney Island.

SUIT OVER JUMEL MANSION.

Dispute in Court with Owner of Historic Property.

The Jumel mansion, on Washington Heights, is the cause of an action which has been commenced in the Supreme Court by the Realty Protective Company against Mrs. Lillie J. Earle, who is the present owner of the house and grounds. The mansion, with the demesne attached to it, has been purchased by the municipality of New York, and the sum of $235,000 was voted by the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to the passage of a resolution to grant that amount by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the acquisition of the premises by the city for the establishment of a park and in order to preserve the old house.

The Realty Protective Company claims that, two years ago, Mrs. Earle entered into an agreement by which she was to give to that corporation 10 per cent. of any sum she might be awarded by the municipal authorities should the mansion and grounds be acquired by the city, which the Realty Protective Company alleges has now been done for the establishment of the park and museum.

Because of this agreement the Realty Protective Company has expended, it is asserted, a considerable amount of money on the place. Mrs. Earle has, however, repudiated the agreement and attempted to revoke it.

Jersey Naval Reserves Begin Cruise.

The First Battalion, Naval Reserves of New Jersey, started on its annual cruise yesterday. The Portsmouth, the old man-of-war, which has been tied up at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, during the last Winter, left her wharf in charge of tugs, which took her up the East River to Long Island Sound, where she started under her own sail. The first stopping place will be Fisher's Island, N. Y., where the sailors will remain three days.

MIDSUMMER STUDENTS IN COLUMBIA'S HALLS

Nearly a Thousand Men and Women in Special Course.

Extraordinary Growth of the Movement in Four Years—Class Has Members from Many States.

Columbia University's campus is as picturesque with student life as if it were not vacation time, with the four classes scattered over the country and many of the professors abroad for recreation or studious research. The Summer course has attracted nearly a thousand students, who find little discomfort on the hot days because the breezes have a habit of seeking the heights where the learned and those who would learn are gathered.

The Summer students are older than the regulars, most of them being teachers, who in the vacation time are glad of adding to their stores of information and eager for advancement in their chosen work. They are a little more seriously inclined than the scholars who in the Fall paint the near-by fences with the numerals of the Freshman class in brilliant green.

The advantage of age and direct interest in their studies, however, does not make the Summer body of students scattered over the campus reading, eating their luncheons under the trees, or lounging for mental rest, less interesting than the regulars, for each and every one tries to and often succeeds in acquiring the college spirit. They have their little cliques, friendships, and social gatherings, and to all intents and purposes are very nearly the real thing in the student line.

They don't spin tops, match pennies, shout in chorus explosively spelling the name of their university after a series of whoops, but they do take the liveliest interest in the gymnasium, the physical culture exercises, and particularly in the swimming tank, where they have the advantage of competent instruction.

It is not an uncommon thing to see the younger of the school mistresses sitting on the campus in the sunlight drying out their long locks of various shades after a splendid time in the pool, but the rule is that the sun bathers are diligently reading or discussing their studies rather than the latest fashions. One of the new sophomores recently passing through the campus after seeing the "Summer sights," as he termed them, remarked:

"It's all very pretty, but hardly strenuous enough. There is little or no 'horse play,' and no one knows what we will do if the girls in the freshman class copy their elder sisters in drying and sun bleaching their hair where we toss baseballs or kick the pigskin."

Among the most enthusiastic and earnest of the Summer students are a number of men and women long past their school days, earnest scholars, with a very real recrudescence of the student spirit, gathering in with their wisdom all they dare of the fun that is the honeyed covering to hard mental work. Among the others there are Theodore Sutro, the well-known financier, and his wife, who are fellow-students, vying with one another in their studies and athletic ability. They gave up a contemplated trip abroad for the Summer course, and say that they do not regret their decision, feeling that they will be both bettered mentally and physically before the hard Winter of business and social necessities to which they much attend.

The course is for but six weeks, beginning July 8 and ending Aug. 19, two days being given up to examinations. The cost of the course is $30, and those who succeed in the examinations are credited with three points, which, if the Summer students take the other, or regular course, count in the sixty which go to the conferring of a degree. Under the rules of the university no one can get a degree who has not spent at least a year as a regular student. Columbia recognizes work done in other institutions as counting so many degrees toward receiving one of her diplomas.

As the Summer course is short, the work is very much in earnest, and it is the belief of the students, as well as their professors, that a great deal is accomplished in the three weeks. Some of the students are quartered in Whittier Hall, but the majority board in the neighborhood, to the rejoicing of the landladies, and incidentally the local tradesmen. Prof. J. C. Egbert, Jr., director of the Summer course, said yesterday of the work and the manner of doing it:

"President Butler, then in the department of philosophy, started the Summer instruction four years ago. He was provided with a sum necessary for the expenses. He understood that to make it reasonably successful the professors should be properly paid for their work, involving the loss of practically all their vacation, and for the first season there were 417 students. At the end of the season there was a comfortable balance, and the next year the sum was doubled, there being 580 students.

"I was appointed director, and in the third year, when Prof. Butler became President, we had 643 students. Our effort has been to make the Summer course as nearly a duplicate of the regular one as possible. This is possible, for we never allow more than three courses. The work is intensified.

"The disposition which at first was to class the Summer work as like that of normal schools, and to make little of it, has changed and the classes are heartily approved.

"There is a strong tendency toward post-graduate courses, but the regular college work is very popular. It is a great help to those who have been deficient in their work to make up lost ground, and many take it for that reason. We have students from all over the world, and are very happy with the energetic and clever endeavor of five students from Porto Rico. It is interesting to note that we have as many from Missouri as we have from Massachusetts. We draw largely from the South, Georgia in particular.

"This year we have 940 students and more than a thousand, if you count the down-town medical instruction. We account for the remarkable growth this year largely by the fact that it is the first year we have advertised. Then, too, the National Educational Association has approved of our work as they have that of Harvard. Another thing that has added to our numbers is the misfortune of Cornell University.

"One of the endeavors we have made has been to make the students feel that they are actually of Columbia, entitled to sharing our good name and the benefits of an institution they can feel is their Alma Mater. With this purpose we have receptions on Friday afternoons, excursions to the interesting places about New York, and popular lectures. We are very well pleased with the success of the Summer sessions and are already at work toward broadening and strengthening the courses."

STUBBORN FIGHT WITH FIRE.

Several Men Overcome by Smoke in Fight with Blaze in a Cellar.

In the cellar of the seven-story building at 115 Christopher Street, which was filled with baled rags and excelsior, there was a fire last evening, which caused the firemen much trouble. Several men were overcome by the smoke, but all were able to return to work after treatment.

First to arrive after the alarm was given was Engine Company 18, Capt. Root in command. At the head of his men Capt. Root entered the burning cellar, but was met by dense smoke, which prostrated him and Firemen Joseph Halpin, Riddy, Keating, and Houghton. Firemen Harman, Dowling, Foote, and Redmond of Engine No. 8, which followed, were also overcome.

Capt. Root had to beat a retreat three times, and at last was so overcome that he fell on the floor of the cellar face downward in a pool of water. He would probably have been drowned but for Firemen Foot and Keating, who dragged him out.

The heat of the fire melted the gas pipes and the gas escaped for some time before it could be turned off.

Fireman Houghton was hit on the head by the nozzle of a hose and sustained severe contusions. He remained at work, however.

After half an hour's hard work the blaze was under control, the fire being confined to the cellar and the front of the ground floor. The damage is estimated at $3,000. The building is occupied by the Equitable Storage and Warehouse Company.

Another Public Bath is Opened.

A new bath was opened to the public yesterday, making the fourteenth owned by the city. It is at the foot of East Thirty-first Street, and yesterday over 1,300 boys and men bathed there. It contains fifty bathing rooms.

Stern Brothers

Balance of the
Women's Summer Dresses
in Lawns, Dimities, Linens, Piques, etc.,
$10.50, $14.50, $19.75
Wash Skirts, in French Piques & Linens
$3.95, $4.95, $6.95
Second Floor.

Special Values in Women's
Shower-proof Garments
In Olive, Tan and Oxford, with Capes and Belts, $11.75, $13.50, $17.50
Women's Cloak Department, Second Floor.

MEN'S **Summer Hosiery** WOMEN'S
New Importations at Special Prices

MEN'S FINE FANCY HALF HOSE, plain, striped, lace-work and embroidered,	25c
WOMEN'S FINE GAUZE FAST BLACK LISLE HOSE, spliced seams and double soles,	29c
WOMEN'S FINE FAST BLACK LISLE HOSE, lace ankles, open-work or embroidered,	39c
WOMEN'S EXTRA FINE FAST LISLE HOSE, embroidered, new lace effects and novelties,	48c

First Floor.

Midsummer Clearance of
Boys' Wash and Wool Suits

RUSSIAN, SAILOR and NORFOLK WASH SUITS, including many finest grades, ages 3 to 16, Formerly $1.50 to $5.00	95c, $1.85
RUSSIAN SAILOR DOUBLE and SINGLE-BREASTED SUITS. Formerly $3.00 to $5.95	$2.65
YOUNG MEN'S OUTING SUITS, double and single-breasted. Formerly $8.90 to $9.75	$5.90
WASH BLOOMER and KNEE TROUSERS, Tan Linens, White Duck and Chambray. Formerly 48c to 95c	39c

Second Floor, Annex.

West Twenty-Third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Offer a Few Midsummer Specials at Attractive Prices.

LACES.—5,000 yards black Chantilly Galloons, 2 to 5 inches wide; value 8c. to 35c., at .... 5c. to 24c. yard
7,800 yards imitation Cluny and Torchon Laces, 2 to 4 inches wide, at .... 5c. to 12c. yard
VEILING.—Chiffon Veils, all colors, dotted and hemstitched, materials of the best quality, at .... 50c. each
Mourning Veils, light weight Crepe de Chine .... 80c. to $1.25 each
NECKWEAR.—300 Venise Collars, latest designs in round and stole effects, worth ½ more .... $2.25 to $12.75 each
Emb'd White Silk Shawls, knotted fringe .... $2.98 to $18.00 each
SHAWLS.—Handmade Worsted Shawls, in circular, square and scarf effects, pink, blue and white; special at .... $1.25 to $2.75 each
WAISTS.—China Silk Waists in white and black; also wash silk in white and colors; value $2.98 and $3.25, at .... $1.98 each
White Lawn and Madras Waists at less than half their original value, in three lots, at 98c., $1.50, $1.75
GLOVES.—Women's 2-clasp Silk Gloves, finger tipped, black and white, at .... 50c., 75c. and 98c. pair
Women's 2-clasp Suede Lisle Gloves, black, white, mode and gray, at .... 48c. pair

Our Mail Order Department will serve you promptly.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Women's Neckwear

Real Irish Crochet Cape Collars and Stoles.
Persian Cape Collars.
Hand Emb'd White French Mull Fichues and Ties.
New assortments of Stocks in Fancy Lace, French Mull, Embroidered Linen and Persian effects.
Real Lace Collar and Cuff Sets.
French Hand Embroidered Turnover Collars.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WAYS OF RACE DEVOTEES

Phillip Black, Alleged "Tout," Gives Interesting Testimony.

Admits Prison Sentence and Various Arrests and Defines a "Tout" for the Court.

Some light on the ways of race track followers was thrown in Justice Olmsted's court yesterday. Phillip Black, who is widely known in the Tenderloin and gained notoriety on Lincoln's Birthday by fighting a duel with Julius Frommel at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, in which a passer-by was shot, took the stand as complaining witness against Frank Clarke, a Pinkerton detective, whom he accuses of oppression for arresting him as a "tout" at the Morris Park race track on May 23.

Black denied that he was a "tout," but in answer to questions from John D. Lindsay, who appears for the defendant, admitted that he had been convicted of grand larceny and served two years in Jefferson City, Mo., fifteen years ago. When he left prison, he said, he changed his name so as not to disgrace his family. His real name is John Alton Ford.

Black said he had conducted forty-four saloons, restaurants, and billiard halls in this and other cities.

He came to New York after his release from prison and began by working in a Broadway restaurant. He earned $75 a week, including tips, he declared, and that after he had saved $1,000 he opened a billiard hall. He admitted having been arrested several times for keeping billiard parlors open on Sunday and on other charges.

After his arrest this season he said he went down to see Mr. Pinkerton, who told him to return some time when Mr. Beutler, Superintendent of his race track force, was in.

"Did you return?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"I did. It was my intention to tell Mr. Pinkerton that I was no tout, and that it was not right that I should be harassed. Mr. Beutler threw some cold water over my intentions. He said: 'I have put this fellow down as a tout. You can let him in if you like.' Then I knew it was no use to do any further talking, and I have stayed away ever since except the day the Suburban was run. Then I kept on top of the grand stand so that I should not run foul of the Pinkerton men."

"You know what a tout is?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"Yes, Sir."

When Mr. Lindsay asked for a definition he was respectfully referred to Webster's Dictionary, but to no avail.

"A tout," the witness then said, "is a person who gathers all information he can about the horses and seeks to induce people to put their money on them."

"That implies dishonesty, does it not?"

"Not necessarily. I know touts that are very honorable men."

"You go to the races simply for the fascination of seeing the horses run?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"No, Sir; I go there for the fascination of the betting, but I do not make a living from it. I have pulled out some money down there, though. I have a sure thing to-day, and wish I could go to the track," said the complainant, rather ruefully.

"Do you place large bets?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"No; I am what is known as a 'piker.' It is all small with me—$10, $5, or 2."

The witness said that when he was arrested he was locked up in a room with four others. They were made to sit in big chairs at the further end of the room until the last race was run, when they were let out. Black said they had tried to follow the races from a small window in the room, but finally Mr. Pinkerton himself had gone into the room and drawn the curtain so that they could see nothing.

Mr. Pinkerton was in court, and so was Peter De Lacy, who had been subpoenaed by the defense. An adjournment was taken till Wednesday.

CONCERT AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

Inmates Delighted by Music at the First of a Series of Entertainments.

James H. Dougherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, conducted the opening of a series of band concerts to be given during the remainder of the Summer season for the benefit of the city's poor at the almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon. A party of Aldermen, other city department officials, and some guests were present.

Before the party reached the almshouse Mr. Dougherty held them up for a while at the city hospital, where the boys of the band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, who furnished the music for the concert, played for the patients and Steward James Lamb gave the party a demonstration of a new fire escape. It is a tall steel cylinder with a spiral runway inside by which about thirty of the patients and employes were whirled down with surprising speed and not hurt.

When the Minnehannock tied up at the almshouse dock hundreds of the inmates flocked down to see the band. Superintendent Roberts took charge of the party, and with the band at its head, a procession was formed which marched to the lawn in front of the pavilion for the blind, where the concert was given. At least 1,500 of the 2,000 and more inmates gathered around to hear the music.

Half a dozen of the older inmates when the "Wearing of the Green" was played got up and essayed to dance. Among them were William Burns and his wife, the fifty-three-year married couple, and Mary Nash, who weighs close to 300 pounds.

After the concert was over the visitors went to the old Blackwell farmhouse, which is now Superintendent Roberts's home, and were entertained with refreshments, after which several of the party gave an amateur vaudeville performance. Just before sunset the party marched back to the boat with crowds of the inmates following after blessing them.

FIREMEN LEFT IN DARKNESS.

Subway Workers Cut Off Gas from a Big Station.

Firemen in the house at Elm and White Streets, where two engines, two tenders, and a water tower are stationed, were obliged to leave the house with their apparatus and camp in the street for two hours last evening. The gas gave out, and Foreman Hayes thought it would be dangerous in case of an alarm to try to hitch up and leave the house in the darkness.

The gas company inspectors were called, and after searching the house and the subway directly in front, they finally found that workmen in the subway had shut off a big cock in the main pipe during the day. This was turned on and the firemen were enabled to light up the house.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN CAUGHT.

Woman Was Robbed by Two Youths and One Was Arrested.

Amelia Liberman of 133 East Broadway was on her way home Friday evening, when at Allen and Canal Streets she was attacked by two youths. While one held her arms the other snatched her pocketbook, containing $7.80.

Mrs. Liberman screamed and Detectives Howe and McGee pursued the youths. They arrested William Smith, seventeen years old, of 209 Broome Street. Mrs. Liberman identified him as the one who took the pocketbook. She said he passed it to his companion.

According to the detectives, Smith confessed and gave them information concerning his partner.

FURNITURE VAN ABLAZE.

Yorkville Court Attendants Helped Driver Extinguish the Fire.

While a furniture van owned by Geiger & Braverman of 305 and 307 Grand Street was passing through Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning, a lawyer standing in front of the Yorkville Court saw a sheet of flame shoot out from the rear. Patrolman McGuinness of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was standing at the corner, saw the blaze about the same time and turned in an alarm.

In a minute the van was a mass of flames. The driver, Bevis Nelson, at once detached the horses and then called on those at hand to assist him in saving some of the furniture. About twenty men set to work with a will, and by the time the firemen arrived about thirty pieces of burning furniture had been pulled out into the street. The blaze was quickly extinguished. The damage will reach between $200 and $300.

The driver says he thinks some one threw a lighted cigarette into the van, and that it ignited the burlap covering on the furniture.

Life Saving Crews Again on Duty.

Once more the United States life saving crews have entered their stations and have begun their patrol of the New Jersey coast. Friday night at midnight was the hour set, and every man was promptly on time and took up his course of duty as though he had never left the houses. The crews were busy to-day fixing their quarters for the long stay until June 1, 1904, and overhauling the rigging and apparatus.

Old Man Sat Down to Rest and Died.

Daniel Malloy, sixty-five years old, of 107 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was found dead on a bench in Mount Morris Park last night. He had sat down to rest. Some people passing thought his face very white and notified a policeman. An ambulance doctor who was summoned said the man had died of heart disease.

LOW SPURS CONTRACTORS

Mayor Demands Faster Work on the Jerome Park Reservoir.

He Declares That Promises Are Not Being Kept—Offers to Aid McDonald and Onderdonk.

As an earnest of his desire to further the work of completing the Jerome Park Reservoir, Mayor Low yesterday made public the contents of a letter which he had just sent to John B. McDonald and Andrew Onderdonk, contractors who are doing the great work. In this letter the Mayor insists on prompt action being taken to complete the work.

The Mayor says that in accordance with a conversation with Mr. McDonald he has spoken to Park Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx, and has asked him to do everything in his power to increase the facilities of the contractors by doubling the right of way through the Bronx Park for the temporary railway, in case of need.

"I take advantage of this opportunity," declares the Mayor, "to say that it is very essential for you to work out in detail a practicable plan for the completion of this work which will show what increase of equipment you will provide and what progress may reasonably be expected month by month.

"Personally, I should be willing to favor the payment to you, with the consent of your sureties, of some of the money now held by the city, under the terms of the contract, in response to an agreement on your part, in enforceable form, to use as much of this money as may be necessary to provide yourselves with an adequate working plant and to operate this plant on a satisfactory basis. Except upon this condition, I think you must take it for granted that no such payment will be made to you, if I can prevent it.

"In order that the fairness of this position may be clear, both to you and to the community, I desire to call your attention once more to the fact that, on June 1, there remained to be made, of rock and earth excavation combined, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in both sections, substantially 2,000,000 cubic yards. There is, of course, much other work to be done—such as constructing walls, the flooring of the bottom, and the like—but much of this can be carried on concurrently with the excavation.

"Last October you signed a contract agreeing to finish this work, as to both sections, within twenty-four months from Aug. 1. Giving to this contract the benefit of your own interpretation, that it meant twenty-four months from the day on which you received orders to go ahead on the new basis, you are under contract to finish all of this excavation and all the incidental work in twenty-four months from Oct. 18, 1902.

"Fifty-four working days you have lost by reason of the coal strike; some delay there may have been from other causes; but, as compared with the amount of work remaining to be done, any such delay is immaterial. At the present time you claim to be excavating at the rate of 50,000 cubic yards a month, and you claim that the total capacity of the railway by which you remove the material is 58,000 cubic yards a month.

"Under these circumstances it is evident that the excavation alone remaining to be done on June 1 represented forty months of uninterrupted progress, at your present maximum speed, Winter and Summer alike. It is, therefore, evident that your plant and your working force must both be importantly increased, unless you are to fail discreditably in living up to the terms of the contract into which you deliberately entered only last Fall.

"At that time the city agreed to make to you a large allowance, in order to put the work upon the basis of an eight-hour day, and thus relieve you from the embarrassments of which you then complained, resulting from the effort to carry on this work on the basis of ten hours per day, while all other public work was on the eight-hour basis.

"The city has done its part ungrudgingly. It has, in my judgment, every right—both moral and legal—to expect you to justify at the Jerome Park Reservoir the highest reputation your Mr. McDonald has won as an efficient contractor in connection with the Rapid Transit Subway, and which your Mr. Onderdonk is now winning on the Brooklyn tunnel."

CHESS WORLD'S DOINGS

Lasker to Test Rice Gambit with Tschigorin at Ostend.

Dutch International Contest at Hilversum—Western Tournament at Chicago—The Marshall Challenge—Pillsbury's Plans.

Dr. E. Lasker, the world's chess champion, who is at present in Berlin, will proceed shortly to Ostend, Belgium, where, at the invitation of Prof. Isaac L. Rice of New York, he will encounter M. I. Tschigorin, the Russian chess champion, in a series of six games to test the Rice gambit. The conclusion of this contest should leave but little doubt, if any, concerning the soundness of the gambit, which had considerably the worst of the argument in the recently finished tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club in this city. Tschigorin, the winner of the gambit tournament at Vienna this year, is in his element when engaged in gambit play, and is said to have some ideas of his own in regard to the Rice gambit. Lasker, on the other hand, has given much attention to the gambit of late, and is expected to be quick to detect any flaws in the Russian's combinations.

In the meantime Lasker is waiting for Marshall's decision on the proposition made by him to the American in reply to the challenge issued by the latter to play for $1,000 a side, Lasker to be allowed $500 in addition by the club getting the match. Marshall was heard from last at Bradford, England. In connection with the right of challenge for the world's championship, Isidor Gunsberg of London holds, in direct contradiction of Leopold Hoffer, that any one who is able to put up a sufficient amount of money is entitled to do so. He adds that, inasmuch as Steinitz, in arranging his matches with Zukertort and Lasker, placed the figure at from $1,000 to $2,000, the first-named should be the minimum stake for such a match. Lasker evidently was of the same opinion.

The Dutch international tournament will begin at Hilversum to-morrow, among the entries being R. Loman, G. Shories, F. Brown, and the Rev. Mr. De Beyres of England, Neumann of Vienna, Lange of Berlin, Kirschner of Leipsic, Duras of Prague, Schwan, Gloue, and Dr. Trimborn of Cologne, and Speyer, Lousson, Hoemskerk, Oskam, and Vyselaar, all of Holland.

Harry N. Pillsbury, the American champion, who returned from Europe last Tuesday after an absence of a year and a half, has spent part of his time since then at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, where he contested several consultation games and games at odds with the members. He is in need of a thorough rest, and will go shortly with his wife to Sullivan County for a month's vacation. In the Fall he plans to make another professional tour of the United States.

The week of Aug. 10 to 15 will be devoted by the Western Chess Association, to its fourth annual meeting, to be held at Chicago in the rooms of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club, in the Schiller Building. The entries already received are L. Uedemann, of Chicago, the present Western champion; S. P. Johnston, champion of the Chicago Club; J. H. Brown, also of that city; G. B. Spencer and Dr. Bigelow of St. Paul, Judge H. D. Smith of Cassopolis, Mich.; W. G. Hine of Savannah, Mo.; G. P. Fleet of Culver, Ind., and F. A. Hühmann of Minneapolis. Max Judd, ex-United States Consul at Vienna, may also compete. The tournament is open to all States except those bordering on the Atlantic.

The Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club, under whose auspices the great Hastings international tournament of 1895, won by Harry N. Pillsbury, was conducted, will send out a team again on an annual tour this Summer. On this occasion Germany is to be invaded, and matches will be played with the clubs at Cologne, Wiesbaden, Nuremberg, Dresden, Berlin, and Hanover.

Brooklyn Lad Has Disappeared.

Thomas McGullam, ten years old, of 70 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since noon Thursday, and Mrs. John McGullam, his mother, is prostrated with grief. When he left home after luncheon on Thursday the boy wore a red and blue striped blouse, short gray pants, a blue automobile cap, black shoes and stockings. He has light hair and brown eyes, and the index finger of his right hand is disfigured. A general alarm for him has been sent out by the police.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, August 2, 1903.

EMPLOYERS TO STAND BY THEIR ULTIMATUM

New Union of Iron Workers to be Formed This Week.

Housesmiths Who Sign the Arbitration Agreement Individually and Return to Work to be Organized.

Now that the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union has unequivocally decided to stand by Samuel J. Parks and reject the arbitration agreement, the Building Trades Employers' Association is prepared to begin work to-morrow in accordance with its ultimatum given to the members of the union. The employers admitted yesterday that the result of the meeting of the union on Friday night was a disappointment, as it had been expected by them that the anti-Parks men would have been there in force and have made a better showing.

A new union of iron workers is to be formed this week, composed of housesmiths who want to return to work. The hoisting engineers have begun work already, and a large number of them were at work yesterday. It is stated by the employers that 1,000 housesmiths, in answer to advertisements, have applied for work under the arbitration agreement, which they are prepared to sign individually. How many of these will be found competent will not be known until to-morrow, when they will be examined as to their capabilities.

Parks and the three other walking delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union did not put in an appearance before the Iron League or the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association yesterday. Parks was seen in the morning testing a trotting horse at the horse market, Twenty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. There was an impression in some labor circles yesterday that Parks, flushed with success, may try to influence other unions, which have signed the arbitration, to break away. The employers, however, say that it has cleared the situation.

The Board of Governors of the Employers' Association had a special meeting, after which L. K. Prince, Chairman of the Press Committee, made the following statement:

"We have now received the arbitration agreement signed by the United Portable Safety Engineers' Local 184. This takes in not only the portable hoisting engineers and the safety engineers, but also the eccentric engineers. The general contractors will dictate as to who will do the hoisting, but the engineers will under the present conditions have plenty of work. They will be given the work of hoisting the iron beams hitherto done by other workmen.

"Of the thousand and odd ironworkers who have applied for work in response to our advertisements, there are riveters, men who can work as derrickmen, and workmen in all other branches of the iron industry. We have made the last call on the Housesmiths' Union. We feel now that it is useless to go any further, and we would not have issued our last circular to them but for the importunities of large numbers of individual housesmiths who wanted us to wait a week longer. As long as the union is under the domination of the Parks faction it is impossible to do business with it.

"Regarding the two years' agreement claimed to have been in existence by the Parks faction, we claim that it was broken when Parks ordered the strike without cause on the building at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, before our request for an arbitration agreement was made. There was no shut-down on the iron work when that strike was ordered.

"The new union which will be formed next week will be known as the New York Housesmiths' Union, and will be composed of individual members of the Housesmiths' Union and others. It will come under the arbitration agreement."

In reply to a question, Mr. Prince said that President Neidig of the present Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was in no way concerned with the new union. He added:

"We are sorry that those members who were in favor of the arbitration agreement did not come out in a more pronounced way at yesterday's meeting. We shall now proceed, regarding the Housesmiths' Union on the same lines on which we have proceeded regarding the other unions which have not signed the arbitration agreement."

President Robert E. Neidig of the Housesmiths and Bridgemens' Union was seen last night, and said that the vote was closer than was supposed on the acceptance or rejection of the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, and as to the appointment of a committee of seventy-five to see the employers. He continued:

"Regarding the statements that I took a neutral ground, I did say that I would stand by the union in any action it took. I also denied that I had any idea of causing or would stand for any split in the union. Before I said this, however, I spoke in favor of the arbitration agreement and in favor of appointing the committee, but I also said that whatever the union decided I would agree to. The first vote was by 'yeas' and 'nays,' and there was so much noise that a show of hands was called for. Many of the men told me afterward that they were against rejection of the plan, but were afraid to hold up their hands, and I told them that it was their duty to have voted in favor of the plan. I was very much disappointed at the result of the meeting."

Mr. Neidig said that he knew nothing of the proposed new union of housesmiths.

UNION EDITOR'S VIEW.

Bricklayers' Representative Criticises Unions Which Opposed Arbitration Plan.

Edward A. Moffett, editor of the official organ of the Bricklayers' Union, criticises in his current issue the unions and the delegates who are blocking the general acceptance of the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. He represented informally the bricklayers and the labor end of the Civic Federation at the conference with the Board of Governors of the association resulting in the formulation of the joint amended arbitration agreement which was finally submitted to the unions. He points out that by the amended joint agreement being formulated the ultimatum feature of the arbitration agreement first sent out to the unions is eliminated, and discusses the injury to the workers themselves of blocking in any way the immediate resumption of work. Among other things he says:

"The interests of no one have been injured in the amended agreement, save those of that type of walking delegate, unknown happily to our trade, whose reign is one of rule or ruin, and who more than once has given a black eye to trades unionism. If any special commendation were sought for in the plan, it would be fonud in this one fact.

"Not only have the employers agreed to hire union men, but it is provided that there shall be no cut in wages or increase of hours of work in either skilled or unskilled labor. It is noteworthy in this connection that the employers have not exacted that the trades unions shall not ask for more pay or for a decrease of working hours. Nor have the unskilled trades after all been left out. They are to have representation on the General Arbitration Board, but though this representation is vicarious, it is not difficult to conceive that such representation is sometimes better for certain interests.

"This, it is to be remembered, is a joint plan. If more unions did not have a hand in making it the fault was entirely their own. We have no hesitancy in declaring it as our belief that by a wide margin this is the fairest and best constructed plan of general arbitration in existence. If it favors either side at all the trades unions are the favored side."

Mr. Moffett goes on to say that from an ethical point of view the employers in more than one trade did wrong in breaking their agreements with their respective unions. Things, however, had come to such a pass that it was easy to believe the statement of the employers that they were driven to combine, not for selfish purposes, but for the good of the industry.

"The mason builders," he continues, "frequently stated that they charged no representative of the bricklayers with any sort of irregularity, but claimed, what was obviously true, when they declared that while the agreement they had with the bricklayers' unions was a model one, it offered no protection against trouble arising outside of the trade. It became, therefore, a matter of urgent necessity that some general agreement should be devised."

He then refers to the ultimatum of the employers to resume work to-morrow with any men they may choose to employ in trades whose unions have not signed the arbitration agreement, and says, after regretting the necessity of such a threat, regarding these unions:

"It is to be hoped for their sake, and for the sake of decent and intelligent trades unionism—for genuine trades unionism is always that—that they will see, ere it is too late, what they should have long since seen. The opposition cannot continue much longer."

CONTRACT LABORERS DEPORTED.

Twenty-one Foreigners Denied Admission by San Francisco Inspectors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Eighteen British subjects, two Italians, and one German were denied a landing by United States Immigrant Commissioner North on the ground that they had come to this country as contract laborers.

They stated to the Immigrant Inspector that their fare had been paid to this city from Nanaimo and Ladysmith, B. C., and that they were on the way to Coos Bay to work as miners. They will be deported to British Columbia.

SWIMMER SAVES TWO LIVES.

Thrilling Rescue of a Man and Woman Off Greenport, L. I.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 1.—One of the most exciting rescues that has taken place in this town in years ocurred this morning. Early to-day a party consisting of Charles Keyes of Hartford, Miss Gertrude Stork of 107 East Seventh Street, New York, who are summering here, and Miss Ethel Ketcham, who lives here, started on a cruise in the yacht Nadia. Miss Stork was the first one to attempt to get into the boat, being assisted by Keyes. She stepped into the boat, but seemed to lose her balance and fell overboard. Keyes, in the excitement which followed the girl's plunge, let go the rope holding the yacht, which drifted with the tide away from the beach.

Miss Stork was also being carried by the tide down the bay when Keyes recovered his self-possession and plunged in after her.

Miss Ketcham was all this time screaming for help. Her cries were heard by Walter P. Room of Jersey City, another Summer boarder, who is one of the best swimmers around here. He jumped in after the two in the water and succeeded in reaching Miss Stork, who was almost exhausted. He brought her to the shore and then turned his attention to Keyes, who was brought back to the shore almost unconscious and exhausted.

The rescue of the couple was witnessed by a large number of people on the shore, who cheered Room for his bravery.

LAY OFF PITTSBURG BUILDERS.

General Lock-Out, Ordered by Employers' League, Will Take Employment from 25,000 Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—The threatened order for a general lockout of the building trades was issued to-day by the Builders' Exchange League. It became effective on some contracts to-day, but on others it will have no effect until Monday.

It is believed that it will take away employment from 25,000 men.

Builders' Exchange League officers say they will consent to no conference with the Building Trades Council, with which the men locked out are affiliated, until the striking hoisting engineers return to work for the A. & S. Wilson Company, which is constructing the Home Building, where the trouble started.

It is estimated that 6,000 men were laid off by the lockout order to-day, and that by Monday all the men employed by the contractors affiliated with the Builders' League will be out of work.

The George A. Fuller Company and several Philadelphia companies having contracts here will not be affected, as they are not connected with the league.

PAPER COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Master Appointed to Determine Status of Bondholders of White Mountain Concern.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 1.—Judge Aldrich of the United States District Court to-day appointed Judge Isaac N. Blodgett as Master, to determine the status of the bondholders of the White Mountain Paper Company, now in the hands of receivers. The Master will also determine the standing of all other claimants. Bankruptcy proceedings, which were to have been instituted against the company to-day, are postponed.

Judge James W. Remick and W. J. Donovan are continued as receivers by order of the court, and are authorized to issue certificates to the amount of $50,000 to meet contingent expenses.

After to-day's proceedings the belief was expressed that a settlement of the case would soon be reached.

COMMISSION COMPANY SUED.

Investor Seeks to Recover $40,000 from a St. Louis Concern—Other Investors in Many States.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The suit on which an attachment was issued last night and served on the Merchants' Brokerage and Commission Company was filed in the United States Circuit Court by attorneys representing William Wilmerton of Preemption, Rock Island County, Ill., a wealthy land owner, to recover $40,000, alleged to have been invested.

It is asserted that the operations of the commission company were similar to those pursued by the Turf Investment companies, which recently failed here, and that the company has customers all over the country.

MISS HOOLEY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Broker's Daughter in Runaway Thrown in Front of Trolley Car.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Mabel Hooley, the oldest daughter of Edwin E. Hooley, a New York broker, who resides here, was injured in a runaway accident here to-day. She and her mother were driving in a one-seated runabout and stopped at a drug store on West Front Street. Mrs. Hooley entered the store to make some purchases, leaving the daughter in the carriage.

The horse attached to the runabout took fright at the clanging of a trolley car gong and started to run away. Miss Hooley, who is only sixteen years old, but an expert driver, managed to keep partial control of the animal until the runabout came into collision with a passing wagon. The runabout was upset, and Miss Hooley was pitched out on the trolley tracks directly in front of an approaching car.

The motorman applied the brakes and dropped the fender, but he was not quick enough, and Miss Hooley went under the fender. The car was brought to a standstill, and bystanders dragged the young woman from beneath the fender and assisted her to the drug store. She was suffering from nervous shock, but was not otherwise much hurt.

KILLS WIFE ACCIDENTALLY.

While Spring Valley Policeman Cleans Revolver It Is Discharged and Wounded Woman Bleeds to Death.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—While Policeman Garcia of Spring Valley was cleaning his revolver to-day, it was discharged, the bullet striking his wife in the leg and severing the femoral artery.

She bled to death in twenty minutes.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DROP

Those Last Month $1,284,236 Less Than in July, 1902.

Expenditures Almost Equal to Corresponding Period of Last Year, When Extraordinary Payments Were Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Treasury figures issued to-day showing the result of the operations for July, place the expenditures at $7,776,612 in excess of the receipts, and reduce the net cash balance since June 30 by that amount. The July deficit last year was about $250,000 less than that for this year. The net cash balance is $228,291,444. The total gold holding is $634,869,277, an increase during the month of $3,772,488. In the net holding, however, there was a loss since June 30 of $4,000,000 in round numbers, the total free gold in the Treasury now being $97,090,878.

The outstanding gold certificates show an increase of $7,000,000, that amount having been added to the circulating medium last month. The column of interest-bearing debt marks the changes made in the character of the bonds outstanding. The 2 per cents increased nearly $7,000,000, while the 4 per cents, for which the lower-rate bonds were in part exchanged, decreased $5,000,000, and the 3 per cents nearly $2,000,000. The last invitation of Secretary Shaw to convert the higher rate into 2 per cents resulted in the conversion of $81,000,000, and of that amount about $65,000,000 represents converted 4 per cents.

The amount of Government paper outstanding on June 1 and July 1 is shown in the annexed table:

	June.	July.
Gold certificates	$379,045,589	$386,369,399
Silver certificates	455,079,538	454,803,932
Treasury notes	19,109,670	18,467,578
Total	$853,232,007	$859,730,909

The bonds held to secure National bank circulation show an increase of $5,000,000 during the month, the amount now held being $380,173,030. Bonds held to secure deposits of public money were not materially changed, the amount standing at $152,000,000. The deposits with the banks are within a fraction of that sum.

The receipts for the month were $48,611,576, a decrease of $694,115 compared with July, 1902. The almost uniform increase shown in customs receipts for the preceding year underwent a change last month. The reduction of taxation by the repeal of the War Revenue act resulted in a steady decrease in internal revenue receipts for many months following the repeal, but the decrease was more than compensated for by the increase in receipts from customs.

Last month, however, shows a slight increase in internal receipts and a large falling off in those from customs, the difference between the figures for July, 1902, and those of last month being $1,284,236. This falling off is giving the Treasury officials some concern, and naturally suggests that there is to be a check to the steady advance in customs receipts for the last two years. On the other hand, the slight increase in internal revenue is an encouraging sign, and it is hoped further increase will be shown in the subsequent months. The increase in internal receipts was $341,620 and in miscellaneous sources $248,501, making an aggregate of $590,121, and offsetting the falling off in customs by that amount. The annexed table shows the receipts for July, 1902 and 1903, respectively:

	1902.	1903.
Customs	$24,430,742	$23,146,507
Internal revenue	21,618,124	21,959,744
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	3,505,325
Total	$49,306,000	$48,611,576

Although there was a decrease in expenditures in favor of last month compared with July, 1902, of $425,379, examination of conditions shows that there is little reason to hope for any considerable reduction in expenditure during the present year. In July, 1902, a large sum was paid out on account of deficiencies, notwithstanding which fact the total disbursements for that month were only $425,000 in excess of those last month, with no extraordinary payments to meet. The disbursements for last month, compared with the same month of the preceding year, are given in the annexed table:

	1902.	1903.
Civil and miscellaneous	$12,824,585	$14,739,358
War	18,515,514	17,958,695
Navy	7,558,507	7,579,049
Indians	1,216,353	1,070,394
Pensions	11,492,684	11,976,731
Interest	4,206,974	3,063,971
Total	$56,818,567	$56,388,196

This steady increase is attributable to the action of Congress in directing expenditures.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE TO RETIRE.

Navy Was Recreated Under Him as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy, will be retired Saturday next, Aug. 8, on which date his last commission of chief of bureau expires by limitation.

Admiral Melville reached the statutory age for retiring on Jan. 10 last, but was continued on the active list under his command as chief of bureau as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in the navy and his great efficiency as head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a position which he has filled for sixteen years. In that period the navy has been practically re-created with ships of every type, the machinery for which has been constructed under his supervision.

Melville's first appointment as chief of bureau was made by President Cleveland on Aug. 8, 1887. He filled the position for a longer period than any of his predecessors. During his incumbency the Engineer Corps has been advanced in reputation and numbers, and to-day stands second to no corps of its kind in any of the navies of the world.

PRINTING OFFICE TRANSFER.

Sentiment in Favor of Placing Federal Bureau Under Department of Commerce and Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The bitter controversy which has sprung up in the Government Printing Office over the retention of Foreman Miller has developed a strong sentiment in favor of transferring the office to the Department of Commerce.

Among those who discuss the subject it is stated that Secretary Cortelyou and the President are desirous that the transfer should be made for the reason that as an independent bureau the office is subject to the pressure of the trades unions and the desire of Senators and Representatives to get places for their constituents, and it is urged that the change would be a protection and safeguard against these abuses.

By some it is believed the transfer will be made by executive order before the meeting of Congress. The authorization for such a transfer, it is asserted, is contained in the clause of the act establishing the Department of Commerce, by which the President is authorised to transfer any division, bureau, or other branch of the public service engaged in statistical or scientific work from all the departments except the Department of Agriculture, to the new department.

It is pointed out, however, that the President's power in this direction is limited to bureaus or divisions "engaged in statistical or scientific work," and the printing office is neither the one nor the other. In all probability, the transfer can only be made by act of Congress, and here would arise opposition, for the Government Printing Office has always been considered by Senators and Representatives as an appanage of Congress.

Originally the Public Printer was designated by statute as an official of the Senate. The House in 1876 objected to this arrangement, and a law was passed making the official "Congressional Printer," and he has since been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The office comes under no executive department, and the Public Printer is absolute in his powers, subject to the control of Congress.

The only point at which a Public Printer is subject to a Cabinet member lies in the power given the Secretary of the Interior to pass on his bond. It is urged on behalf of the transfer that the office should be responsible to some executive head, and that there would be less annoyance from the dictation of labor leaders and troublesome members of Congress. It is also claimed that many members of Congress would be only too glad to have some excuse for refusing to get places in the Printing Office for constituents.

The civil service rules were applied to the office by successive orders beginning with the last year of the second Cleveland Administration, and the great bulk of abuses that were once the regular thing have been done away with. But it is insisted that there is room for improvement, and that there would be a distinct gain for good service by placing the office under the direct charge of Secretary Cortelyou.

COINAGE EXECUTED IN JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States for Government account during the month of July shows a total of $370,637, as follows: Silver, $337,327; minor coins, $33,310. No gold was coined.

In addition the mints turned out 12,060,112 pieces on account of the Philippine Islands, as follows: 1,424,112 pesos; 3,205,000 five centavos, 2,980,000 one centavos, 4,450,000 one-half centavos.

LOAN COMPANY'S CONDITION.

"Worse Than as Indicated by Referee," Says Justice Herrick, of New York Building-Loan Concern's Affairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 1.—Justice D. Cady Herrick, in Special Term of the Supreme Court here, to-day, confirmed the findings of Referee James J. Farren upon the condition of the New York Building Loan Banking Company, and, in remarks upon the case, characterised the condition of the company as "worse than as indicated by the referee."

After summarising the history of the case, Justice Herrick said, with reference to the published allegation that Referee Farren was formerly a professional associate of his:

"The referee whom I appointed had never been professionally associated with me in anywise. I appointed him because of my knowledge of his peculiar fitness for the work."

Turning, then, to discuss the referee's report, Justice Herrick said that he himself carefully examined the report, and, with the aid of an expert accountant, had gone over the schedules.

"I am satisfied," said he, "that not only was the referee justified in his findings, but the condition of the company is really worse than as indicated in the referee's report.

"I have therefore concluded to confirm the findings of the referee and order the publication of his report."

Beyond stating the bare history of the case, Justice Herrick did not comment upon the change of venue secured by Attorney General Cunneen.

Former Deputy Attorney General Steele, who has represented the State Banking Department during the course of the investigation, said to-day:

"The result of the proceedings is certainly very gratifying to the Banking Department. When Superintendent Kilburn last December reported this company to Attorney General Davies, a violent attack was made against both officials by the company and its representatives. The officers of the company applied to Justice Herrick for an investigation of its affairs under the banking law. It is thus the company's own proceedings have been passed on by Justice Herrick."

GOT NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Did Business Despite Bucket Shop War—An Agreement Being Drawn.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Contrary to expectations, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange received quotations as usual from the New York Exchange this morning. There was an unusually large attendance on the floor at the opening of business and great interest in the fight which was expected to be on to-day as a result of the action of the local Exchange in absolutely refusing to accede to the anti-bucket shop agreement of the New York body.

Superintendent Hester absolutely refused to explain the manner in which the quotations were secured, contenting himself with the statement that they were being obtained legitimately. The officers and Directors worked nearly the whole night at the Exchange on some form of agreement either submitted to or by the New York Exchange. It was claimed that neither Exchange would change from its original position.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A temporary injunction was granted yesterday by the Shelby County Chancery Court restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from removing tickers and discontinuing quotations of the New York Cotton Exchange to the Memphis Exchange, Duncan, Reiser & Co., and the local office of the Odell Commission Company.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has not yet taken action in the matter of the crusade inaugurated by the New York Cotton Exchange against bucket shops.

HUNTED WHILE BOY SLEPT.

Police of Three Towns Searched for Montclair Lad Who Was Reposing Under His Mother's Piano.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 1.—While the entire police force of Montclair, Bloomfield, and Orange were engaged to-day in the search of Gifford Walcutt, the five-year-old son of H. L. Walcutt, the lad was lying asleep under the piano of his parents' home, in Montclair Avenue.

When the lad was missed by his mother she at once presumed that he had been taken by a band of gypsies that had just left the town, and sounded a general alarm. When she finally found the boy she directed one of her servants to blow a tin horn to call back the searchers.

The police of the near-by towns kept up their search for several hours, however, before they were aware that the boy had been found.

No Rebellion in Santiago Province.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Squiers, at Havana, stating in substance that the reports of incipient rebellion in Santiago Province, based on unsatisfied demands for back pay by veterans of the war with Spain, have no foundation in fact, for there has been no overt act committed, and dissatisfaction has been expressed by only a few people.

Woman Killed; a Negro Accused.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 1.—The Coroner's Jury reported to-day that Mrs. Dolph Beaver, the woman who yesterday was found dead near her home, had been choked to death and her body thrown into a well. A negro, Wilford Rosenboro, is charged with the crime. Rosenboro has been located in Saluda, and the Sheriff has gone after him.

Smuggled Butter from Canada.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Capt. Pierce of the schooner Bissell of West Bay City, Mich., has been heavily fined by the Government authorities here for bringing in butter purchased on the Welland Canal and delivered to friends here without payment of customs duties.

Car and Foundry Company in Trouble.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A bankruptcy petition was filed to-day against the Southern Car and Foundry Company of Lenoir City and Memphis, Tenn., and Gadsden and Anniston, Ala., by the Ross Meehan Foundry Company in Chattanooga. It alleges an indebtedness of $2,000,000 and assets of $1,000,000. It seeks to have the receivership of O. L. Hurlburt of Chattanooga made permanent, and to take the original case out of the New Jersey Federal Courts.

COTTON SPINDLES IDLE

General Shut-Down in Northern Mills Will Stop 2,000,000.

Many Operatives Already Out—High Prices of Raw Material and Hesitancy of Buyers the Cause.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—In cotton manufacturing circles in this city it is expected that more than 2,000,000 spindles will be idle throughout the North during the month of August, due mainly to the high prices in the cotton market and the hesitancy of purchasers of goods to agree to any marked advance while any raw material, purchased before the rise, remains in the storehouses.

During the past week numerous announcements of a curtailment have been made, especially among the smaller mills, and it is considered probable that many more similar notices will be posted within the next ten days. Attempts have been made to have all cotton manufacturers enter a general agreement to shut down for a stated period or cease operations a certain number of days each week, but owing to a large number of unfinished contracts an ironclad agreement was deemed inexpedient at this time.

The conditions in the cotton market have caused more inconvenience in Fall River, the textile centre of North America, than in any other manufacturing town in New England. For weeks hundreds of thousands of spindles have been idle, and entire corporations have found it advisable to shut down.

About one-third of the 30,000 operatives in Fall River have been idle this week, but the outlook to-day was that not so many would be out of the mills next week, although the shut-down will probably affect about 700,000 of the more than 3,000,000 spindles in Fall River.

In Lowell, another leading mill centre, the high price of cotton has not had any noticeable effect on account of the long shut-down of six corporations during the strike of the operatives last Spring.

In Maine, mills at Lewiston, Lisbon, and Brunswick will shut down for two weeks.

Among other corporations which also will curtail their product are the Queen City of Burlington, Vt.; North Pownal of Pownal, Vt., representing 100,000 spindles; Monadnock Mills of Claremont, N. H., and the Cocheco Mills of Dover, N. H. The Bernon Mills of Georgeville, R. I., and other plants in the latter State, and several of the corporations in the Quinnebaug Valley, Eastern Connecticut.

To many of the operatives the enforced vacations are not altogether unwelcome, as they are enabled to visit their old homes in Canada, and this season of the year is the most favorable to endure a period of idleness. There is a confident feeling in some cotton mill offices that after September is well advanced a general improvement in market conditions will occur.

Bull Cotton Leaders Coming Here.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—W. P. Brown and Frank B. Hayne, the leaders of the bull clique in cotton, left here last night for New York. Their visit is understood to be in connection with the August deal in cotton.

TWO POST OFFICES ROBBED.

Safes Blown Open and Nearly $1,500 Taken—Thieves Enter Home of a Postmaster.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—The local Post Office was entered last night by burglars and the safe was blown open and robbed of about $800, equally divided between cash and stamps.

The office was not damaged, as the safe was covered with blankets and robes taken from a nearby store. The robbery was not discovered until to-day, when the front door was found wide open. The tools used were obtained from a bicycle repair shop. No one was seen in the vicinity during the night.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 1.—The Post Office safe at Mocksville, near Salisbury, was robbed early to-day and $500 in stamps and $85 in money secured. Nitroglycerine was used to blow the safe. The robbers escaped, but the officers believe they are in the country not far from Mocksville.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Postmaster George Smith of Liverpool was awakened by burglars in his room early to-day. They were stealing away with his trousers when the suspenders caught upon the door knob. Smith in his night clothes gave chase through the streets, but the thieves got away. His gold watch was taken, but $70 in the trousers pocket was not.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES MEET.

Third National Convention of the American Federation in Session at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The third National convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies began a four days' session here to-day. Delegates representing 1,500,000 persons are present from nearly every State in the Union. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Nicholas Church by Bishop McFaul of Trenton this morning. The sermon was by Bishop Sebastian Messmer of Green Bay. The object of the convention is to arrange to bring all the Catholic societies into closer touch.

Bishop McFaul, in speaking of the convention and the work that is being accomplished by the federation, said:

"The American Federation of Catholic Societies, so far as possible, is endeavoring to create a Catholic public opinion in the United States on all leading questions, and is anxious to impress on the minds of the Catholic people of America the necessity of mastering the economical ideas of his late Holiness, Pope Leo XIII."

The convention committees were named to-day, but little other business was done and none will be done until Monday. The delegates will attend service to-morrow morning in the old Church of St. Nicholas, where a solemn Pontificial high mass will be celebrated, Bishop McFaul, presiding. Bishop Benjamin J. Kelley of Savannah will be the celebrant, and the sermon will be delivered by the Rev. William P. Cantwell. The officiating clergymen of the services are: Assistant priests, the Rev. Bernard J. Mulligan of Camden and the Rev. William Kiernan of Philadelphia; Deacons of honor, the Rev. Anthony F. Kaul of Lancaster, Penn., and the Rev. Henry G. Gauss of Carlisle, Penn.; Deacon, the Rev. John J. O'Farrell of Atlantic City; Subdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Francis A. Quinn of Overbrook, Penn. There will be a lecture in Odd Fellows' Hall in the evening by the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow of New York.

Priests and laymen will attend solemn Pontificial mass of requiem Monday for his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., which will be celebrated by Bishop Messmer. Bishop McFaul will preside at the ceremonies.

Million Bushel Grain Elevator Sold.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The million-bushel grain elevator, with the wharves and appurtenances of the Prescott Elevator Company at Prescott, Ont., sold at auction by order of the High Court of Justice, has been secured by the Montreal Transportation Company for $65,000. It cost $300,000. It will now be used in transhipping grain for export by the St. Lawrence route.

Sailors Die of Yellow Fever.

When the Booth Line steamship Basil arrived in Quarantine yesterday she was promptly held up for disinfection, as four members of her crew were reported as having died of yellow fever on the trip from Para to Barbados.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE OF

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

BEGINS MONDAY, AUGUST 3

Our entire stock of Imported Linens, including Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Hemstitched Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths and Sets, at SPECIAL PRICES.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bedroom and Bath Towels and broken lines of richly hand embroidered pieces, which include Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Shams, Tea Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Centres, Doilies, etc. Also our stock of Linen Suitings, at

ABOUT HALF PRICES.

N. B.—Many of the above lots are Wm. Liddell's Gold Medal Brand of Irish Table Linens. The superiority and durability of these linens are due to the fact that they are grass bleached in the old-fashioned way by the agency of the rays of the sun, instead of by the use of injurious chemicals; which ensures the retention of all their natural strength and beauty of appearance.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

FAMILY WOE OF LAWYER

Baldwin F. Strauss Left Three Women Who Called Him Husband.

One in Receipt of Alimony and Another Seeking Divorce—He May Be Near New York.

Doubt was expressed yesterday whether Baldwin F. Strauss, the missing Brooklyn lawyer, in whose whereabouts three women and various children are interested, is so deeply in hiding as one in his supposed matrimonial situation might desire to be, particularly if he were embarrassed further by the intention of clients to obtain an accounting of moneys intrusted to his care.

Strauss has been missing since About April 25 last, and "financial difficulties" was the reason assigned at the time of his disappearance. In Brooklyn, where Mrs. Marguerite Winn McCormick Strauss is living with her ten-year-old son, Franklin; in Plainfield, N. J., where Mrs. Ida M. Perkins Strauss lives with her twenty-year-old son, Baldwin F., Jr., and daughter, Florence, and in Mount Vernon, where Mrs. Estelle M. Ainsworth, who was Mrs. Estelle M. Strauss before her divorce, lives with her three children, nothing has been heard of him since that time.

An attorney who knew Strauss well told Francis W. Russell, who represents Mrs. Florence M. Strauss in the present complications, yesterday, however, that within a month he had seen Strauss appear in a case in one of the outlying District Courts, and that Strauss had been addressed by name by the Justice presiding.

Mr. Russell, for Mrs. Florence M. Strauss, known as wife No. 3, will ask of Justice D. Cady Herrick in Brooklyn Monday morning for an order for the service through publication of a summons upon Strauss in an action for divorce. In this action Mrs. Ida M. Strauss, known as wife No. 1, is named as co-respondent. Mrs. Ainsworth Strauss has only a spectator's interest in the proceedings, as her divorce in 1890 left her with only $50 a week alimony to serve as a basis for acquaintance with her former husband. For the nonpayment of this she had him arrested a year or so ago and he spent sevral weeks in Raymond Street Jail before an adjustment was reached.

Baldwin F. Strauss, or "Baldy," as he was better known, has been a familiar figure in Brooklyn for years, where once he ran for the Supreme Court nomination. He was counsel for the Brooklyn Water Department under the old municipal régime. He married Mrs. Ida M. Perkins about 1880, and founded a home which was blessed with four children.

A few years later he met Estelle M. Ainsworth, and, it is charged, he married her. Three children were born to this woman and a home was established in Brooklyn where, it is said, was maintained rather a pretentious establishment. Mrs. Strauss No. 2, the story goes, heard while in Europe that Mr. and Mrs. "Frank" Strauss were living happily together in Mount Vernon, and she started an investigation which led to divorce proceedings in 1890.

Shortly after, Strauss met Miss Marguerite Winn McCormick, and after a lovemaking of a year or more, it is asserted, he married her in 1891, at Orillia, Ontario, Canada. She was established in Brooklyn, and at some time between the time of her marriage and the present, Mrs. Strauss No. 1, was removed to Plainfield, N. J. Feminine curiosity growing out of long-continued absences from home and the discovery of a commutation ticket between New York and Plainfield, led to a trip there by wife No. 3, and the dénouement of the complex situation, last Winter.

Not at this time, however, it seems, did real trouble arise in the Strauss family, but about April 26, according to statements by both the Brooklyn Mrs. Strauss and the Mrs. Strauss of Plainfield, the fond husband and father made announcement that he was in financial difficulties and needed a vacation, which he intended taking at the house of his mother, 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Manhattan. That was the last seen of him by his alleged families.

Statements from all quarters except from Wife No. 3 came yesterday, Mrs. Strauss No. 2 telling the history of her troubles, and Mrs. Strauss No. 1 saying, according to published interviews, that her husband was an innocent sort of a man, who was likely to be led into the wiles of any crafty woman. She was also quoted as saying that her husband had run through about $300,000 in five years and that she had nothing left but some oil paintings and a collection of pawn tickets.

At the home of Mrs. Katherine Strauss, mother of the missing lawyer, a servant said yesterday that the son had not been seen there for months.

Train Kills Two Women Instantly.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Two women, names unknown, were instantly killed by a Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg train, near Ogdensburg, this afternoon. They were walking along the track and disregarded the warnings of the engineer.

Friends College Has New President.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbert J. Brown of Indiana to-day succeeded James B. Unthank as President of the Friends College, at Wilmington, Ohio.

Marcum Witness Dies in Cynthiana, Ky.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 1.—Goodloe Coombs, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Jett and White case, now on trial, died here to-day of appendicitis. He was one of the most expert rifle and pistol shots in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. He was sentenced for life for killing Mr. Rose, at Clay City, but was pardoned after serving some years.

Furniture from Norse Legends,

in curious Chests for the Hall, Settles for the fireplace, Chairs expressing the rugged type of that period, and massive Tables. Oak in the sombre hue of our Belgian color brings an atmosphere of early guild halls in these sturdy reproductions.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company (Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.

"Minute from Broadway."

Forsythe's

MONDAY & TUESDAY.

200 Hand Embroidered

Irish Linen Waists

$6.75.

Regular price $12.50.

John Forsythe,

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GOULD SYSTEM TO EXPAND.

Will Have a Through Line from the Gulf to Chicago and Ultimately to Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—A. C. Bird, Traffic Director of the entire Gould system of railroads, is authority for the statement that before the end of this year the Gould system will have solid trains running direct into Chicago and Pittsburg from New Orleans and Galveston, and that soon thereafter its trains will be entering Baltimore.

This statement was made after Mr. Bird had completed his first official inspection of the whole system, which covered several weeks. Within the time specified the Gould people will have a line in operation down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans. By that time, he figures, they will be in Pittsburg on the east, ultimately reaching the Atlantic seaboard at Baltimore.

Mr. Bird held a conference with a Board of Trade committee looking to the establishing of a line of four steamships between here and New York to carry Gould traffic from the West.

BROKER A THIEF.

Adolph Kuhn of Chicago Convicted of Victimizing Many Persons Through Forgeries.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Adolph Kuhn, banker and broker, was to-day convicted of the larceny of $15,000. Other indictments against him are to be tried in September.

Kuhn is a son of a well-known German family and has lived in Chicago for sixty years. He was a banker and real estate and mortgage broker for many years.

According to the evidence he victimized many persons through forgeries of real estate deeds and titles.

KILLED BY BOILING WATER.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—While Engineer William Swan was operating a purifier valve on the big boiler at Nash Brothers' machine shops to-day a connection pipe burst under the heavy pressure and Swan was struck in the face by escaping steam and water and thrown to the floor, blinded.

The boiler emptied itself, boiling water standing six inches deep on the floor, through which the injured engineer crawled until finally he succeeded in dragging himself to the engine room.

He died three hours later.

Delirious Boy Tracked by a Dog.

BAYPORT, L. I., Aug. 1.—Delirious from pneumonia, the twelve-year-old son of Mrs. Julia Smith of this place, during a moment's absence of his mother from his bedside last night, jumped out of a second-story window and fled into the woods near by. He wandered about until almost daylight, when he was tracked by a dog, which led a party of rescuers to the spot where the boy, wet with dew, was lying on the ground. He was taken home, and is in a critical condition.

INTEREST IN BIG YACHTS

Prevailing Sentiment Strongly Favorable to the Reliance.

Little Excitement Shown in Coming Races—Surprise Expressed at the Challenger's Small Sail Area.

Within the next fortnight the America's Cup match will be the dominant topic of conversation, but at the present time there are comparatively few references to the subject. At the clubs and about the hotel corridors such questions as "What are Sir Thomas's chances of lifting the cup?" "Will Reliance be able to beat the challenger?" are occasionally asked of the supposedly knowing ones, but the excitement of the contest has not yet asserted itself.

While popular interest in the event will no doubt be found as great as ever, it must be admitted that the excitement is this year more backward than usual. On previous occasions excitement at the outcome was wont to run high within three weeks of the date fixed for the beginning of the match. Hitherto interest in the contest has centred in the East, now it is commonly remarked that there is less interest here than in the West.

This apparent anomaly may be accounted for by the observation of the poet that distance lends enchantment to the view. Here we are able to see more of the game than the patriots of the interior, and are, consequently, less disturbed about the outcome. One circumstance in particular has been wanting to fire the popular imagination. There has been no scare about the safety of the trophy. Although the challenger is this time undoubtedly the best yacht that has ever crossed the ocean in quest of the cup, no panicky expert has had the weakness to declare that it is actually in danger.

And yet there is really more reason for concern now than there has been before. The present challenger is certainly closer to our mark than any of her predecessors, but there is a general and deep-seated conviction that she is still below that mark. And so, in the East at least, the popular belief is very firm that the cup will not be lifted this time.

Among yachtsmen there is a well-defined impression that Shamrock III. is not the equal of Columbia. Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed himself in a manner indicating that he thinks otherwise, but at the same time he has revealed the grounds of his faith. They are not substantial. He says the first Shamrock is much faster now than when she raced for the cup against Columbia four years ago, and therefore he believes she would now be able to beat the old defender. The new Shamrock is clearly better than the old, and as the Reliance has not beaten the Columbia by the decisive margin that was expected of her he consequently thinks the new Shamrock has a fair show of beating the Reliance.

But that reasoning takes no account of the improvement of Columbia. The Columbia has by no means remained stationary. She is now a tried boat, and unquestionably minutes faster than she was in 1899. No doubt the old Shamrock is improved, but as the Columbia showed herself the better boat in the beginning, it is reasonable to conclude that she has improved in a greater ratio, and that the difference between her and Shamrock I. is wider now than when they first met.

COLUMBIA'S MARGIN OF WINS.

But granting, for the sake of argument, that the difference is not greater now than then. The Columbia sailed three races against the old Shamrock. The first she won by 10:08; the second did not count in figures because the challenger lost her topmast; the third the Columbia won by 06:34. The Columbia, therefore, had a margin of 16:42, which gives an average of 08:21.

In a drifting match the new challenger will beat the old many minutes, but in such a breeze as will enable the yachts to cover the thirty-knot course inside the time limit the old boat has shown ability to keep uniformly close on her heels. It is a liberal allowance to say that under such conditions the new is five minutes faster than the old challenger. If, therefore, the Columbia has not retrograded, and Sir Thomas himself would hardly care to assert that, she must be still 3:21 better than the new challenger.

But how can that be, will ask the advocates of the visitor, when Shamrock II. came very near beating her in at least one race? The answer is that Columbia never had an opportunity to show how much faster she really was than Shamrock II. The only race in which a fairly good and steady breeze prevailed was the second, and in that Columbia won decisively.

In the other two races the conditions suited the visitor as if they had been made to order, and yet the Irish boat could not win. In the last race, on which so much stress has been laid, the sea was smooth, the wind light and even more fluky than in the first race. The Shamrock in the run before the wind about held her own and rounded the outer mark ahead, but as soon as they came on the wind the Columbia asserted her remarkable superiority. Within half an hour she had the Shamrock fully ten minutes dead to leeward.

The fact was so plain to her skipper that he decided to hunt for luck and broke tacks with the Defender. Barr, over-confident, permitted him to do so. The Shamrock went of on the port tack for the Long Island shore, while the Columbia held the starboard tack for the Jersey shore. Away out to the northward the Shamrock caught a favoring slant of wind that enabled her to recover all she had lost and come out fully five minutes ahead when they afterward came together, in sight of the lightship. But as soon as they were both once more in the same wind the Columbia rapidly overhauled her, and, beating her on every tack, would indubitably have finished ahead if the course had been a quarter of a mile longer.

As to the relative merits of the Reliance and the Columbia, it is unfortunate that the latter was not handled during the trials by professionals, so that a more definite line could be drawn. The old boat, it is generally admitted, suffered severely in being sailed by an amateur. Yet the committee, undoubtedly reached a wise decision, for whatever uncertainty may remain as to the relative superiority in heavy weather, there cannot be any question that the Reliance is the better boat in light and moderate weather. And it must be borne in mind that it is in just such conditions that the challenger is most dangerous. That the Columbia would beat the challenger in heavy weather, there is not much reason for doubt, but that she could beat her in moderate weather may well be doubted. On the other hand, there is a strong presumption that the Reliance will show her the way over the course, blow high or blow low.

While more than a week has elapsed since the end of the New York Yacht Club cruise, few yachtsmen have yet returned to town. The majority still linger on their yachts to the eastward or along the Sound. It is, therefore, not possible yet to get the concensus of yachting opinion on the selection of the Reliance and the issue of the approaching match. Among such yachtsmen as have returned, however, although some regret exists that the all-around relations of the old and the new cup defenders were not more clearly established, there is general satisfaction at the selection of the Reliance. A notable fact is the implicit confidence entertained in the skill of Capt. Barr. As one first-rate amateur expressed it:

"Even if the challenger were the better boat we would probably beat her, because Barr is the kind of man to make the worse boat win."

SAIL PLAN OF SHAMROCK III.

One fact that has puzzled experts, particularly designers, is why the challenger has not been given a larger sail plan. The boat could certainly carry it with ease. She has been tried in some pretty stiff breezes off the Hook and not once has she shown any suggestion of tenderness. While her rig is conspicuously more lofty than that of the old Shamrock, it is not as long on the foot. Her boom is noticeably shorter than the boom of Shamrock I., apparently by four to five feet. The foot of her staysail is also much higher above the deck than it could be conveniently carried.

Due regard must, of course, be paid to the balance of fore and aft sail, but that balance being preserved, a larger mainsail should make her go better to windward, besides affording more driving power off the wind. But in the calculation of the sailing length, under the rules of the New York Yacht Club, the base of the sail triangle is an important factor, and it may be Mr. Fife has figured that by materially shortening this he can gain considerable time allowance. Whatever there be in this supposition, as at present rigged the base of the challenger's triangle is much shorter than that of the defender. The boom of the Reliance is about 115 feet long, while that of the new Shamrock is not more than 105 feet.

Thus far there has been little betting on the result of the match. Frederick Brooks, who is the most active broker in placing bets on Wall Street, is out of town, and in his absence no one was willing to be quoted on the subject. However, some bets have already been placed at odds of 10 to 7 on the defender. The offerings on the challenger have not yet been very free, and should they show up better in the future the odds will probably be changed. Word comes from Newport that considerable disposition is shown, especially among yacht skippers, to bet on the challenger, odds, of course, being demanded. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the amount of money wagered is much less than was forthcoming on former matches at the same time.

MOTOR LAUNCHES RACE.

Freak and Irene Win in the Two Classes in Raritan Yacht Club's Regatta.

The Raritan Yacht Club of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, held a race for launches yesterday, and the heights and wharves commanding a view of the course were crowded with spectators. There were thirty entries and twenty starters. The course was three and a fraction miles long, a triangle extending from the clubhouse into Raritan Bay and back. The launches, which were divided into two classes, had to go three times around, making eleven miles in all. It was a handicap race, but instead of sending the launches off together, they were started at intervals, the low-powered boats in advance. More than an hour elapsed between the first and the last start, so that several of the earlier starters finished the first round before the other starters were sent off.

The Betsy, one of the fastest launches, after whizzing round the judges' boat a number of times, broke down just before her starting time and finally got off nearly a quarter of an hour late. The largest and most powerful launch of all, the Albertross, though starting a long way ahead of the Betsy, finished the first round behind her and broke down on the third round.

Only fifteen launches finished, but by the system of handicapping employed those that went over the course in the shortest time did not win. The winners were the Freak and the Wink, which took respectively first and second prizes in their class, and the Irene, which was the only launch to finish in Class A. Following is the table:

CLASS B.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Freak, Green	3:14:18	5:05:18	1:51:00
Wink, Ballard	3:26:00	5:12:56	1:46:56
No. 4, Chris. Fries	3:12:45	5:13:45	2:01:00
No. 8, W. B. Pratt	3:25:45	5:17:15	1:51:30
Maggie, Morgan	3:29:22	5:17:35	1:48:13
999, Warner	3:50:00	5:19:28	1:29:28
Three Brothers, Kress Brothers	3:40:19	5:22:40	1:42:21
Wilhelm, W. F. Hartmann	3:42:19	5:23:12	1:40:53
Web, G. V. Evers	3:44:31	5:29:54	1:30:23
Go Do, T. Johnson	3:44:01	5:24:25	1:40:24
Anna, W. Aschenberg	4:01:10	5:27:29	1:26:19
Fly, John Whitworth	3:50:46	5:28:35	1:37:49
Masie, Schantz & Eckert	3:47:27	5:30:18	1:42:51
No. 17½, Irving	3:47:40	5:31:06	1:43:26
Kismet, ——	3:12:00	Did not finish.	

CLASS A.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Irene, Mitchell	4:12:18	5:29:45	1:17:27
Betsy, Lee Straub	4:12:36	Did not finish.	
Albertross, Greiges	4:24:41	Did not finish.	

CANADIANS KEEP CUP.

Kolutoo, American Challenger for Seawanhaka Trophy, Defeated for Third Time by Thorella III.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The Kolutoo, the American challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup, was again decisively beaten by the Thorella III., the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's defender, in the third race to-day. The cup is therefore retained by the Canadian club. The final race was sailed over a triangular course, and the wind was the defender's sort. At the start it was blowing twenty-two miles an hour, and at the finish twelve miles.

The Kolutoo had a slight advantage in crossing the line first, but the Thorella had the windward berth, and she kept it until the yachts split tacks. From then on to the finish the defender showed the way to the American boat, leading her past the last buoy by 12 minutes 16 seconds.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has received a challenge for the cup from the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club. Mr. Higginson to-day said the Manchester (Mass.) Yacht Club will challenge again. He had no excuses for the work of the Kolutoo. The White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul will also challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup.

The official time for to-day's race, the start being at 2:10, follows:

	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	3d Mark.
FIRST ROUND.			
Thorella	2:25:55	2:37:15	2:49:30
Kolutoo	2:24:03	2:42:58	2:55:55
SECOND ROUND.			
Thorella	3:06:24	3:15:15	3:27:10
Kolutoo	3:17:45	3:27:00	3:38:12
THIRD ROUND.			
Thorella	3:45:30	3:55:00	4:06:39
Kolutoo	4:00:15	4:08:30	4:18:55

Elapsed time—Thorella III., 1:56:39; Kolutoo, 2:08:55.

Protest in Bar Harbor Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—W. G. Ladd of Pasadena, Cal., won the yacht race for the 21-foot raceabouts this afternoon by a very close margin. Owing to some irregularity in the race the result has been protested. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Cricket, W. G. Ladd	1:36:03
Indian, W. C. Allison	1:36:34
Curlew, R. Horace Gallatin	1:37:43
Joker, Herbert M. Sears	1:38:18
Zam, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr.	1:40:28
Papoose III., V. E. Macy	1:42:41
Astrid, H. L. Eno	1:43:32
Scud, A. J. Cassatt	1:45:36

QUAINT OLD DIARY.

Personal Records of the Revolution Devoted to Public Use.

Among the several papers which have been presented to the State Library by Deacon E. M. Lawson of Union, who is a descendant of Capt. David Lawson of Revolutionary fame, are pay rolls, receipts from soldiers, and military orders, and a diary which he kept while in the campaign against Burgoyne, which is as follows, in the quaint spelling of the time:

"Tuesday, 9th Septr. 1777. Then marched from Union and arrived at Tolland Wednesday.

"Tolland, Septr. 11, then Marched from that Place and from thence on till arrived in Camp Septr. 21, on Sunday.

"On friday, 19 of Septr., 1777 when had a severe Battle with the Enemy.

"On Tuesday, 7th of Octr., 1777, we had another Severe Battle with the Enemy and gained their Lines on their Right Wing.

"On Thersday, 9th of Octor., the Enemy left their whole Incampment at the South End of Saratoga and Removed and Settled their camp at the North End of the same.

"On friday, 10th of Octor., the Main Body of our Army Moovd from Stillwater and encamped nigh Saratoga Metinghouse.

"On Tuesday, 14th of Octor., the Enemy and our Gen'l Agreed on a ceasation of arms and the Enemy sent Sundry flags for Truce to agree on a Capitulation: On thirsday, 16th, they completed the agreement. On Friday, 17th, the Enemy Laid Down their Arms and Marched out to our People. On Satturday, 18th, our People Marched for Albany and arrived their on Sunday Night."

The diary contains sundry accounts for commissary stores and supplies furnished from time to time.

Another interesting paper in the collection is an order in the handwriting of Jonathan Trumbull, as follows:

State of Connecticut.

By the captain general to Samuel Chapman, Esq., colonel of the Nineteenth regiment, or to Thomas Lawson, captain of the militia company in Union:

The within case is referred to the reconsideration of said captain, if the informant is not satisfied. The captain is ordered to show his reasons to the colonel, who is directed to hear and determine the case as to justice it may appertain. Given at Lebanon, 14th August, 1779.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

—Hartford Post.

Off and On.

There are "off-days," so some men claim,
When all goes wrong—and Fate's to blame;
But, blest be justice, things go right
On other days—and life is bright.

—Detroit Free Press.

A Respite.

The cool wind blew as if it knew
That no one had the price
To buy a ton, or even one
Small hundred weight of ice.

—Ohio State Journal.

SPEEDWAY RIVALS RACE

Swift Beat Ida Highwood in Matinee Championship Tilt.

Harness Racing of New York Driving Club at Empire City Track Drew a Big Attendance.

With a meeting of the great road rivals, John F. Cockerill's bay gelding Swift and E. E. Smathers's bay mare Ida Highwood, as the chief attraction on a programme bristling with attractive races, the matinée races of the New York Road Drivers' Club at the Empire City track yesterday drew an attendance of road drivers and lovers of the light-harness horse that would have done credit to a Grand Circuit meeting. The weather and track both were admirably suited to the sport, and the racing was of a character that kept the crowd cheering enthusiastically through the afternoon. The meeting between Swift and Ida Highwood proved to be quite as exciting as it promised to be, and when Swift won, it was only after he had clipped a fraction from his record.

Good as was this contest, however, Swift always had the advantage. Not that the gelding had anything like a walkover, but he was at his best, and by winning in straight heats he demonstrated even to the most skeptical that he had the more speed and courage. As the race was one of the series arranged to decide the championship in the Class AA division, it aroused keen interest among the followers of the matinée racing that is held under the auspices of the New York Driving Club each week on the Empire City track, and though the result seemed to be conclusive, it did not prevent many warm arguments as to what result another meeting may produce.

The Swift-Ida Highwood duel was the fourth event on the programme. It was after three attempts that the rivals were sent away on even terms in the first heat. Mr. Smathers had to take a stiff pull on Ida Highwood to keep her steady, but even then the mare was so eager to go on that she had the lead by a length at the first quarter. Swift was going steadily and with an even gait, when at the half mile Ida Highwood broke and Swift darted into the leading position.

Before Mr. Smathers could get the mare settled down again she had lost fully eight lengths. At the time the mare broke she had just completed the half mile in 1:03¾. Mr. Smathers brought her home under the whip, and when Swift flashed past the judges' stand Ida Highwood was only a scant two lengths behind. The time for the heat was 2:09½.

When the rivals started for the second heat the ability of Mr. Smathers as a driver was cleverly displayed at the start. Four times the horses were sent back by the starter, but on the fifth turn he allowed them to go. Mr. Smathers lifted the reins and shot Ida Highwood out in front and to the pole before Swift was fairly going. The quarter was turned in 0:33, and again the mare led by nearly a length. Mr. Cockerill began to coax more speed out of Swift after that, and at the half mile the horses were neck and neck. The half mile was covered in 1:03¼.

After that mark had been passed Swift began to forge ahead. At the three-quarters, which was timed at 1:34½, Swift was about half a length to the good. Both horses were being driven hard, but Swift appeared to be the gamer of the two, for, as they neared the finish line, the mare seemed to weaken, although she did not break, as she did in the first heat. Swift won the heat and race by coming on steadily and beating Ida Highwood by a length. In addition to winning the race, Swift in the second heat trotted the fastest mile he has ever made, the time being 2:08¼.

Queen Wilkes, the bay mare belonging to E. E. Smathers, was tried against A. E. Perren's black gelding Equity in the sixth race on the card. It was the debut of Queen Wilkes at the distance of a mile on a track, her performances heretofore having been limited to a half mile. She went the first heat in 2:18, winning handily, as Equity made a bad break and at the finish appeared to pull up lame. But in the second heat Equity stepped out in front at the start and Queen Wilkes was never able to reach even terms in spite of the desperate effort and continuous coaxing of Mr. Smathers. Before the third and deciding heat was called Messrs. Smathers and Perren held a conference in the judges' stand, at which it was decided to withdraw Queen Wilkes from the race with the consent of the judges. This was done and Equity trotted the final circuit of the track alone in the fast time of 2:10¼.

Moth Miller, the veteran campaigner of the Speedway, was not at his best, and so was hardly up to the form of the competing horses in the pacing race in Class C. Only two heats were necessary in this race, and in both Sphinx S., owned and driven by Mr. Smathers, came home first. In the opening heat Moth Miller displayed a flash of his former speed and came in second, but a bad start in the second heat made it impossible for the old pacer to get better than fourth, as Bud Stout, driven by A. E. Perren, and Clarence Ware's Oscar L. both finished before him.

De Witt C. Flanagan's bay gelding Ivandorf won two heats in rattling fashion from Malsour, owned and driven by Charles C. Lloyd. Ivandorf was as steady as a clock in his action, and never wavered in either of the times he circled the track. Mr. Lloyd sent Malsour along at a fast clip, but Mr. Flanagan's horse was always able to do a little better and keep in front.

Three well-matched geldings met in the fifth race. They were Edgewood, owned and driven by Arthur Lape; Axtello, by M. C. Harrison, and Jolly Bachelor, by H. C. Mapes. The first heat was won by Edgewood, with Jolly Bachelor a close second and Axtello lengths behind. In the next heat Axtello got a fair start and showed his mettle by jogging in first and beating all of his previous records. In this heat Axtello was cleverly handled by Mr. Harrison, covering the mile in 2:13. This is one second faster than his previous matinée record and two seconds faster than his professional record. In the final heat Edgewood won by less than a length.

Ilderim, owned and driven by W. J. Clark, and Brightlight, driven by Stewart Barr, made a fine race of the seventh event on the card. They cut John F. Cockerill's Miss Hibbard out of it on the second heat. In the third heat they practically trotted on even terms all the way, Ilderim winning in an exciting finish by a head. The summary:

Event No. 1.—Class K.—Trotting; best two in three; mile heats.
Queen of Cedars, b. m.; F. W. Schildwachter 1 1
Princess Sprague; Thomas F. Russell 2 2
Santos, b. h.; Thomas B. Leahy 3 4
Nighthawk, b. g.; L. W. Boynton 4 3
Time—2:23¼; 2:22¼.

Event No. 2.—Class F, pacing; best two in three; mile heats.
Dewey H., blk. g., Thomas B. Leahy 1 1
Ogden Smith, blk. g., George P. Batsley 2 2
Judge Joseph, ch. g., Charles Welland 3 3
Virgie Ball, b. f., George H. Huber 4 4
Time—2:17½; 2:21.

Event No. 3.—Class C.—Pacing; best two in three; mile heats.
Sphinx S., ch. g.; E. E. Smathers 1 1
Bud Stout, b. g.; A. E. Perren 4 3
Moth Miller, r. g.; George H. Huber 2 4
Oscar L., ch. g.; Clarence Ware 3 2
Time—2:12½; 2:10¼.

Event No. 4.—Class AA, Championship Trotting, best two in three mile heats.
Swift, b. g., (John F. Cockerill) 1 1
Ida Highwood, b. m., (E. E. Smathers) 2 2
Time—2:09½; 2:08¼.

Event No. 5.—Class B.—Trotting; best two in three mile heats.
Edgewood, b. g.; Arthur Lape 1 2 1
Axtello, b. g.; M. C. Harrison 2 1 2
Jolly Bachelor, b. g.; H. C. Mapes 3 3 3
Time—2:10¼; 2:13; 2:12¼.

Event No. 6.—Class A, trotting; best two in three mile heats.
Equity, blk. g., (A. E. Perren) 2 1 1
Queen Wilkes, b. m., (E. E. Smathers) 1 2
Time—2:18; 2:11; 2:10¼.

Event No. 7.—Class E, trotting; best two in three; mile heats.
Ilderim, b. g., W. J. Clark 2 1 1
Brightlight, br. g., Stuart Barr 1 3 2
Miss Hibbard, b. m., John F. Cockerill 3 2 3
Time—2:14¼; 2:19½; 2:15.

Event No. 8.—Class J, Trotting; best two in three; mile heats.
Bow Rene, b. s., M. Bruckheimer 2 1 1
Belfry Chimes, b. g., Andrew Crawford 1 4 2
James L., b. g., George P. Batsley 4 2 4
Ed. Gay, b. g., De Witt C. Flanagan 3 3 3
Time—2:18; 2:18¼; 2:22¼.

Event No. 9.—Class C., Trotting; best two in three; mile heats.
Ivandorf, b. g., De Witt C. Flanagan 1 1
Malsour, blk. g., Charles C. Lloyd 2 2
Time—2:22¼; 2:16.

Event No. 10.—Class H.—Trotting; best two in three mile heats.
Lorna McGregor; Charles Welland 1 1
Possibility, ch. g.; Thomas F. Russell 2 4
Brander, br. g.; J. F. Gibson 3 2
Little Helen, b. m.; De Witt C. Flanagan 4 3
Julia Baron, b. m.; M. Bruckheimer 5 5
Time—2:16; 2:17.

Event No. 11.—Trotting, special to beat 2:20 and to qualify for the Inter-City Cup Race at Cleveland.
Lord Derby, b. g.; E. E. Smathers. Time—2:24¼.

CYCLING AT MANHATTAN.

Amateur Rider Injured in a Race on the Beach Track—Lawson Won the One-Mile National Championship Race.

That portion of the followers of the sport of cycle racing who are disappointed if there is not at least one good spill to enliven a race meet had no cause to complain yesterday when the programme at the Manhattan Beach track was completed. There were several occasions when they were thrilled by the tangled heap of men and bicycles, but the only one which resulted in anything more than bruises and torn cuticle was that in the two-mile race for amateurs. In the second heat of this contest there was some wobbling on the part of the leaders just after one of the turns. The riders behind them, expectant of a catastrophe, endeavored to slow down and get to the outer edge of the track. The endeavor to avoid an accident threw the men together and there was a collision and four or five of them went down. When they had disentangled themselves from the wheels it was found that Henry Chappey had dislocated his shoulder and was suffering from the shock and contusions of a bad fall.

As was to be expected, the real feature of the day was the one-mile National championship event for professional riders. After a series of keenly contested heats, the men who gained places in the final heat were W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., and Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J. Fenn and Kramer were teamed, as were also McFarland and Lawson. At the beginning of the final heat Fenn took the leading position after the crack of the pistol had sent the men away. The others trailed after him, and the pace was unbearably slow, for they jockeyed for position, and not one of the number was disposed to cut out ahead and set a smart pace. Behind Fenn followed Kramer, McFarland, and Lawson in the order named. They held to the same positions until well into the last lap. On the final turn into the stretch Fenn turned out and allowed Kramer to take the pole and go ahead into the lead. It appeared for a moment as if McFarland was pocketed, but he neatly avoided Fenn, and before Kramer realized what was happening McFarland had shot past him, followed by Lawson. There was a few seconds of desperate pedaling as the men neared the finish line, McFarland apparently bent on helping Lawson, who was having trouble with Fenn and Kramer. Within a few lengths of the line McFarland gave Lawson the pole, and the latter won by a margin of six inches over Kramer. McFarland easily got placed third, while Fenn was fourth, two lengths behind the others.

The Long Island racer, John Bedell of Lynbrook, won the ten-mile race by about ten yards. He was pursued by a swift field of competitors who made him work lustily to maintain his position at the close of the race. It was only on the fifth mile that Bedell managed to get the lead, and then only a half lap separated him from the others. On the ninth mile John King of Newark, N. J., made a sensational spurt which was so successful that he overtook and passed Bedell. The strain of the next lap was too severe for King, however, and he dropped back again to trail along after the speedy leaders. In this race Bedell won a special lap prize offered to the rider who held the lead for the greatest number of laps. He led in sixteen laps of the race, and in the latter half of the competition seemed to hold it well within his grasp. E. F. Root, the former Bostonian, made a great effort to wrest the victory from Bedell on the last mile, and they rode out the last lap almost side by side. Bedell had the best of it on the stretch and won by three lengths from Root, with McFarland sixty yards behind in third place, and Iver Lawson still further back came in fourth.

That remarkably consistent performer, Marcus A. Hurley of the New York Athletic Club, the amateur champion, kept to the freshness of his laurels. He captured the first prizes in the half-mile and two-mile handicap events. In both of these races Hurley was compelled to extend himself and his victories were well earned. "Joe" Fogler made the pace warm for Hurley at the shorter distance, and for a time it looked as if the champion would have to accept second place. He made a great spurt around the last turn and beat Fogler to the line by two feet.

Hurley's work in the two-mile handicap, in which he rode from scratch, provided a bit of exciting sport. He mowed down a field of out-markers and got the lead within the last half mile. The other men made him ride out the race at top speed, and the finish was so close that the result was in doubt until the judges made their announcement giving Hurley the victory and placing Glasson second and Dorian third. The summary:

Half-Mile Amateur, Open.—Won by Marcus A. Hurley, New York A. C.; Joseph Fogler, National A. C., second; Fred. Bellinger, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:09 4-5.

One-Mile National Championship, (Professional.)—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; F. A. MacFarland, San José, Cal., third. Time—3:07.

Ten-Mile Professional, Handicap.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (80 yards;) E. F. Root, Boston, (50 yards,) second; F. A. MacFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch,) third; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, (scratch,) fourth. Time—23:08 2-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Marcus A. Hurley, New York A. C., (scratch;) George Glasson, New York City, (scratch,) second; O. M. Dorian, Manhattan Beach, (75 yards,) third; D. J. Quille, Bayonne, N. J., (35 yards,) fourth. Time—4:31 1-5.

One-Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by L. Marshall, New York City; E. F. Florence, New York City, second; C. Van Den Dries, Century Road Club of America, third. Time—0:32 2-5.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Ruberl Made New Figures for the 100 Yards at Travers Island.

A new American record for 100 yards and the unearthing of a very fast novice were the features which marked the third outdoor series of swimming contests held yesterday by the New York Athletic Club at its country home, Travers Island, on the Sound. The water was very smooth, and as there was no breeze in evidence the conditions were favorable for fast performances. Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club, the American indoor champion swimmer, won two of the four events, the 3000 and 100 yards scratch contests, and, after taking first honors at the longer distance, Ruberl added to his laurels by lowering the record for 100 yards straightaway just two-fifths of a second. The former record of 1:05 3-5, was held by E. C. Schaeffer of Reading, Penn., and Ruberl's new figures for the distance are 1:05 1-5.

David Gaul of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia, a seventeen-year-old lad, who hails from Lafayette, Penn., astonished every one by his wonderfully quick work in the 100-yard swim for novices. In his trial heat the newcomer won handily in 1:08 3-5, which not very long ago would have been considered fast for champion swimmers. Gaul did not extend himself in the final heat of this event, which he won without any difficulty.

The best race of the four one the programme was the half-mile handicap, in which E. H. Adams was the virtual scratch man. Raymond Mulvey of the Pawnee Athletic Club, to whom Adams was conceding fifty seconds, beat the latter for first honors by five yards, and Adams, after a grand spurt, finished a scant yard ahead of H. B. Warren, to whom Adams was giving ninety seconds. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by David Gaul, National Swimming Association of Philadelphia; James Steen, New York A. C., second; L. W. Crossman, New York A. C., third. Time—1:20 1-5.

100-Yard Swim, Scratch.—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York A. C.; L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., second; J. A. Ruddy, New York A. C., third. Time—1:05 1-5.

300-Yard Swim, Scratch.—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York A. C.; Fred. Wenck, New York A. C., second. Time—4:22.

880-Yard Handicap Race.—Won by Raymond Mulvey, Pawnee A. C., (1 minute 30 seconds;) E. H. Adams, New York A. C., (30 seconds,) second; H. B. Warren, New York A. C., (3 minutes,) third. Actual time of winner—14:40.

Spectators at Cricket Match Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—As a result of the collapse of a grand stand at Perth, Scotland, during a cricket match to-day, thirty people were more or less injured, but there were no fatalities. The match between the Perthshire and Forfarshire teams was immediately called off.

Rural New England's Leading Industry.

During Old Home Week some one should unearth a record identifying the first farmhouse in which Summer boarders were taken, and a suitable tablet should be put up to commemorate the beginnings of this, rural New England's greatest industry.—Boston Transcript.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals Advance in the Championship Race.

Two Victories for Local Team in Boston—McGinnity's Excellent Performance—Brooklyn Lost Twice.

By winning both games of the double-header from Boston yesterday, the New York Nationals advanced in the pennant race and now are tied with the Chicago team for second place. Brooklyn was not so fortunate, as Hanlon's men lost both games to the Philadelphians. Cincinnati easily defeated Chicago, and the game between Pittsburg and St. Louis was postponed on account of wet grounds.

The New York Americans also advanced a step in the championship race, as by beating the Philadelphia champions they tied Detroit for fourth position, Detroit only breaking even with St. Louis in a double-header. Two games were played at Washington, the locals scoring a shut-out on Boston in the first, but in the second the visitors were the winners by the score of 5 to 1.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 4; Boston, 1.
New York, 5; Boston, 2, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 14; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 3, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 13; Chicago, 4.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 1; Boston, 0.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2.
Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The Batting of New York's Shortstop Was Responsible for Local Team's Victory.

A big half-holiday gathering of over 8,000 persons saw Philadelphia's American League champions beaten in the second game of the series on the Washington Heights grounds yesterday afternoon. New Yorks' players won by the score of 3 to 2, and the victory was due to the batting of Elberfeld, who drove in the runs, and the fine fielding of McFarland, which prevented the visitors from making at least three more tallies. The visiting team outbatted and outfielded the home contingent, and, considering this fact, the success of their opponents was all the more keenly felt by the champions.

Chesbro and Waddell were the rival pitchers, and both worked hard, but Chesbro was the steadier. He gave only one base on balls and struck out five men, while Waddell struck out thirteen men, but he gave six bases on balls, and there is where he lost the game. New York's three runs were started with gifts of bases, and Elberfeld, the only one on the winning side who could locate the ball, drove in all of them, making four hits in as many times at bat. Both sides scored once in the third inning, and the locals took the lead in the fifth, when they tallied twice, and the best the visitors could do was another run in the eighth inning. Were it not for a beautiful catch by McFarland, Philadelphia would have scored three times instead of once in the third inning, and fine work by Keeler in the ninth prevented them from evening up the score in the final inning.

A bad muff by McFarland in the first inning allowed Pickering to reach second, but the next three men were retired on flies. Waddell started out with terrific speed and struck out Conroy. Keeler met the same fate, but Elberfeld hit a hot liner which Pickering failed to stop, and got to first. Williams was unable to solve Waddell's delivery, and he, too, struck out. The spectators applauded Waddell generously when he struck out the side. In the second inning Waddell weakened, but he struck out two men, although he gave two their bases. O'Connor, on being called out on a rather high pitched ball, disputed the umpire's decision, and was ordered out of the game and later on off the field.

Beville took O'Connor's place in the third inning, which was begun with a fumble by Ganzel, on which Schreck got safely to first. Waddell sacrificed, and Pickering got a base on balls. Davis forced Schreck at third. Then Lave Cross dropped a fly to left field, and Elberfeld balked McFarland in trying to catch the ball, which scored Pickering. A moment later McFarland brought the spectators to their feet by making a beautiful catch of Seybold's drive close to the left foul line, which looked to be good for two bases. This fine piece of work on McFarland's part saved two runs, as Davis and Cross were left on third and second base respectively. Chesbro struck out in the latter half of this inning, and Conroy got a base on balls. Keeler sacrificed, and Elberfeld sent the ball over Davis's head to right field, scoring Conroy. Then Williams was dismissed by L. Cross and Davis. In the fifth Beville got a base on balls, and Chesbro sacrificed. Then Conroy was passed to first on called balls, and Keeler struck out, but Elberfeld was right on hand with a hit to right which sent Beville and Conroy home.

The visitors tallied their last run in the eighth, after Waddell had struck out. Pickering beat out a bunt, and Davis singled to left, but he was forced by L. Cross on an attempted double play. Seybold scored Pickering with a hit past Williams, and Hoffman flied to McFarland. In the ninth, with two men out Schreck tripled to right, the ball rolling down the runway. The hit looked good for a home run, but Keeler dug after the ball into a hollow and securing it quickly held Schreck on third, where he was left, as Powers, batting for Waddell, sent a fly to Keeler. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	2	0	2	1	0	P'k'ring, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Davis, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	4	2	2	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Seybold, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Fultz, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoffman, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	7	2	1	Murphy, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
McF'l'd, lf.	0	0	4	0	1	M. Cross, ss.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Schreck, c.	0	1	13	2	0
Beville, c.	1	0	4	1	0	Waddell, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	1	0	*Powers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	27	10	2	Total	2	7	24	9	1

*Batted for Waddell in the ninth.

New York ...... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 .—3
Philadelphia ...... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—L. Cross. Three-base hit—Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Waddell, Keeler, Chesbro. Stolen bases—Pickering, Elberfeld. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 6; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Waddell, 13. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

WASHINGTON WON AND LOST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Washington and Boston broke even in to-day's double-header. The home team scored the only run of the game off three successive singles and won the quickest game of the season. Boston found Dunkle easy to hit in the sixth inning of the second game and piled up four runs, and were never in danger after that. Scores by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.	—1	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries—Wilson and Kittredge; Young and Criger.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	7	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5	6	4

Batteries—Dunkle and Drill; Hughes and Stahl.

TWO GAMES IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Detroit broke even with St. Louis in a double-header here to-day which drew one of the largest crowds that ever attended a game here. Mullin was very ineffective in the opening game, being wild and batted freely with men on bases. Powell improved and pitched cleverly after one bad inning. Hill and Barrett batted hard, and the Detroit outfielders made some wonderful catches.

Kitson was freely hit in the second game, but scattered the safe ones, while the local batters bunched hits on Evans. Barrett and Hemphill excelled in this respect. Attendance, 5,502. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	6
St. Louis	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1—8	12	1

Batteries—Mullin and McGuire; Powell and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	.—7	12	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0—4	12	3

Batteries—Kitson and Buelow; Evans, Sugden, and Kahoe.

CHICAGO, 5; CLEVELAND, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Patterson pitched a masterly game to-day and, with perfect support, shut out the visitors. Moore was wild in the first inning and allowed the locals to score two runs with the assistance of an error. A single, a double, and a three-bagger scored three more for Chicago in the third. The fielding of Holmes and Jones was the feature. Attendance, 6,100. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	.—5	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	2

Batteries—Patterson and Slattery; Moore and Bemis.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	53	32	.632	Detroit	42	41	.506
Philadelphia	53	36	.591	Chicago	38	46	.452
Cleveland	45	40	.529	St. Louis	37	46	.446
New York	41	40	.506	Washington	26	55	.325

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Cleveland in Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

McGinnity Pitched in Two Games Against Boston, Which New York Won.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—With the aid of McGraw, himself, and great pitching by McGinnity, New York Nationals got out of their losing streak to-day, taking both games from Boston, the first 4 to 1 and the second 5 to 2. McGinnity requested McGraw to permit him to pitch both games, and his work was a revelation to the large crowd. In the two games Boston managed to get but 13 hits, 7 in the first and 6 in the second. Pittinger opposed McGinnity in the first contest, and his wildness cost him the game. New York was unable to bat Pittinger to any extent, but was quick to realise on his wildness and Boston's misplays. Three of New York's four runs in the first game resulted from men who got to first base by Pittinger's wildness. McGinnity, on the contrary, showed almost perfect control and passed but one man to first. In the second game Platt started to pitch for the locals, but was easy for the visitors, giving way to Malarkey, who, excepting in the seventh, when New York scored 3 runs, showed good form.

Only once during the afternoon did McGinnity show signs of weakening. This was in the sixth inning of the second game, when Boston tied the score by bunching hits. McGraw took Dunn's place at third base in the first game. Mertes's work in left was brilliant, and on bases the New Yorks showed much speed. The locals also played fast, but were unable to hit McGinnity when hits meant runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bresn'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	Stanley, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	Carney, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Moran, c.	1	0	2	1	0
McGraw, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1	Abbat'o, 2b.	0	2	4	4	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1	Grem'er, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Warner, c.	0	2	6	2	0	Aubrey, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
McGin'ty, p.	0	0	1	1	1	Pittenger, p.	0	1	0	6	0
Total	4	7	27	11	3	Total	1	6	27	18	2

New York ...... 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Boston ...... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Mertes, Carney, and Abbaticchio. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Stanley, and McGann. Double plays—Abbaticchio and Tenney; Aubrey, Abbaticchio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 5; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Pittenger, McGann, 2; McGraw, Gilbert. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Pittenger, 3. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Bresn'h'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	0	10	2	1
McGann, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Stanley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Carney, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Moran, c.	0	0	4	4	2
Dunn, 3b.	1	3	0	1	0	Ab't'chio, 2b.	1	1	5	6	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0	Grem'ger, 3b.	1	2	2	4	0
Warner, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Aubrey, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
McG'n'ty, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Platt, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Malarkey, p.	0	1	2	3	0
Total	5	11	27	9	0	Total	2	6	27	19	3

New York ...... 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Boston ...... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Browne, Dunn, Greminger. Stolen base—Browne. Double plays—McGann, (unassisted;) Greminger, Abbatticchio, and Tenney; Malarkey and Tenney. First on balls—Off Platt, 2; off Malarkey, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Malarkey, 1; by McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Platt, 2; by Malarkey, 2; by McGinnity, 3. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—5,588.

BROOKLYN BEATEN TWICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—In a double-header played at National League Park to-day the home team scored two victories over the visiting Brooklyn team. Both Garvin and Schmidt were hit hard by the local players in the first game, while Mitchell was in good form, and held the visitors to nine hits. Jones and Sparks were the rival pitchers in the second contest, and while each side got nine hits, the Philadelphians timed their efforts to good advantage, scoring seven runs to three for their opponents. There was some fine long hitting in both games, and Douglass batted out a home run in the second. Owing to the absence, through illness, of Umpire Johnston, Hallman and Schmidt officiated during the later contest. The scores:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0	Thomas, cf.	3	3	3	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	2	3	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	3	3	5	1
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b.	3	3	1	3	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Keister, rf.	3	3	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	1	0	Barry, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
McCreary, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Douglass, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Hulswitt, ss.	1	3	1	1	0
Ritter, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Roth, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Garvin, p.	0	1	0	3	1	Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total	4	9	24	11	2	Total	14	17	27	13	1

Brooklyn ...... 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia ...... 4 0 0 1 4 0 2 3 .—14

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dobbs. Three-base hits—Thomas, Hulswitt. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Ritter, Thomas, Keister, Barry, Hulswitt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 2; off Mitchell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Schmidt, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Mitchell, 2. Innings pitched—Garvin, 5; Schmidt, 3. Proportion hits—Off Garvin, 12; off Schmidt, 5. Time—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	2	1	1	4	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b.	2	1	2	1	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	8	1	1	Keister, rf.	1	3	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	5	1	Barry, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
McCr'ry, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	Dougl's, 1b.	1	2	10	2	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	1	3	5	1
Jackl'ch, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Dooin, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Jones, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Sparks, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	9	24	12	2	Total	7	9	27	14	2

Brooklyn ...... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
Philadelphia ...... 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 .—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Jacklitch, Keister, (2,) and Hulswitt. Home run—Douglass. Stolen bases—Wolverton. Double plays—Gleason and Douglass. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Sparks, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 7; by Sparks, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hallman and Schmidt.

CINCINNATI, 13; CHICAGO, 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Cincinnati had no trouble in taking the third game from Chicago to-day. Taylor's wildness, coupled with Cincinnati's timely hitting, gave them 13 runs and the game. Attendance, 5,355. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	3	0	4	0	4	2	0	.—13	15	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—4	12	3

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Taylor and Kling.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	28	.678	Brooklyn	41	44	.482
Chicago	54	39	.581	Boston	36	48	.429
New York	50	36	.581	St. Louis	33	55	.375
Cincinnati	47	40	.540	Philadelphia	31	57	.352

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.—3	7	2
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	[illegible]	[illegible]

Batteries—Barnett and Dillon; Yerkes and Diggins.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	.—5	10	1
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2	[illegible]	[illegible]

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Mills and Fuller. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

AT NEWARK.

Newark ...0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 1
Montreal ...0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 8 5

Batteries—Burke and Spiesman; Wisham and McCauley. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto ......0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—5 9 4
Baltimore ......0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1—6 11 1

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Burchell and Hearn. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

New York State League Games.

At Ilion—Ilion, 5; Utica, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 3, (ten innings.)
At Troy—Troy, 5; Albany, 3.
At Sacandaga Park—A. J. & G. 5; Schenectady, 4, (eleven innings.)

Golf Winners at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The honors for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club to-day were won by Samuel Townsend, C. B. Morse, and W. De La Anderson, while the points for the Park Golf Club were won by Townsend Anderson and T. W. Morris, Jr. The score:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Samuel Townsend	95	21	74
C. B. Morse	104	15	89
W. De La Anderson	96	6	90
T. W. Morris, Jr.	101	9	92
E. Maxwell Honeyman	114	22	92
The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll	114	20	94
H. C. Wells	110	16	94
C. A. Reed	112	17	95

New York Central
Special Low Rate
Pacific Coast Tours

Tickets on Sale Every Day Until August 13th.

New York to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return only $66.25 to $69.25. New York to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, or Victoria and return, from $83.30 to $87.80.

For information apply to New York Central or West Shore R. R. ticket agents, or address MILTON C. ROACH, General Eastern Passenger Agent, New York Central, 1216 B'way, N. Y. City, or H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, West Shore R. R., 359 B'way, N. Y. City.

GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station.

There is no purer product of the grape than
Great Western Champagne
—the Standard of American Wines
For its flavor, bouquet, purity and high quality it was
Awarded the only GOLD MEDAL for American Champagne at Paris, 1900, in competition with the world.
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, - - - Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Complete Reports of Business Vehicle Contest Issued by Contest Committee of Automobile Club of America—Jenatzy's Reward for Winning Bennett Trophy.

Advance copies of the complete report of the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America, giving the detailed performance of each competing vehicle in the business vehicle contest which the club held on May 20 and 21, were issued by Secretary Butler last week, and the regular edition will be ready some time this week.

The report is a well-printed pamphlet of eighty-eight pages, and contains, besides the rules and results of the competition, a cut and a detailed description of each of the competing vehicles. The performance of each vehicle is discussed in detail, and then is summarized and analyzed to show the average speed, cost of fuel, work performed, &c.

There were eleven starters on the first day of the contest, nine of which finished. These nine started again on the second day and seven finished. The lighter vehicles ran forty miles each day and the heavier ones thirty miles each day. On account of the wide variation in the types of the vehicles, which ranged from light delivery wagons to heavy steam trucks, it is difficult to compare their performances, and no attempt is made to rate their performances as a whole.

Tables of weights, loads, weights per horse power, ratio of paying load to weight of vehicle, and of work performed are given, but no general comparisons of general efficiency, fuel consumption, proportion of stoppages, &c., are given, although these are figured for each vehicle separately. The competing vehicles, with their descriptions, classes, and awards, were as follows:

FIRST CLASS—TO CARRY 750 POUNDS.

Mobile Company of America, New York; steam delivery wagon. Gold medal.

SECOND CLASS—TO CARRY 1,500 POUNDS.

Knox Automobile Company, Springfield, Mass.; gasoline delivery wagon. Gold medal.

Knox Automobile Company, Springfield, Mass.; gasoline delivery wagon. Silver medal.

Pope Motor Car Company; electric delivery wagon. Bronze medal.

THIRD CLASS—TO CARRY 2,500 POUNDS.

None.

FOURTH CLASS—TO CARRY 6,000 POUNDS.

Morgan Motor Company, Worcester, Mass.; three-ton steam truck. Gold medal.

FIFTH CLASS—TO CARRY 10,000 POUNDS.

T. Coulthard & Co.; five-ton steam truck. Gold medal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Herschmann; two-ton steam truck. Gold medal.

In the gross amount of work performed the Coulthard steam truck led, with 300 ton miles; the Morgan steam truck was second, with 172.2 ton miles, and the Herschmann steam truck was third, with 123 ton miles. The other totals were: Union stake truck, (one day,) 63.6; Union baggage express wagon, (one day,) 54.2; Knox delivery wagon, 50; Knox delivery wagon, 49.3; Waverley delivery wagon, 48.4, and Mobile delivery wagon, 31.

In the ratio of the paying load to the weight of the vehicle equipped, the Union stake truck led, with 72.97 per cent.; the Coulthard steam truck was second, with 70.29 per cent., and the other records were as follows: Knox delivery wagon, 60.14; Union baggage wagon, 59.88; Knox delivery wagon, 54.94; Mobile delivery wagon, 51.66; Morgan steam truck, 51.43; Waverley delivery wagon, 50, and Herschmann steam truck, 40.

The horse power, weights, and pounds per horse power were as follows:

FIRST CLASS.			
The Mobile Company of America	4½	2,275	505
SECOND CLASS.			
Pope Motor Car Company	6	3,630	605
Knox Automobile Company	8	3,550	443
Knox Automobile Company	16	3,315	200
[illegible] & Co.	10	5,250	525
THIRD CLASS.			
Union Motor Truck Company	20	10,050	503
FOURTH CLASS.			
Morgan Motor Company	20	16,900	845
FIFTH CLASS.			
T. Coulthard & Co., Ltd.	30	24,225	807
Arthur Herschmann	25	24,500	980
MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.			
Arthur Herschmann	15	14,325	955
Union Motor Truck Company	16	7,236	452

Camille Jenatzy, the Belgian automobilist, who drove the winning Mercedes car for Germany in the recent Bennett International Trophy race, received $25,000 from the makers of the machine, besides a racing car valued at $17,000, and a premium of $8,000 from the makers of the tires used in the contest, making a total of $50,000 as a reward for his victory.

Shortly before the race Jenatzy was interviewed by a representative of Le Monde Sportif of Paris, and his remarks in view of his subsequent victory are very interesting.

"What car will I ride?" exclaimed Jenatzy, repeating the question asked him by the representative of Le Monde Sportif. "Well, I am going to ride a 'put up job,' and think it is going to get through the test in a most satisfactory manner. Really I could knock my head, for it is my own fault that I lost my ninety-horse-power car in the Cannstadt fire. I receive a telegram stating that the car was all ready and that I should come and get it immediately, but instead of going to the factory at once I wanted to be agreeable to a friend of mine and went to visit him, and during that time that terrible fire occurred. Then I rushed to Cannstadt, but it was too late. Now the car I am going to ride is what some would call a freak. We were able to find an eighty-five-horse-power motor, and we lost no time in fixing it in the best possible way on a chassis of sixty-horse-power car.

"Did I test the car?" Jenatzy smiled. "Well, yes; just a bit. Why, I rode on that car right straight from Cannstadt to Paris. Leaving the Mercedes factory at 6 in the morning, I reached Paris a little before 7 in the evening, walking the little stretch of about 484 miles in thirteen hours, an average of over thirty-seven miles per hour. That is a very fine average, considering that the roads were not free, and also quite slippery from the rain of the previous night. Every time that the road was free and straight my average was sixty miles."

"Whom do you consider your most dangerous opponent?"

"Gabriel. However, of my defeat by him in the Paris-Madrid race, I will tell you something that has not yet been published, and is absolutely true. Between Angouleme and Barbezieux, just as I was going to pass Louis Renault my motor stopped suddenly. I put the car on the side of the road, and with my driver started the motor. I will not tell you what we took off and put on again, but I assure you we sweated and were annoyed because we were unable to find where the trouble was. I was in despair, and had to send for help through a passing tourist car, when I suddenly thought of taking off the carbureter, and you would not guess in a hundred years what I discovered. The aspiration air tube was tightly blocked with bees. And then I remembered that when passing near Angouleme we passed over an immense swarm of bees. Of course, it did not take very long to fix the machine after this, and I flew away and still got to Bordeaux ninth. Without that accident, which caused considerable loss of time, I am sure I would have been better at the finish. Besides what do you think of that?"

"What would victory mean to you?"

"Well, to me as well as to the others, just a trifle; just about $25,000 to $30,000. That's about the profit I expect, unless ill luck comes in the way. The car will be mine if I win, and it is sold beforehand, if not victorious, to Mr. Dinsmore."

"What is the value of such a car?"

"Oh, something like $17,000. Furthermore," said Jenatzy, "the tire concern has by special contract promised a premium of $8,000 to any of its riders who win. Now you can guess somewhat what it means. By the way, I bought two 60-horse power chassis just before the unfortunate fire, and they were delivered to me without delay, including my racing Mercedes. I now have five of these cars, and I beg you to believe that they are at a premium on the market. I have been offered $12,000 for each of my 60-horse power cars. I want $15,000. And that is not extravagant under the circumstances."

The Boston Police Department is now using automobiles for the purpose of patrolling the Back Bay district, which at this season of the year is more or less deserted, owing to the absence of the more wealthy residents abroad or at their Summer residences. Although but one machine is now in use, it is understood that five more machines are to be delivered in a very short time. In speaking of the use of automobiles, Capt. Hall, who has charge of this district, said: "The machine is doing great work. Since it has been running there have been very few complaints from the residents of the district, who had been previously troubled very much with tramps and petty thieves. The machine goes out at 8 o'clock in the morning and makes a wide detour of the whole neighborhood at a speed of five miles an hour. On one day four thieves were arrested by the patrolman assigned to the automobile, and scarcely a day goes by but some person or other is arrested through the use of the vehicle. The machine travels on an average of fifty-five miles a day, and this is nearly twice the distance covered in that period by any member of the mounted force. I think it is a great improvement, for it can make so many more trips than a man on horseback. We have not yet done any work in running down scorchers. The machine has been devoted entirely to patrolling the so-called alley district, and from what I hear from families and caretakers its mission is a complete success."

While American automobile manufacturers are divided on the question of whether the industry is benefited by track racing, there is practically no division of sentiment regarding road racing, which now is generally condemned. One of the largest manufacturers of motor vehicles recently put himself upon record as follows:

"There are really two kinds of automobile racing—road racing and track racing. Excessive speeds with automobiles on public roads are an outrage and an infringement upon the rights of users of other vehicles, whether drawn by horses or not. An automobile has as much right on a highway as any vehicle, but the driver has no right to so run it as to cause annoyance or danger to other users of the same highway.

"Road racing seems to be an unreasonable pastime without any real justification. It is dangerous both to the participants and to others who may have occasion to use the roads over which it is done. An effort may be made to restrict such roads for the racing, but it is difficult to prevent the possibility of accidents to spectators and pedestrians, if not to other vehicles.

"Road racing does not tend to develop automobiles for practical everyday work which can be sold at a reasonable price. The endurance tests, of which several have been conducted in this country, have been of more benefit to the automobile business than road racing. The real point in regard to the automobile is whether or not it will do better or cheaper, or both, the service which has been heretofore done in some other way. The average man does not care to travel over the highways at railroad speed, but wants a vehicle to take himself or his goods easily and economically from place to place. The endurance tests which have taken place in this country, and which have been intended to show the economy and reliability of automobiles, have done more to create a favorable impression concerning them than any of the road racing.

"Track racing with automobiles is not subject to the same criticisms as road racing, as it is done within enclosures, so there is no serious risk to any one except the participants. It probably attracts attention to the automobile in a general way, but it also leads people to think of the automobile more, especially as a vehicle for high speeds rather than the common-sense conveyance for every day universal use, which it really is."

An amicable settlement of the question of the regulation of automobiles in Buffalo has just been effected. After a number of conferences of local club members with committees of the City Council, the club asked the Council to define the limits within the city where the eight-mile and the fifteen-mile speeds will be permissible and legal under the provisions of the Bailey law. The Council complied, and the Superintendent of Police has issued a general order to the Police Department announcing the limits. At the same time the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of Buffalo sent out a circular letter to the same effect and containing the following paragraph: "The Board of Governors assured the Superintendent of Police that the police would have the active support of members of the club, not only in the observance of the speed limits fixed, but also in the punishment of violators of the law, whether members of the club or not, and the board relies on your support to that end. Should you discover any flagrant violation it will be your duty to send the number of the person so violating to the Secretary, with the facts, that a report may be made to the police. It is hoped, also, that no arrests of members of the club will be made by the authorities."

A car which attracted considerable attention at the recent race meet at the Empire City track was a new twelve horse power racer designed by F. A. La Roche of this city, which made its first public appearance on that occasion. Although it had performed well in a private test over the Staten Island boulevard a few days previously, it did not do as well at the meet on account of a derangement of the change-gear mechanism, which caused such a loss of time in getting to its top speed that it was unable to regain the lost ground. The car has a direct drive with three speeds forward and reverse and a steel frame. Although only twelve horse power, it has four cylinders, which make it run very smoothly. It will make another appearance at the races of the Long Island Automobile Club at the Brighton Beach track in the Fall.

The American Automobile Association has decided not to undertake the task of furnishing timers, checkers, and control guards along the route of the Fall endurance run to Cleveland to be held by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. The manufacturers' organization proposed that the club association take charge of the local arrangements in the towns through which the contestants will pass, but after a consultation of the Board of Governors of the American Automobile Association a letter was addressed to the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers explaining that the association is not prepared to assume the responsibility of the work. Notwithstanding this, the officers of the manufacturers' association intimate that this part of the contest will be taken care of in an efficient and satisfactory way.

The American Automobile Association has also decided that it can take no action in the matter of the Winton-Fournier match race agreement, as asked to do by the Empire City track management, because it had not recognized or sanctioned the proposed race.

The Park Commissioners of Milwaukee have adopted regulations requiring that all automobiles used in the parks shall be kept in the driveways and operated at a speed not in excess of fifteen miles, to be reduced to four miles at crossings. Lighted lamps must be carried after dark, and gasoline vehicles must have their engines muffled. The maximum penalty set for violation is $100 or imprisonment in the workhouse for ninety days. The city ordinance requiring the use of bells has created much resentment in automobile circles, and a number of owners recently met the Judiciary Committee of the Common Council to protest against the restriction and to advocate the use of horns instead of bells. A protest against compulsory registration and the use of number placards, as required by the pending automobile ordinance, was also made. Members of the committee were given demonstrations to prove that an operator has perfect control over his vehicle, a number of automobiles being pressed into service during the afternoon. The committee concluded to wait until copies of ordinances in effect in other cities could be secured before reporting the matter.

A light gasoline runabout, weighing less than 500 pounds and selling for $450, was placed on exhibition in front of the store of a down-town automobile dealer last week, where it attracted a great deal of attention. There is a motor buckboard retailing for $375 which is the cheapest four-wheeled motor vehicle upon the American market, but the one at $450 is the lowest-priced automobile having the regulation type of body. The motor is of five horse power, vertical and air cooled by a fan which sends a current of air through an aluminium casing which envelops the cylinder. There are two speeds, but no reverse. The motor is located at the rear of the vehicle, but can be started from the seat. There is a hood in front which can be used for the storage of tools, &c. There is one seat which is large enough for two persons. The machine is made in Michigan.

The Eagles of Fort Wayne, Ind., recently raffled off an automobile which was won by a teamster of Elkhardt, Ind. The ticket cost the man 10 cents. When the machine was delivered to him he examined it for a few minutes, then asked about its various points. When he learned the power was gasoline he said he'd "be blamed if he'd have anything like that about his premises." A bystander offered him $100 for the machine, which he accepted.

Statistics issued by the Treasury Department at Washington show that there was a slight decline in the exports of automobiles in May last as compared with that month a year ago, the value in May just past being $144,271 and that of May a year ago $148,647. This decline, however, was overcome in the eleven months' totals, the value for the eleven months ending May, 1903, being $1,098,732, as against $817,378 for the same period of last year. From compilations of the Treasury Department showing the commerce of the United States with its non-contiguous territories, it is learned that the shipments of automobiles to Porto Rico declined in value from $23,237 during the eleven months ending May, 1902, to $7,828 during the same period of this year.

At a recent meeting of the Automobile Club of Kansas City, a preliminary report on arrangements for the proposed Missouri-Kansas inter-State automobile meet was heard and adopted. The meeting will be held in Kansas City on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 8 and 9, and about 200 autoists are expected to be present. On Saturday there will be a run from Kansas City in the morning, a hill-climbing contest in the afternoon, and a dinner at night. Sunday will be devoted to touring, a 100-mile run over the macadam roads of Jackson County being one of the features of the day.

The American Automobile Association and the Automobile Club of America have both adopted club buttons of new design. The A. A. A. button is a miniature gold gear wheel, while the A. C. A. design shows a miniature wheel in gold.

It is announced that the Touring Club of France, which has 75,000 members, has leased the famous residence of Mme. Humbert, on the Avenue de la Grande Armee, to be used as its headquarters.

The Choctaw Railroad Company, which purchased the Searcy and West Point line, in Arkansas, about a year ago, left the Iron Mountain road without any communication with Searcy, unless operating over the competing line. To meet this contingency the Iron Mountain people recently organized a subsidiary company, known as the Merchants' Transportation Company, having a capital of $35,000, which quickly put the turnpike between Searcy and Kensett, a distance of five miles, in good condition. Automobiles of large capacity were then purchased and put into service between the two towns.

R. A. Kent and R. W. Sturtevant of the Chicago Automobile Club left Chicago last week in a 6-horse power automobile to drive to Boston by the lake shore and Mohawk-Hudson River Valley route to New York and thence over the old Boston Post Road to Boston.

A. J. Rutherford of New York and a party of friends are on their way home from Cleveland in a 40-horse power car in which they made the trip from New York to the Ohio metropolis at an average speed, it is reported, of twenty miles an hour, traveling six hours a day.

RESOILING THE SPEEDWAY.

Work Will Begin To-morrow and the Upper Stretch Will Be Closed.

The first scow load of loam to be used in resoiling the Harlem River Speedway is expected to arrive at Dyckman Street to-morrow morning. The loam, which comes from a point on the Hudson River north of Newburg, is especially adapted for the building of race tracks, and the quantity required to resoil the entire Speedway will cost about $15,000. For the past week a large force of workmen has been engaged in digging up that portion of the roadway between Washington Bridge and Dyckman Street, and when this is completed and the old soil carted away, a layer of new loam six inches thick will be spread over the surface.

Superintendent of the Speedway William Weeks, under whose direction the work is being done, says that the contract calls for the completion of the work in sixty days, but that he expects to have it completed in less time, as his men will handle the loam just as fast as it can be delivered.

Many defects in the road will be remedied and the much-complained-of hollow at the finish of the upper stretch will be leveled off so that road drivers will have the finest and fastest road in the country for fast work inside of two months. Beginning to-day, the upper stretch will be closed to traffic and the lower stretch will be kept in condition just as long as possible.

Notes of the Trotters and Pacers.

Charles Weiland has sold his crack trotting mare Lorna Doone (2:24¼) to M. Baldwin of East Orange. The mare proved hard to beat on the Speedway, but made a poor track horse, much to the disappointment of her owner, who believed he had a record breaker.

Frank J. Norton has a new team of green trotters that give promise of much speed. They stepped several fast quarters on the Speedway last Wednesday and finished a length in front of an unknown team after a lively brush.

Lord Derby, (2:05½,) the fast trotter owned by E. E. Smathers, will represent the New York Driving Club in the inter-city matinee contest for the Amateur Drivers' Challenge Trophy at Cleveland on Sept. 1 and 2. The challenge trophy is a $2,000 gold cup offered by the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

It was announced yesterday that the New York stake of $5,000 for 2:09 trotters would be held on the first day of the Grand Circuit meeting, which will be held at the Empire City track, Yonkers, during the week of Aug. 10. The entries would indicate that the hardest battle will be waged by such horses as Monte Carlo, Metallas, Allwood, and Baron De Shay. Other fast trotters that are scheduled to start include Maxine, Prince Selma, Dan T., Dulce Cori, Dan Wilkes, Wilque, Idolita, A. J. D., Wentworth or Ida Highwood, Lord Vincent, the Christian Science horse, and Walnut Hall.

Many prominent Speedway horses are entered at Gloversville in the Central New York Circuit for the reason that it is of easy access, owners being able to ship their stables direct. The entries close Tuesday, and fourteen classes have been arranged, with uniform purses of $400 each.

No less than fifteen thousand trotters and pacers have been trained during the season of 1903, but of this number only a very few have been raced so far. The season is far too young to even guess how many of those new to the turf have sensational speed, but, according to reports and the results of meetings already held, there is not a trotter outside of Lou Dillon that gives any promise of approximating the world's record, held by Cresceus, 2:02¼. That record was made just two years ago. The record of 2:08¾, made by Maud S. in 1885, which caused such a sensation in the trotting world, stood unbroken for seven years.

The value of matinee racing to the trotting horse industry of this country was very forcibly illustrated at a recent sale, when a little more than $40,000 was paid by matinee drivers for trotters and pacers to be used for matinee purposes.

Peter Manes, the veteran trainer, was thrown while driving the trotting mare Alice M. at the Empire City track on Tuesday and had his leg broken. He was taken to Riverside Hospital and is doing as well as his age will permit, as he is over seventy years old.

Police Wanted for Brooklyn Speedway.

Frequenters of the Brooklyn Speedway and Boulevard are complaining about the poor police service. They say that there are only a few policemen along the six miles of road to keep automobilists from running their machines faster than the law permits. It is also claimed that the law is openly violated by automobilists, and that arrests are seldom made. As a result of this condition of affairs there have been several runaways of late, none of which have resulted seriously, however, but this is considered as due more to good luck than any care on the part of the police.

Veterans' Cycle Run To-day.

The grand annual veterans' century run and road race will be held to-day under the auspices of the Century Road Club of America. The start will be from the clubrooms of the Century Road Club of America at the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 6 A. M. A division for the benefit of New York riders will leave the Twenty-third Street Ferry at the same time. The fast division will leave the Bedford Rest at 8 A. M. The feature of the run will be the race home from Massapequa of the fast division. Prizes will be awarded to the first ten men to finish. Among the pacemakers will be Wilson Higinson, George Saeward, Charles A. Shoenart, and Charles A. Schnepp.

A fifty-mile open road race will be held to-day under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. The start and finish will be at Eberle's's Speedway Inn, Grant City, Staten Island. The course is a new and exceedingly fast one. The total value of prizes will reach $800, an exceptionally high amount for a purely amateur event.

The wheeling members of the Royal Arcanum Club of New York will hold a cycle trip to Huguenot Beach, S. I., to-day. On Sunday, Aug. 16, a trip to Coney Island will be taken, and on Sunday, Aug. 30, Floral Park, L. I., will be the destination.

Cycling Notes of Interest.

"Eddie" Forest of the Kings County Wheelmen and Adolf Krohn, the winner of the Irvington-Millburn road race, will both start from scratch to-day in the fifty-mile road race held under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. The race will be held on the Staten Island Boulevard, and there are over 100 entries. P. Bichette, who won the veterans' century run last week, will be among those with a handicap, and the handicap limit is twenty-one minutes.

The Century Road Club of America will hold a century run to-day over the regular Long Island course. There are over 100 entries, and among those in the fast division are Charles Mock, Joseph Kopsky, C. B. Ferguson, and A. Gleisman.

The Century Wheelmen of New York, in charge of Capt. Matthew M. Gill, will hold its regular weekly club run to-day to Loughbar Park, Pelham Bay, N. Y.

Harry Gill, Captain of the Lafayette Wheelmen of Bridgeport, with several other members of the club, will take part in most of the century runs held around New York, during the months of August and September.

As there is great rivalry between the Century Road Club Association and the Century Road Club of America, a team race is being talked of by several members. As neither side will join and make it one association, they will pick the best riders and have a team relay race. The team that will probably wear the colors of the Century Road Club Association will be S. Merbach, C. A. Sherwood, C. Burley, C. E. Burch, and P. Bichette; while the Century Road Club of America team will be Charles Mock, Joseph Kopsky, C. B. Ferguson, and A. Gleisman. If the race takes place, it will be over the Valley Stream course.

It is expected that C. B. Ferguson of the Kings County Wheelmen and Harry Hall will meet in a 100-mile motor-paced race on Long Island this month. Ferguson broke the record made by Hall recently by over one hour, and the clubs are getting the two riders together.

The Royal Arcanum Club of New York will hold a regular club run to-day to Huguenot Beach, S. I.

Those who do not take part in the fifty-mile road race at Staten Island to-day are invited to take part in the Century Road Club Association run to Midland Beach, S. I.

From the Golden Gate to Hell Gate!

Another enviable distinction and a new record have been won by the 20 horse power

WINTON TOURING CAR

DR. H. NELSON JACKSON, a resident of Vermont and one of the best known surgeons in the country, has completed his great transcontinental ride.

This now distinguished automobilist, who is in no way connected with the automobile industry, undertook the ocean to ocean ride as a means of recreation and pleasure.

Dr. Jackson drove a regular model Winton car, purchased by him from a private owner in San Francisco, at a premium over the regular purchase price of $2,500.

When he arrived in Cleveland (only 700 miles from New York) the motor was in such splendid condition that he refused to let it go into the Winton factory for a "looking over." It had gone up and over the High Sierras, traversed the Great Desert (a feat never accomplished by another automobile) climbed the rugged ascents and threaded the dangerous passes of the Rocky Mountains, rolled over the plains of Nebraska, ploughed through the black mud roads of Iowa and continued on through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but the motor was in such condition when Cleveland was reached that no factory inspection was necessary.

This record is the more remarkable when it is considered that no factory mechanic accompanied Dr. Jackson and that he had no system of relays for duplicate parts, tires or other supplies along the route.

Upon leaving San Francisco he carried but one extra tire, four extra spark plugs, a shovel, an axe, a cooking and camping outfit and a bulldog.

The original **Goodrich Clincher Tires,** which were of regular construction and with which the car was fitted when leaving San Francisco, were still in commission and doing good service when the expedition arrived in New York.

Dr. Jackson left San Francisco May 23rd, going north through the picturesque Oregon country and thence east over the Great Desert, **arriving in New York July 26, having made a total mileage of about 6,000 miles, at an average speed of over 100 miles per day, although the Doctor made no attempt at a speed record.**

COMING OUT OF THE WEST.—Dr. Jackson at the wheel, Mr. Sewall K. Croker of Tacoma, Wash., his riding companion and "Bud," their mascot.

Dr. Jackson has consented to write a complete record of his wonderful ride. It will be full of interest not alone for the descriptive matter contained, but on account of the attractive illustrations reproduced from photographs taken on the trip. We are having it prepared in book form and will mail copy to any address upon request. Ask for "The Transcontinental Automobile Record."

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO. FACTORIES AND MAIN OFFICES, CLEVELAND, U. S. A.
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LAST OF JAMAICA RACES

Race King and Sheriff Bell Were Winners of Stake Handicaps.

End of Meeting Marked the Beginning of a Month's Intermission for New York Turf Patrons.

About the most interesting afternoon's racing of the short Summer meeting at the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Jamaica track yesterday marked the close of the meeting and the end of the Spring season for New York patrons of the turf, as the racing was the last that will be seen on local race courses until Aug. 29. Until that time Saratoga will be the centre of operations for the Eastern turf, an arrangement which, though it was ordered and understood months ago, was but little commented on until yesterday, when it suddenly aroused expressions of resentment on all sides, even the professionals among the racing crowd grumbling at the distribution of dates which leaves the metropolis sidetracked in favor of the Saratoga Club.

Against the allotment of racing dates the gathering at the Jamaica track yesterday was a strong argument, for in number it compared favorably with the best of the season.

Both of the stakes were handicaps, one for two-year-olds and the other for three-year-olds, and six horses started for each.

From the standpoint of sport both contests were immensely successful, though in neither race did the popular favorite get to the winning post first. The fleet-footed and undersized colt Race King, carrying the top weight, proved the best in the Ridgewood Handicap, at six furlongs for two-year-olds, by winning in a hard-fought finish, with Haselwood and Pentaur lapped on him at the end, while in the Forest Handicap, one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds, Sheriff Bell just managed to beat out the top-weight Duke of Kendal after a sharply contested fight through the last eighth of a mile. In two other races the post favorites were beaten, thus keeping up the disastrously high average of losing choices for the meeting. The adherents of public form derived some little consolation from the fact that the two favorites that did pass the judges first were at prices good enough to balance accounts for the day.

The newly established star among the jockeys, the small negro, Hicks, kept up his remarkable average of winning mounts by again riding two horses that were returned first, and Hicks accordingly was much more talked of than the merits of the horses concerned in his victories. Even the most conservative of the horsemen were compelled to admit that Hicks is possessed of something more than simple luck, after his winning finish on Sheriff Bell, though the critics also seem agreed that the almost reckless style of riding which permits Hicks to win around the turns of the Jamaica track will not help him greatly when he comes to ride on the courses where there are longer stretches. It is worthy of note in this connection that Hicks, who made his reputation on a mile track at the New Orleans Winter meeting, only won recognition when he got to riding over the smallest and most cramped of the Eastern tracks, after failing to command any consideration at all on the greater tracks of New York.

One other jockey who found himself talked about yesterday was the tiny lad Gordon Wilkerson, who in the two years that he has been riding has suffered more accidents and had more narrow escapes from death than most jockeys endure in the course of life. Wilkerson rode but one winner, but that one mount was Funny Side, a filly owned by and raced in the colors of the youngest of the feminine patrons of the turf, Miss Thelma Walden Littlefield, ten years old, daughter and granddaughter of horsemen and jockeys. As a reward, Wilkerson is to receive a pony and pony cart, the gift selected by Miss Littlefield as the most appropriate she could bestow on the rider of the first horse to carry her colors to victory. Funny Side started favorite for her race, the fifth on the card, and, getting away well, was kept going in the lead until she was far past the winning post, Wilkerson seeming to think that the margin of three lengths, by which Funny Side won, was none too great if he wished to make sure of his reward.

In the race for the Ridgewood Handicap, the entry of J. L. McGinnis, composed of Pentaur and Tim Payne, went to the post in the place of first choice, with Ishlana and Race King the two next best backed. Tim Payne broke first and went on to make the pace, attended by Race King, the contest thus far being an exact reproduction of the race for the Youthful Stakes on Monday. The result differed from that of Monday, however, in that this time Race King, who was well handled by Gannon, did not exhaust himself in the chase after the swift Tim Payne, but galloped close enough up to come on when Tim Payne tired. Tim Payne did tire and stop in the last quarter of a mile, at the point where his stable mate, Pentaur, went after him and made his effort for the stakes, but Race King still had enough speed left to go on at the same time, followed by Haselwood. The three fought it out all abreast, with Race King the winner in a hard struggle by a head, Haselwood, who won the Youthful Stakes, getting the place by a neck from Pentaur.

For the Forest Handicap Duke of Kendal was first away, McCue, who rode him, steadying the colt at once and permitting Tugal Bey, the post favorite, to take command and lead past the stand and around the mile oval to the bend into the quarter stretch. To that point Duke of Kendal and Sheriff Bell trailed fourth and fifth, both moving forward after they turned out of the back stretch, and on the last turn going on after the leader. From that point to the last half furlong the three were all fighting hard, but the fact that Hicks moved a bit sooner with Sheriff Bell than did McCue with Duke of Kendal gave Sheriff Bell and his black jockey the advantage at the finish, and in a pretty contest Sheriff Bell was first by a neck, with Duke of Kendal second, two lengths and a half in front of Tugal Bey, who stopped when the pinch came at the finish.

In the second race, a handicap at one mile and a sixteenth for all ages, the first two-year-old to try over a distance against old horses this season appeared in Sailor Knot. Satire was the favorite, but could not do better than second, April Shower, who made most of the running, just lasting long enough to win ridden out by a neck from Satire, while the distance proved too much for Sailor Knot, who stopped at the end and was beaten off. Virgin Soil was the best backed in the opening race, and after closing steadily from far in the rear at the start, got up on the stretch and won, ridden out by a length and a half, Cincinnatus, carrying the colors of "Terry" McGovern, the pugilist, was again returned winner, by taking the last race. Cincinnatus started a strong second choice to Ethics, and ridden by Desouza, was first, ridden out by a neck from Hyland.

Though this meeting was an experiment by the Metropolitan Jockey Club, the success of the racing from a financial standpoint was such that the managers declared in positive terms that they will make a claim for dates for a Summer meeting next season, and will oppose the present arrangement whereby Saratoga has a month clear of opposition from the New York tracks. The success of the new club in drawing crowds has been such that the managers are ready to make a fight for the dates they wish, as they argue that their meeting has proved that New Yorkers wish Summer racing, even if it be of the cheap character that Jamaica produced in the week just ended. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $600; six furlongs.
W. Showalter's Virgin Soil, b. f., 3 years, by Top Gallant—Affaire, 100 pounds, (Hicks,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5............1
H. K. Vingut's Cheats, ch. c., 4, 106, (Dangman,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1............2
The Boston Stable's Julia Junkin, b. f., 4, 99, (Reddington,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1............3
Time—1:15 2-5. Won ridden out by a length and a half, a neck between second and third. Ista, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1; Orloff, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1; Neither One, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1; Judge Fulton, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Show Girl, 60 to 1 and 25 to 1; Our Nugget, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Charles W. Meyer, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Petra II., 6 to 1 and 5 to 2; Sallyar, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Lucent, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2; Rose, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Cheat Me, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Amy A., 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, and Lord Turco, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by R. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.
J. A. Cassel's April Shower, ch. c., 4 years, by Alf Estell—Rain Drop, 103 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5............1
C. Fellowes, Jr.'s, Satire, b. h., 5, 115, (Hicks,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5............2
Miss Maisie Oliver's Gaviota, ch. f., 3, 90, (Larson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1............3
Time—1:49 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a length and a half between second and third. Lapsis, 97, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Lord Badge, 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Sailor Knot, 88, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, and Lancoman, 105, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Ridgewood Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.
O. L. Richards's Race King, ch. c., by Tenny—Orderlette, 126 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5............1
W. L. Oliver's Haselwood, b. c., by Forwear D—Hazel May, 122, (Hour,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1............2
J. L. McGinnis's Pentaur, ch. c., by Flying Dutchman—Plantress, 121, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 7 to 10, (coupled in betting with Tim Payne as McGinnis's entry)............3
Time—1:14 3-5. Won ridden out by a head; a half length between second and third. Ishlana, 115, 3 to 1 and even; Tim Payne, 117, (coupled with Pentaur,) 6 to 5 and 7 to 10, and Ned Moore, 118, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,250. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Forest Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.
M. L. Hayman's Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Ornament—Louise, 120 pounds, (Hicks,) 14 to 5 and even............1
Alex. Shields's Duke of Kendal, b. c., by Sir Modred—Duchess of Kendal, 126, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and even............2
O. L. Richards's Tugal Bey, br. c., by Faraudole—Nigra Vela, 107, (Gannon,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5............3
Time—1:55 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length; three lengths between second and third. Chicle, 105, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1; W. R. Condon, 115, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, and Colonsay, 115, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,755. Winner trained by J. Fitzpatrick.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old that ran at the Jamaica meeting; five and a half furlongs.
Miss Thelma Walden Littlefield's Funny Side, br. f., by Galore—Merriment, 107 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5............1
Timothy D. Sullivan's The Bowery, ch. c., 110, (Haack,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1............2
The Weston Stable's Pol Roger, ch. c., 110, (Robertson,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 (coupled in betting with Monitor as Weston Stable's entry)............3
Time, 1:08 3-5. Won handily by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. Goldspot, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Fernrock, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Donnelly, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Auf Wiedersehen, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Monitor, (coupled with Pol Roger,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Golden Mallow, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5; Caddie Mac, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, and Hands Up, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by Fred Littlefield.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards.
Terence McGovern's Cincinnatus, ch. c., 3 years, by Ornament—Emma Primrose, 101 pounds, (Desouza,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10............1
T. Clarkson's Hyland, b. c., 4, 108, (Dangman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1............2
The Boston Stable's Royal Pirate, ch. c., 4, 91, (C. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 15 to 1............3
Time—1:46 1-5. Won ridden out by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Paranlass, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Dark Planet, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Ethics, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5; Helen C. S., 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Baikal, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Profitable, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Judge Fulton, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Hackensack, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, and Carroll D., 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by W. C. Smith.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

The ideal weather of yesterday was much appreciated by the cricketers, who brought off a large schedule of games on local grounds. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn played Kings County in the championship series of the Metropolitan League and gained a rather hollow victory by 60 runs and 6 wickets to spare. J. Poyer and A. Brown made a fine stand for the winning team with contributions of 56 each, while the former was also successful with the ball and captured 6 wickets for 22 runs. The score:

KINGS COUNTY.

G. Fitz Gibbon, c. and b. J. Poyer	2
B. Stott, b. H. Poyer	3
E. B. Reece, b. Tattersall	21
G. Barnes, b. J. Poyer	3
C. T. Toddings, b. J. Poyer	0
G. Marriott, b. J. Poyer	4
A. Nugent, b. J. Poyer	0
F. H. Fisher, run out	3
H. Williams, not out	15
G. Gautier, c. Smith, b. J. Poyer	3
Dr. Huskinson, b. H. Poyer	2
Byes	[illegible]
Leg byes	[illegible]
Total	75

BROOKLYN.

J. Poyer, not out	56
H. Tattersall, c. Huskinson, b. Gautier	11
A. Brown, b. Gautier	56
S. R. Stanfast, b. Nugent	[illegible]
A. S. Durrant, b. Nugent	[illegible]
O. Smith, not out	[illegible]
E. R. Iyengar, H. Poyer, D. Thorn, A. Gunn, W. B. Seals	Did not bat.
Byes	15
Leg byes	1
Total, (4 wickets)	135

The timely hitting of A. G. Laurie, who scored 41, was a main feature in the league championship game at Paterson, where the New Jersey Cricket Club defeated Paterson by 38 runs. M. R. Cobb also batted well for the winners and took 6 wickets for 30 runs, while F. F. Kelly obtained 3 for 5. For Paterson F. G. Warburton played a steady innings of 16, while W. Clarkson took 4 wickets for 45 runs. The score:

PATERSON.

F. G. Warburton, c. A. G. Cook, b. Cobb	16
J. Rigby, b. C. H. Clarke	0
W. Bunce, c. and b. Cobb	2
J. W. Hooper, c. Laurie, b. C. H. Clarke	11
H. Wilde, b. C. H. Clarke	0
W. Clarkson, b. Cobb	0
A. Bunce, b. C. H. Clarke	3
W. Boyd, c. Cobb, b. Kelly	2
E. Shaw, c. A. V. Clarke, b. Kelly	11
E. Simpson, c. and b. Kelly	11
J. Oldfield, not out	0
Byes	10
Total	77

NEW JERSEY.

M. R. Cobb, c. Warburton, b. Clarkson	22
R. W. R. Powell, b. Clarkson	3
C. H. E. Griffith, c. Boyd, b. Hooper	6
J. Forbes, b. Hooper	1
C. H. Clarke, c. Simpson, b. Boyd	12
A. V. Clarke, run out	3
F. F. Kelly, b. W. Bunce	7
A. G. Laurie, b. Clarkson	41
C. Dalton, c. Hooper, b. W. Bunce	6
A. J. G. Cook, c. Shaw, b. Clarkson	0
S. E. G. Cook, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	115

The Thistles put up a good game for Newark in their championship match at Prospect Park, and were defeated by only fourteen runs after a close contest. The brothers Backus did all the run-getting for the winners, and R. E. Torrence was the most successful bowler, with a record of four wickets for eight runs. For the Thistles J. Adam hit out in fine style for 28, and A. Richardson added 10. The score:

NEWARK.

J. R. Backus, c. Robertson, b. Richardson	33
A. Lovell, c. Richardson, b. Robertson	1
R. Torrence, b. Robertson	1
J. A. Booth, l. b. w., b. Richardson	3
D. Livingston, run out	6
A. Backus, c. Robertson, b. Whyte	15
H. Oade, c. Adam, b. Whyte	0
N. Vickers, not out	1
C. K. Murray, b. Adam	0
C. Vickers, b. Adam	0
Byes	[illegible]
Total	78

THISTLES.

J. Robertson, b. A. Backus	0
R. E. Whyte, c. N. Vickers, b. A. Backus	0
J. Adam, c. Booth, b. Torrence	28
W. Austin, c. A. Backus, b. Lovell	0
A. Richardson, run out	10
G. Anderson, b. Torrence	1
W. C. Anderson, b. Lovell	0
J. McD. Johnstone, st. Livingston, b. Torrence	0
A. Anderson, not out	0
J. Dalgleish, b. Torrence	0
W. Muir, b. Lovell	0
Byes	[illegible]
Leg byes	1
Total	64

The Brooklyn Cricket Club sent its association team to William's Bridge yesterday for a championship match with Columbia Oval. The visitors proved weak in batting and sustained a defeat by 55 runs. In this result the all-round play of A. Hoskings was a material factor. He played a good innings of 25 and captured 4 wickets for 11 runs. H. O. Wilkinson also bowled well and took 4 for 14. The Brooklyn batting proved weak, with J. Flannery, H. A. Laurie, and T. Walters, who scored 14, 12, and 11 respectively, the only double-figure men. The totals were: Brooklyn, 49; Columbia Oval, 104.

The game between Branch Brook and the West Indians had a most unsatisfactory termination and was forfeited to the former under protest. Branch Brook batted first and was disposed of for 48 runs, with H. Holden the only double figure man, with 17. The West Indians then lost 6 wickets for 11 runs, but they protested against two leg before wicket decisions of the Newark umpire and refused to continue the game until he was withdrawn. This the Branch Brook men refused to do, and the game broke up with the amusing incident of the Branch Brook men claiming the wicket of another batsman run out because he had left his ground during the dispute.

The Essex County Club won its first victory of the year at Branch Brook Park, Newark, where Paterson was defeated by a score of 88 to 75. T. L. White, T. Gilbert, and G. Breese all helped in the victory with scores of 24, 18, and 15 respectively, while J. Hargreaves played a fine innings of 40 for Paterson.

The Manhattan team, for want of a better game, had a scratch match at Prospect Park, in which F. A. Slade's team defeated C. Smith's side by a score of 87 to 65. F. J. Prendergast scored 46, not out, for the losers, while W. King put on 21 for the winners.

JOYCE WON BIG HANDICAP

Pastime Athlete Gets First in One-Thousand-Yard Run.

Lockwood of Post Office Department Wins Municipal Championship in Civil Employes' Games.

John Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club, the ten-mile National champion, did the best work at the picnic and games held at Ulmer Park yesterday under the auspices of the Association of Civil Employes of the State of New York. Joyce and several other good athletes of the metropolitan district met in the 1,000-yard handicap, and, as the track was not in the best of condition, several of the runners quit before going the first hundred yards.

As Joyce is a cross-country expert, the track did not bother him, and he won easily. F. X. Hussey of the Star Athletic Club and Charles Bacon of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association fought it out for second place, the former winning by about two feet.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club, who was on scratch in the 75-yard dash, won his heat, but failed in the final heat. C. A. Peabody proved the winner, with William Beckman second.

The Pastime Indians made the best club showing, as they had several winners, being H. C. Loiselle, M. McGuiness, and Ernst Spritzer. H. C. Loiselle graduated from the novice class by winning the 75-yard dash, defeating a big field. The Pastime Athletic Club colors came to the front again when M. McGuiness crossed the line first in the 600-yard novice.

The closed events on the programme furnished lots of sport and amusement for the spectators. M. J. Cragan of the Police Department was the most prominent competitor in the race of the municipal department, but he did not get among the first three, as he quit about ten yards from the tape. The race was won by J. Lockwood of the Post Office Department, with William Dugan of the Fire Department second, and P. Beecher of the Police Department third, thus giving each department a man among the leaders. In the other two closed events Thomas White of the Law Department made great efforts to win, but the best he could do was to get third place in both, Ernest Spitzer winning the 50-yard dash and J. Sullivan the 880-yard run. The summaries:

75-Yard Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. M. Battell, C. C. N. Y.; J. G. Nugent, Brooklyn Athletic Club, second. Time—0:08 4-5. Second Heat—Won by V. A. Wiese, Seneca A. C.; L. R. Charlton, Sioux A. C., second. Time—0:09. Third Heat—Won by William Hallstein, unattached; R. McCormack, Seneca A. C., second. Time—0:08 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. N. Todd, unattached; James Moore, unattached, second. Time—0:08 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by H. C. Loiselle, Pastime A. C.; H. Dews, unattached, second. Time—0:08 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by M. A. Klein, Schol Turn Verein; A. E. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., second. Time—0:08 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by F. Smith, Star A. C.; E. G. Werlfolk, unattached, second. Time—0:08 3-5.

Trial Heats for Second Man.—First Heat—Dead heat between J. G. Nugent and James Moore. Time—0:08 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. G. Werlfolk; A. E. O'Connor second. Time—0:08 3-5.

Semi-Finals—Won by J. M. Battell, F. Smith second. Time—0:08 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. C. Loiselle, James Moore second. Time—0:08 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by H. C. Loiselle, James Moore second, J. M. Battell third, F. Smith fourth. Time—0:08 3-5.

75-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by S. A. McGuire, K. of St. Anthony, (16 feet;) R. J. Conrad, Seneca A. C., (15 feet,) second. Time—0:08. Second Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (2 feet;) Charles Rohner, St. George A. C., (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Third Heat—Won by W. J. Edwards, New West Side A. C., (8 feet;) A. M. Krantz, unattached, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. Rickert, New York A. C., (10 feet;) F. J. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (8 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Meyer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., (17 feet;) H. L. Hillman, New York A. C., (6 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. A. Bohan, New West Side A. C., (15 feet;) C. E. Williams, Pastime A. C., (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by C. A. Peabody, New West Side A. C., (14 feet;) Ernst Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., (10 feet;) J. F. Cook, Twenty-third Regiment, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5.

Trial heats for second men—First heat won by A. M. Krantz, Charles Rohner, second. Time, 0:07 4-5. Second heat won by Ernst Spitzer, C. E. Williams, second. Time, 0:07 4-5. Semi-finals—First heat won by C. A. Peabody, Ernst Spitzer, second. Time, 0:07 4-5. Second heat won by William Beckman, J. A. Bohan, second. Time, 0:07 4-5.

Final heat won by C. A. Peabody, W. Beckman, second; Ernst Spitzer, third; J. A. Bohan, fourth. Time, 0:07 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run—Handicap.—Won by John Joyce, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards;) F. X. Hussey, Star Athletic Club, (50 yards,) second; Charles Bacon, Greater New York Irish A. A., (15 yards,) third. Time, 2:28.

300-Yard Run—Handicap.—Won by O. Offenberg, Pastime Athletic Club, (30 feet;) George Farrell, Pastime Athletic Club (24 feet,) second; George R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish A. A. (36 feet,) third. Time, 0:34.

600-Yard Novice—Won by M. McGuiness, Pastime Athletic Club; J. P. McCann, N. W. S. A. C., second; E. H. O'Connor, third. Time, 1:29.

Relay Race, Open to Clubs of the Indian League, 1,120 Yards—Won by Wonaka Club team, composed of O'Donoghue, McNulty, Roberts, and Heggeman; Seneca Club team, Gelston, Conrad, Ashley, and Farrell, second. Time—2:26 3-5.

CLOSED EVENTS.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap, for Members of the Civil Employes' Department.—Won by Ernst Spitzer, Board of Assessors, (scratch;) G. F. Brennan, Law Department, (15 feet,) second; Thomas White, Law Department, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:06.

880-Yard Dash, for Members of the Civil Employes' Department.—Won by J. Sullivan, Board of Education, (6 yards;) H. J. Canty, Rapid Transit Commissioners' office, (30 yards,) second; Thomas White, Law Department, (15 yards,) third; G. F. Brennan, Law Department, (30 yards,) fourth. Time—2:23 2-5.

440-Yard Run for the Championship of Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments.—Won by J. Lockwood, Post Office; William Dugan, Fire Department, second; P. Beecher, Police Department, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

Prinstein After New Record.

Myer Prinstein, holder of the broad jump championship, and the best American record, will try for new figures at the sports of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to be held at Celtic Park, Aug. 15. The champion has regained his wonderful form of two years ago, and as the event will take place on his own training grounds, he feels confident of his ability to increase the figures. Entries for the games, which include handicaps at 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, one mile, three miles, broad jump, 16-pound hammer, 56-pound weight, and 880 yards novice, close with D. Madigan, 207 East Fifty-eighth Street, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street.

Outdoor Military Athletic Meeting.

A set of games will be held in connection with the reunion of the Spanish war veterans of this locality at Bergen Beach, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 11. Capt. D. J. Murphy of the Twenty-second Regiment is Chairman of the Games Committee. Several attempts have been made to promote an outdoor military meeting, but as the regimental athletic organizations did not show much enthusiasm over the matter, the project was dropped by the men having it in charge each time. Capt. Murphy believes that the time is now ripe for the inauguration of such a meeting, owing to the large number of guardsmen taking part in the out-door games of athletic clubs.

Mott Haven A. C. Games To-day.

The Mott Haven Athletic Club of the Bronx will hold its annual games to-day at Witzel's College Point Grove. The events are: 100-yard run, scratch; putting 16-pound shot, scratch; running broad jump, scratch; 440-yard run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; obstacle race, shoe race, three-legged race, and fat men's race. The three scratch events and the two-mile handicap, in which latter Mike McGarry, the ex-cross country champion, will be on scratch, will be the most keenly contested.

Church Athletic League Games.

A feature of the games of the Grace Athletic Club, to be held at Celtic Park on Aug. 29, will be the quarter-mile race for the championship of the Church Athletic League. P. J. Murray, W. Grynwald, W. Horner, J. Berger, W. Christoffers, F. A. Breslin, A. A. Stutz, W. F. Daly, and A. A. Gillespie are some of the probable contenders. George Schleich, the manager of the games, will invite all the winners at the Metropolitan Championships, which will be run off on the same field the previous Saturday, to take part in the various events.

The programme of the games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, to be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Saturday, Sept. 5, will comprise the following events: One-hundred-yard dash, novice; 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one and a half-mile run, handicap; putting twelve-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap; one-mile relay race, handicap, open to club and regimental teams, and an 880-yard relay race, open to teams from the Church Athletic League.

Good Track for A. A. U. Championships.

Secretary John J. Dixon of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has received the following communication from Walter H. Liginger, President of the Amateur Athletic Union:

"I beg to advise you that the National field and track championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 and 11. The junior events are to be given on Thursday and the senior championships on Friday. Inasmuch as Milwaukee is centrally located, (being only eighty-five miles from Chicago,) it affords an excellent opportunity for the contending athletes in the various associations of the Amateur Athletic Union to take part in the games. The games will be held in connection with the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture Fair, which has beautiful grounds, a grand stand, and two of the finest ground tracks in the country, (mile and half mile.) The championships will be held on the half-mile oval track, which is separately inclosed, and will be confined to the Amateur Athletic Union events exclusively. The track is level, and has the advantage of having a 220 yards' straightaway. The field events will be held in the field within the oval. I hope that you and your association will kindly favor us with your valuable support to make the coming championships a success by sending as many of your athletes to take part in the games as you may deem advisable."

To Commemorate Ancient Irish Games.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, in resurrecting the Tailtin games, the 2,050th celebration of which it will hold at Celtic Park on Labor Day, Sept. 7, has in view the perpetuation of this ancient athletic festival of Ireland. Henceforth every year will witness a set of these games until they become an annual institution. For the reason that this is the first celebration of these games on this side of the Atlantic, no effort will be spared by President Conway or the Athletic Committee to make them successful. The committee has seen added fourteen extra events to the programme, among which are included sprints and distance runs, hurdling, high and broad jumping, and throwing the weights. Entries will close with P. J. Conway, 18 and 15 Park Place, New York City, Aug. 30.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will hold its annual series of races on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. The classes are as follows:

Thursday, Aug. 6.—For the one-design classes of the American, Ardsley, Hempstead Harbor, Indian Harbor, Larchmont, Manhasset Bay, New Rochelle, New York, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

Friday, Aug. 7.—For the 30 ft., 30 ft., 21 ft., and 18 ft. regular classes of sloops and the raceabout class.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—(The annual regatta.) For the 70 ft., 60 ft., 51 ft., 43 ft., 30 ft., 25 ft., 21 ft., and 18 ft. classes of sloops, the 30 ft. classes of yawls, the 25 ft., 21 ft., and 18 ft. classes of catboats, the raceabout class, a special handicap class for schooners, a special handicap class for sloops, and all the one-design classes.

To accompany the series of races the following programme of entertainments has been arranged, at one of which Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to attend: Wednesday, Aug. 5, entertainment, 8:30 P. M.; Thursday, Aug. 6, vaudeville, (stag,) 8:30 P. M.; Friday, Aug. 7, regatta ball, 9:30 P. M.; Saturday, Aug. 8, reception on board flagship Norman, 8:30 P. M.

Power Boat Races at Hempstead.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 1.—Under the auspices of the Hempstead Harbor Club a series of races for power boats are to be sailed on Wednesday next, Aug. 5, over the club course. The races will be open to power yachts and launches owned by members of recognized clubs. They will be sailed under the rules of the American Power Boat Association. The classes will be:

Class I, for boats over 40 feet and not over 50 feet; Class J, over 32 feet and not over 40 feet; Class K, over 26 feet and not over 32 feet; Class L, over 21 feet and not over 26 feet; Class M, over 17 feet and not over 21 feet; Class N, not over 17 feet. The course for classes I and J will be fifteen miles, for K and L ten miles, and for M and N six miles.

Raccoon Wins Newport Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The 30-footers raced this afternoon in a light southwest wind in the bay. The Raccoon, owned by John R. Drexel, won her first race of the Summer. The course was to the compass buoy in Coddington Cove and return, which gave a run before the wind to the outer mark and a beat home. Only a minute and twelve seconds separated the first and last boats at the finish, the Raccoon leading the Barbara by eighteen seconds. The start was at 3:25. The summary:

Yacht. Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Raccoon, J. R. Drexel	4:48:11	1:23:11
Barbara, W. Rutherfurd	4:48:29	1:23:29
Vaquero III., H. P. Whitney	4:48:54	1:23:54
Carolina, P. Jones	4:49:23	1:24:23

Atlantic Y. C. Races for Small Boats.

A splendid breeze and a smooth sea brought out a good fleet of the smaller yachts enrolled in the Atlantic Yacht Club at Seagate. Four classes sailed over the club course in Gravesend Bay. The outer marks were off Ulmer Park pier and the Government pier, southeast of Fort Lafayette, while the starting and finishing lines were between an anchored stakeboat and the flagstaff on the club grounds. The entire triangle was visible from the clubhouse porch, and many ladies viewed the race.

The Bagheera captured the cup in Class N, the Naiad defeated the Cockatoo by a close margin in Class P, the Mary captured the trophy in Class Q, and the Scalawag managed to sail merrily away from all comers in the midget Class R.

Shamrock III. Ready to Race.

Shamrock III. left the Erie Basin yesterday in tow of the Cruiser and returned to her moorings at Sandy Hook ready to resume racing to-morrow.

Semi-Professional Baseball Games.

The third baseball game of the series for a silver cup will be played to-day at the Protectory grounds between the Spalding-Emeralds and Suburbans. As each team has won a game a close contest is looked for.

A game will be played to-day at the old Williamsburg Athletic Association grounds, now the Valerian Lyceum grounds, Jackson Street and Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, between the Valerians and the semi-professional Superbas of St. Teresa's, Brooklyn. The latter team now leads the Prospect Park League, and has defeated all the chief semi-professional teams in Brooklyn.

At Ridgewood this afternoon the Ridgewoods and Genuine Cuban Giants will play the deciding game of their series of five, each team having two victories to its credit. Retnesse will pitch for Ridgewood, while Sampson will do the same for the Giants. "Pop" Watkins will be busy on the coaching lines. The early game will be between the Tiptops and Kenmores.

No Dan Patch-Anaconda Match Race.

Despite all that has been said about a match race for $25,000 between the rival pacers Anaconda and Dan Patch, 1:59¼, who shares the world's pacing record with Star Pointer, there is very little chance of the pair meeting this season. Both the Empire City and the Brighton Beach tracks made big bids to secure the match as an additional attraction for their Grand Circuit meetings to be held this month, but without success.

Secretary Alfred Reeves of the Empire City track returned from Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, where he had a long interview with the owner of Anaconda, who has unlimited faith in the speed of his pacer, and would have been willing to have made the match had his trainer, Jack Curry, consented. According to Secretary Reeves, Curry says that while Anaconda is going better and faster than ever before in his career on the track, he does not think he is the horse to make a $25,000 match race with at the present time.

Dan Patch has never lost a race on the track, but his efforts last year were devoted almost entirely to record breaking performances. There are many horsemen who believe than Dan Patch has seen his best days, and that Anaconda is able to defeat him.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN HOME

Palma Trophy Winners Arrive from England on Lucania.

The Team Members Enthusiastic Over Their Treatment While Abroad—Rifle Shooting Generally Improved.

America's successful team of military rifle experts, jealously guarding the Palma Trophy, which they recaptured from the British marksmen on the National ranges, Bisley, England, July 11, arrived home on the steamer Lucania yesterday morning, and met with a royal reception as soon as they touched the pier. Col. Leslie C. Bruce of the Old Guard, who had charge of the party, as well as every individual member of it, was heartily congratulated by scores of marksmen who were on hand from an early hour to greet the victors. A committee representing the National Rifle Association, composed of Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer of New Jersey, Col. Bates, Seventy-first Regiment; Major Fiske, Seventh Regiment; Major James E. Bell, District of Columbia; Capt. Goddard, Philadelphia; Lieut. Smith and Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, met the home comers and Gen. Spencer, in a neat speech, complimented them for their meritorious work while abroad. He assured them that their victory so well won had done a great deal to stimulate the waning or dormant interest in rifle shooting throughout the United States, and said that in the near future arrangements would be perfected by himself and the Colonels of the regiments of the New Jersey National Guard for a large gathering at which the medals won by the team would be presented by Secretary of War Root.

Col. Bruce, in speaking of the trip, said: "I cannot give the English officials sufficient credit for the magnificent treatment we received at their hands. Lord Cheylesmore, the executive of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, and his secretary, Col. Cross, were exceptionally courteous to all of us. Three of the party, including myself as well as Gen. Spencer, Col. Sanger, and J. A. Haskell, Vice President of the National Rifle Association of America, were elected honorary life members of the British Association. We had a glorious time abroad, and after the team had won we all spent a few days in Paris. Just before we sailed from the other side we received a telegram from Lord Roberts wishing us godspeed.

"Our men worked earnestly from the moment they reached the English ranges, which on account of their peculiar location are very puzzling and difficult to shoot over with accuracy. We had as opponents representative military teams from Great Britain, Canada, Norway, France, and Australia, and our men scored 1570 out of a possible 1,800 points, establishing a record which was 15 points better than the total made by the winning team in the Elcho Shield contest, decided a few days afterward, in which the use of match rifles was permissible.

"The shooting for the Palma Trophy was done under favorable conditions except for the variable wind. On the long range the men had to shoot from one hill to another, and the currents of air between had to be gauged to a nicety, but our boys mastered the situation so thoroughly that while the English team made a higher score than ever before we beat them. As an instance of the progress made in rifle marksmanship the French team made a score that would have won fifteen years ago. Another remarkable point in the contest was the fact that it was the first match in which the English and American teams did not miss the target once.

"At the end of the shooting over the shortest range the Englishmen led us by 3 points, but on the 900-yard range I took my time, as the wind was very tricky. I held my men for six minutes in order to study the conditions, as I was determined to take no chances, and after careful observations I gave the word. Sergt. Keough of the Sixth Massachusetts was the first man to fire, and he scored a bull's-eye, and five more followed in rapid succession. From that point to the end we kept ahead of the other competitors, and finally beat the Englishmen by 15 points, with the Canadians third, 52 points behind us.

"Many of our men took part in other matches, but we only used our National army rifle, and we were unable to shoot in many contests for this reason. Lieut. A. E. Wells of the Seventy-first Regiment won the best individual trophy, as he captured the Cheylesmore match at 1,000 yards, scoring 48 points out of a possible 50."

Lieut. A. S. Jones of the Ordnance Department of New Jersey, and Secretary of the National Rifle Association, who accompanied the party, was enthusiastic over the successful trip. "We were in no way sanguine of success when we left here," said he, "and when we reached Bisley I can assure you the conditions which confronted us were not reassuring by any means. Our boys cannot be given enough credit for the way they overcame every known obstacle. They coached each other almost to perfection, and to this system of team work our victory is due. Before a man fired, the men on each side of him took careful observations of the wind and mirage, and when they seemed to agree the shooter let go, and the result invariably was first class.

"We met some of the Irish experts at Bisley who were here two years ago representing the Ulster Rifle Association, and they could not do half enough for us. They simply went out of their way to make things pleasant for us, and regretted that we could not take part in a return match with them on their ranges in the North of Ireland. They certainly are enthusiastic riflemen, and in fact everybody we met over there seemed to have a wonderful interest in and knowledge of long range shooting.

"I wish the Americans could be induced to take more interest in this line, and I believe that this victory will go a long way to rekindle the old fire among our countrymen who showed such a keen interest in rifle shooting nearly thirty years ago. To my mind one of the most interesting exhibitions we saw while at Bisley was a competition between schoolboy teams representing schools and colleges. The age limit was eighteen years, and forty-two teams of eight boys each took part in the contest. They used the regular army service rifle, and the total score of the team that won far excelled many of the team scores made by mature shooters. One young lad who was not as tall as his gun won the individual honor and high average prize, and the incentive for these lads to become expert showed that it was far-reaching in its effect.

"To show you how some individuals are taken up with sharpshooting over there, I can tell you that one English gentleman who was present all through the Bisley meeting presented the Norwegian team with $1,500 to defray their expenses to our ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., where the Palma Trophy contest will be decided next year. The Australians and Canadians, as well as the English team, also will compete, and I believe that half a score of teams will be seen here next year. This same gentleman subscribed $1,500 toward the expenses of the British team, and also gave $250 to each of the other contesting National teams.

"The London Daily Telegraph notified the American Rifle Association that it will present us with a trophy for an annual challenge contest, the first match to take place at Sea Girt next year. I hope that we are going to see a revival of the old-time interest in rifle practice, and I feel that the showing made by our men must be more than gratifying to every one who had helped to make such a trip possible."

Sherman Hoyt Sails Winning Yacht.

Sherman Hoyt sustained his reputation as a splendid sailor of small boats in the club regatta for one-design boats held yesterday under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The race was sailed over the inside triangular course, and nine of the tiny craft crossed the line at the start, all but two of which finished. Mr. Hoyt's Cayenne was an easy winner from R. L. Cuthbert's Wee Wean. Charles W. Wetmore sailed the third boat.

The trophy for which the boats were sailed is one of a series which the helmsman wins at the end of the season's racing. Mr. Hoyt already leads by a good margin.

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No. 521, regular price $11.50,	special $7.98	No. 794, regular price $20.50,	special $13.75	No. 805, regular price $25.00,	special $21.50
No. 331, " " 15.00,	" 10.98	No. 894, " " 25.00,	" 16.50	No. 715, " " 30.00,	" 29.50
No. 651, " " 17.00,	" 12.75	No. 50, " " 30.00,	" 19.98	No. 605, " " 25.50,	" 18.50
No. 461, " " 20.00,	" 14.50	No. 105, " " 35.50,	" 25.50	No. 10X, " " 75.00,	" 58.00

Some of these Refrigerators are particularly adapted for stores, restaurants, etc.

NEW HANDICAPS IN POLO

Westchester Players Advanced and Rockaway Reduced.

Squadron A Arranges Games with Staten Island—Busy Times at Narragansett and Newport This Month.

A desire to instill prompt and up-to-date methods in polo is evidently the determination of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, for the new midsummer handicap list will make its appearance this coming week, and the changes will go into effect with the Westchester Polo Club's tournament at Newport, which will follow the Point Judith event at Narragansett. It was decided by the new committee when its members took office last Spring that more care was necessary in gauging the proper playing abilities of the large number of men now active in the game, particularly as so many of them are comparatively new to the sport, and a few months of energetic play often show radical changes in their form. Instead, therefore, of issuing only two handicap lists, one at the beginning of the year and the other at the close, one will be issued hereafter in the middle of the season. The committee finished its labors last week, although most of the work was really completed before the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, left for Europe over two weeks ago, and the official ratings will be sent to the various clubs this week.

The most important changes are seen in the Westchester Country Club and the Rockaway Club. In the former case several advances are noted, while Rockaway has suffered in the other extreme, no less than seven members being reduced. One of these is W. A. Hazard, the Secretary of the Polo Association and Captain of the Rockaway team. Mr. Hazard comes down in the handicap list from his old rating of three, which he has held for years, to two goals. All of the other reductions are of the younger club members, and the change is surely one of wisdom, for the recent showing of the Rockaway team has clearly demonstrated that some of its younger players were decidedly overrated. Daniel Chauncey, Jr., who was suddenly jumped from the ranks of juveniles last Spring, formerly receiving two goals handicap, to a standard of four, now goes back to three, probably a truer estimate of his ability. C. P. Dixon and H. D. Babcock, Jr., who have done by far the best work this season among the younger players for Rockaway, are both reduced from three to two goals, their old rating. Le Grand L. Benedict, Jr., comes down from an unwarranted three to one goal. He has played but little this season. McPherson Kennedy is reduced from two to one, and G. G. McMurtry is lowered one point, from three to two. He is really one of the best of the newer men that Rockaway has developed, and has done far more creditable work this season than many others at similar ratings.

There is no doubt that Rockaway is not satisfied with the status of its players this year. The men themselves showed a lamentable polo weakness in nearly all the events thus far in which they have taken part. Rene La Montagne, Jr., is still the mainstay of the team, but an effort to brace it up is shown by the recent withdrawal of John E. Cowdin from the Westchester Country Club, and placing his rating with Rockaway. Cowdin has now returned to his original club, and he may appear for Rockaway in the Newport games late in August.

WESTCHESTER MEN ADVANCED.

The Westchester Country Club shows advances in four men. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., goes up one point, now being at 9, from his former standard of 8. He deserves it thoroughly. He, with Lawrence Waterbury, his brother, and Foxhall Keene, are now the highest men in the polo ratings in the association. Three members of Westchester's strong second team have also gone up, E. S. Reynal from 3 to 4, H. C. Brokaw from 3 to 4, and J. C. Cooley, Jr., from 3 to 5. They are all deserved, and no one will deny Cooley the great advance of two goals at one bound. He has been a great strength to the Country Club in many of its games this season, and has contributed fully as much to its several cup victories as the Waterbury brothers. Blair is the only member of the regular second team who remains at his former rating of three goals.

A. S. Alexander of the Meadow Brook Club is advanced from 4 to 5 and J. A. Rawlins of Lakewood goes up from 2 to 3. He, however, is chiefly playing from the Great Neck team, as George Gould has practically ceased to be an active factor in polo since his team won the junior championship. H. S. Borden of the Rumson Club is placed at 3 goals, from 2, and A. S. Burden of the Newport Westchester Club receives a handicap of two from a former rating of zero. The Squadron A players remain unchanged, although some of the troopers are close to an advance and it may be looked in the next revision.

The duties of the Executive Committee are far more onerous than was the case two or three years ago, and serious lovers of polo have watched with satisfaction the tendency to recognize that business methods are absolutely necessary now for the good of the game in America. There has been more or less talk of the tendency of players to enter from different clubs for various tournaments, and some members recently have been elected to new clubs for the sole purpose of getting them on the teams. No serious results have been occasioned outside of a little personal feeling now and then. It is not always easy for a club to hold all of its regular members together, and recourse to outside talent is often absolutely necessary if the club is to appear in a tournament. A further illustration of this will be seen in the Point Judith contests this week at Narragansett, when R. G. D. Douglas, one of the best Squadron A players, appears as a member of the Rockaway team.

SQUADRON A SUMMER PRACTICE.

Squadron A has shown such a keen interest in the game and so great is the desire of its active players to reach a higher standard that it has been decided by the committee to keep open practice at Van Cortlandt Park all Summer. Last year the fields were closed during August, but this year so many new men have entered the game and have expressed a desire to continue play all Summer, that the committee has acceded to their wishes. In order to give the troopers as much practice as possible with other players, arrangements have been made for two or three informal contests this coming week with the Staten Island Polo Club on the latter's field. Morton W. Smith, the polo leader of Staten Island, will head the Staten Island team, and some good playing may be looked for.

The prospect of good competitions at Point Judith this week and the following one is unusually bright. Never, perhaps, has the club presented so grand an array of competing teams, and each of the three trophies will have more contests than was the case last year. Last year the Narragansett cups were won by the Myopia Club team of Boston beating Point Judith by 14¾ goals to 10. Myopia is not entered this year, but some of its members will be seen this month on the Dedham team. The visitors were Maxwell Norman, F. D. Cochrane, R. L. Agassiz, and F. B. Fay. The Point Judith team had Reginald Brooks, Rene La Montagne, Jr., Robert J. Collier, and P. F. Collier. The Rhode Island cups were won by the Devon team of Philadelphia, which has not entered this season. The team beat George Gould's Lakewood four by the close score of 8¾ goals to 8¼. The winners were V. C. Mather, H. W. Harrison, A. R. Spencer, and Alexander Brown. The Point Judith cup, which always brings out the big teams, as it is played for without handicaps, was won by Point Judith, the players being the same as previously mentioned. Myopia was the defeated team, the score standing 12¼ goals for the local team to 9 for Myopia. The cup has been played for since 1889 and has been won each year by a different team. In the first year the Westchester team of Newport won, in 1900 Myopia won, and in 1901 Bryn Mawr took the cup to Philadelphia. It must be won three times to become the winning club's property.

Bryn Mawr Won Point Judith Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The annual polo tournament on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club opened to-day, when Bryn Mawr's second team easily defeated the Meadow Brook Freebooters 14 to 8¾, in the first game for the Narragansett Cups. For Meadow Brook McFadden and Brooks were the stars, while Harrison and Strawbridge played well for Bryn Mawr.

At the beginning of the game it seemed as if Meadow Brook would win easily, but with the opening of the second period the superior dash and snappy playing of Bryn Mawr were too much for Meadow Brook. In the last period Bryn Mawr made eight goals in succession. Bryn Mawr earned 14 goals and Meadow Brook 8. Bryn Mawr allowed 1 and Meadow Brook lost one-fourth of a goal on safety. Referee, A. E. Kennedy.

Close Polo by Squadron A Teams.

Two teams from Squadron A lined up yesterday afternoon on the polo field at Van Cortlandt Park and an exciting contest was the result, the wigwag team winning by only half a goal, scoring 7½ to 7. A number of Squadron A members and friends watched the game, and applauded the many good plays made on each side. For the victors W. Wright scored four goals, Herbert Barry made three, and A. Borden got one. Half a goal was lost for a foul. The defeated team, known as the Foragers, put up a stiff defense. J. O. Nichols made four excellent goals and L. J. Hunt, R. C. Lee, and R. C. Lawrence made one each. The line-up:

WIGWAGS.	FORAGERS.
1—W. Wright.	1—R. C. Lee.
2—A. Borden.	2—J. O. Nichols.
3—Herbert Barry.	3—L. J. Hunt.
Back—J. H. Hunt.	Back—R. C. Lawrence.

F. H. Kinnicutt took Lee's place for the last two periods.

SOCIETY IN GYMKHANA RACES.

Women Drove Geese and on Horseback Competed in Egg-Carrying Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 1.—The Maidstone Club's gymkhana was held at the Talmage Farm here this afternoon under new conditions of sky and air. The spectators, numbering about 400, represented the best known people of this and adjacent Summer colonies of Southampton, Water Mills, and Bridgehampton.

Interest centred in the goose race, in which eight society women drove rebellious geese eighty yards. The fluttering geese, unmanageable reins, and the fluffy robes of the women became inextricably entangled, and the judges were palpably confused in determining the winner, Miss Alice Blackwell finally securing the verdict. Fourteen other women contested in the egg race, which consisted in the competitors, all on horseback, each carrying an egg in a spoon. Miss Margaret Krouse, by walking her horse throughout the first heat, was winner, her victory evoking wild applause, through her being the only woman who finished. Miss Gladys then won the second heat, and also captured the final heat and the prize.

A shirt race, in which the men rode to a given point and, after removing their shirts, had a button sewed on by their women partners, afterward returning to the starting place, was won by Rex Wigam. In the gymkhana race, which T. B. Clark won, Reginald Willis collided with another contestant and was thrown heavily to the ground. Bertie Gallatin won the potato race. M. Strong, fourteen years old, lost this event through his horse escaping from him at a critical moment. Actor John Drew started swiftly in pursuit on his fleet steed and gave a superb exhibition of horsemanship.

The saddling race, consisting of each rider starting thirty yards back of a line, leading his horse to the line, and riding to the winning point, was won by Frank Develliers. The steeplechase for men and ponies resulted in Charles Fiske winning in a hard drive.

Handsome pewter cups were given to the winners. The judges were Edward S. Nash, Samuel Beardsley, William M. Carson, Williston B. Lockwood, and Clifford Potter. John Drew, Samuel Skidmore, and Wheaton Vaughan were clerks of the course.

A dinner and a dance, held in the evening at the Maidstone Club, followed the sports. Prominent among the spectators were Wheaton Vaughan, Mrs. Schiekel, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Harrick, Dr. George Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Culver, Mrs. Vaughan, and Mr. and Mrs. James K. Coyle.

ENGLISH TENNIS PLAYERS WIN.

R. F. Doherty and Mahoney Defeat the Wrenns in Nahant Tournament.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 1.—The scratch lawn tennis team in the doubles, composed of R. F. Doherty and Harold S. Mahoney, members of the English challenging team, defeated the Wrenn brothers here to-day in the final of the invitation tournament. The match lasted through the full five sets and went to the Britons by the score of 6—4, 1—6, 6—0, 5—7, 10—8. The margin was not as great as it seems, for the English pair only won twenty-eight games to twenty-five for the Americans, and in the fourth and fifth sets the points were very close.

Importance is attached to the contest because it is upon Bob Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., that the Americans rely to win the doubles match in the internationals for the Dwight F. Davis Challenge Cup on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, at Boston, next week. That the Wrenn brothers have not shown the form that was expected of them is disheartening to the American tennis following, and while the Englishmen will not say anything about the work of their opponents, it is plainly evident that they are pleased with the prospect of capturing the coveted blue ribbon of the tennis courts.

Only in the fourth and fifth sets did the Wrenn brothers succeed in forcing matters with the opposing Britons. They were steadily aggressive in the fourth set, volleying and smashing so skillfully that they took the set at 7—5, after Doherty and Mahoney had beaten them by a love score in the third set. In the deciding set the Wrenns had the victory several times within their grasp, but the steadiness of the Englishmen at the critical points carried them safely to the end, in which they won a signal victory.

As was expected, the English singles champion, H. L. Doherty, defeated William J. Clothier in the final of the singles by the score of 6—4, 6—0. By agreement this match was made the best two in three sets. As has been the case in his previous competitions, the younger Doherty found the weak spots in his opponent's game in the first set, and then proceeded to defeat him by a love score in the following set. After Clothier's victory over "Bob" Wrenn, this triumph of the Briton is not at all encouraging to the Americans. Doherty outplayed Clothier at the net by cleverly passing him on every attempt of the American player to gain the net position, so that he might place his returns while volleying.

Lively Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Another lawn tennis tournament was started at the Casino this morning, a handicap for mixed doubles, and six matches in the first round and two in the second being finished. Fourteen pairs were entered. One of the most interesting matches was that in which Mrs. Reginald Brooks and Charles E. Sands were pitted against Mrs. R. R. Livingston and John Jacob Astor. The former pair is in the first-class and the latter in the third, receiving odds of 15. Mrs. Brooks and her partner won the first set without difficulty, and it looked like an easy victory, but Mrs. Livingston and Mr. Astor pulled out the second at 7—5. The third was handily won by Mrs. Brooks and Mr. Sands, 6—3.

Miss Margaret Busk and Sidney J. Smith had difficulty in winning the first set from Mrs. Pruyn and W. H. Fearing, Jr., the score being carried to deuce a number of times before the former pair won by 13—11. After this long, hard-fought set Mrs. Pruyn and Mr. Fearing were evidently tired, and Miss Busk and Mr. Smith won a love set.

In the second round Miss Fannie Iselin and F. H. Potter had a hard contest with Miss Anna Sands and Harold Sands. Miss Busk and Mr. Smith won their second match of the morning from Miss Roche and T. Suffern Tailer only after a long contest, each set being at 7—5. The summary is as follows:

First Round.—Miss Nora Iselin and Marion R. Wright beat Miss Mary Sands and R. B. Noyes, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Therese Iselin and W. P. Burden beat Mrs. E. M. Robinson and Frank Roche, by default. Mrs. Reginald Brooks and Charles E. Sands beat Mrs. R. R. Livingston and John Jacob Astor, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3. Miss Ruth Twombly and Willing Spencer beat Miss Anita Sands and H. R. Sedgwick, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Margaret Busk and S. J. Smith beat Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn and W. H. Fearing, Jr., 13—11, 6—0. Miss Cynthia Roche and T. Suffern Tailer beat Miss Scott and Mr. Scott, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round.—Miss Fannie Iselin and F. H. Potter beat Miss Anna Sands and Harold Sands, 7—5, 6—4. Miss Busk and S. J. Smith beat Miss Roche and T. S. Tailer, 7—5, 7—5.

Winton Returns and Will Race No More.

Alexander Winton, the Captain of the American team in the recent automobile race in Ireland for the Bennett Cup, was a passenger on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. He announced on arrival that he had abandoned racing for the future.

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN

Local Crews Capture Majority of Events in Long Island Regatta.

Dauntless Boats First in Two Races—Ravenswood Boat Club Also a Double Winner.

As usual the visiting New York City crews captured a majority of the races at the eighteenth annual regatta of the Long Island Regatta Association, held on Flushing Bay, off North Beach, yesterday afternoon, finishing first in five of the eight events. Of the remaining three events one was won by the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, leaving only two events for the Long Island clubs, and these were both won by the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City.

The Dauntless Rowing Club of this city won two races, and the Nassau, Metropolitan, and Union Clubs of this city each scored a single victory.

Contrary to the experience of the past few years, the conditions of water and weather were all that could be desired, and the visiting crews, which usually have been handicapped by the roughness of the water, were able to see the Flushing Bay course at its best. There was a fleet of a dozen steam or naphtha yachts, tugs, and steamers, besides numerous barges and smaller craft anchored near the finish line, and their bright burgees and banners gave a holiday aspect to the scene.

Some of the small pleasure craft were evidently strange to the waters of Flushing Bay, and two of them, a sailboat and a gasolene launch, had reason to regret their ignorance, as both ran high and dry on the dike on the east side of the bay, and were still there at 7 o'clock, when the regatta was finished. The launch was half full of water, and evidently was badly damaged.

A change was made in the finish of the course, which, instead of being located in front of the Seawanhaka Boat Club house, was moved back about a quarter of a mile so that it was opposite the point at the mouth of the cove in which the boathouses are located. This gave a straighter course, but made the finishes more difficult to view from the boathouses. The course extended south from this point along the west shore of the bay, one mile to the starting line.

RAVENSWOOD WINS EAGLE CUP.

The double victory of the Ravenswood Boat Club was the feature of the regatta, as the two races won were among the most important of the day; one, the junior four-oared shell event, carrying with it the custody of the Eagle Cup, and the other, the junior four-oared gig race, giving the custody of the Rogers Cup. These two are the only trophies owned by the Long Island Association, and not only were both won by the same club, but by the same crew in each event.

The race for the Eagle Cup, open only to Long Island crews, had but four starters, the Nautilus Boat Club, last year's winner; the Seawanhaka Boat Club, and the Brooklyn Rowing Club, all of Brooklyn, and the Ravenswood Boat Club. The latter crew took the lead soon after the start, and were never headed, winning by two lengths from the Nautilus four, who beat the Seawanhakas for second place in the last quarter of the mile.

In the junior four-oared gig race for the Rogers Cup the same Ravenswood crew, with the addition of a coxswain, had an even easier victory. This race was open to all, and the other starters were the Nassau Boat Club, Lone Star Boat Club, and Nonpareil Rowing Club of this city; the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, S. I., and the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club of Sheepshead Bay, L. I. The Ravenswood crew led from the start and won by two lengths, while the Nonpareils beat out the Nassaus for second place by a very narrow margin.

The best race of the day proved to be the junior eight-oared event, which came last on the programme. There were five starters, as follows: The First Bohemian Boat Club and the Dauntless Rowing Club of this city, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, and the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers. They lined up for the start in the order named, the Bohemians having the inside position, nearest the shore, and the Palisades being on the outside. A good start was made, all getting away together and keeping well together for the first quarter mile. Then the Palisade and Wahnetah crews began to forge ahead, and at the half mile the Yonkers men were leading, with the Wahnetahs second and the Dauntless and Bohemian crews about on even terms for third place.

At the three-quarters the Palisades began to lose, while the Wahnetah and the Dauntless crews took the lead. For a while the Flushing men had the advantage, but they could not hold it, and then the Dauntless shell slowly forged ahead. Meanwhile the Bohemians were coming along rapidly in the smooth waters along shore, and for a while it looked as if they would overtake the leaders, but they were not quite equal to the task, and the Dauntless crew crossed the line a winner. The Bohemians were so close behind that they believed themselves the winners until they reached the shore and the actual margin of victory was said to be only a foot or two.

In the intermediate four-oared gig event the Nassau crew obtained a well-earned victory over the first Bohemian four, which had defeated the Nassaus on the Harlem River on Memorial Day. The Bohemians led over half the course by a narrow margin, but at the half mile the Nassaus came up into first place, leading by a length at the three-quarters, and winning by two lengths. The Institutes of Newark were third all the way.

The junior quadruple sculls event was the only one in which a foul occurred, and as it happened almost at the start the crews were recalled and sent away again. The Metropolitan crew led by a length at the half-mile, but was compelled to row around a rowboat, which blundered out upon the course, and lost its advantage. The Union crew won by three-quarters of a length. The summary follows:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; R. H. Jackson, Friendship Boat Club, New York City, Sylvester Hlavac, second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, Fred. Hunt, third. Time—6:23¾.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, Albert C. Wiechers; 2, H. M. Lydenberg; 3, H. S. Johnson; stroke, F. R. Cully; coxswain, E. Desvennie; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, S. Vetrover; 2, Charles Posik; 3, W. Nygryn; stroke, Charles Adamec; coxswain, J. Kacer—second; Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., third. Time—5:57¾.

Junior four-oared shells for Eagle Cup, for Long Island crews only—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City; Bow, William Gilman; 2, James Cassidy; 3, Joseph McLoughlin; stroke, John Hoben. Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn; Bow, F. A. Buchenberger; 2, S. H. Baker; 3, G. E. Eddy; stroke, K. M. Eyland, second. Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Bow, George Heuer; 2, W. G. Henderson; 3, Albert Royer; stroke, Robert Haney, third. Time—5:23¾.

Junior Sculls, one-fourth mile.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, Fred Hunt; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City, I. P. Instone, second; Nassau Boat Club, New York City, H. B. Stivers, third. Time, 1:06¼.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, E. D. Loughman; 2, F. T. Meagher; 3, P. J. Scanlon; stroke, J. A. Francis. Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, John O'Neill; 2, J. Callahan; 3, H. L. Augustine; stroke, J. Chicherio—second. Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, Staten Island—Bow, George S. Schofield, Jr.; 2, J. T. Thompson; 3, F. C. Townsend; stroke, Charles Henderson—third. Time—5:12.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs, Rogers Cup.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City—Bow, William Gilman; 2, James Cassidy; 3, Joseph McLoughlin; stroke, John Hoben; coxswain, Edwin Cassebeer. Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, William Miller; 2, Christopher Steinkamp; 3, August Garlish; stroke, Charles Steinkamp; coxswain, Frank Haight—second. Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, A. C. Wiechers; 2, H. M. Lydenberg; 3, H. S. Johnson; stroke, F. R. Culley; coxswain, E. Desvennie—third. Time—5:36¾.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, R. Stettig; stroke, E. Stettig; Friendship Boat Club, New York City—Bow, R. A. Dangler; stroke, S. Hlavac—second; New York Athletic Club, New York City—Bow, R. Cochran; stroke, K. B. Johnson—third. Time—5:57.

Junior Eight-oared Shells.—Won by Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City; Bow, F. Post; 2, G. F. Arnold; 3, J. McKevitt; 4, J. R. Scott; 5, A. H. Byrd; 6, F. Hogan; 7, J. Herbert; stroke, George Covert; coxswain, E. H. Anderson; First Bohemian Boat Club of New York City; Bow, Frank Pokorney; 2, Joseph Zatrepalek; 3, Henry Carnovsky; 4, J. Sedlacek; 5, Joseph Steffel; 6, Louis Mayo; 7, Louis Juna; stroke, Charles Piavejc; coxswain, J. Kacer, second; Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.; Bow, William Methven; 2, John M. Britt; 3, F. O. Devine; 4, Joseph Boyce; 5, Louis M. Steinmets; 6, C. H. Denton; 7, B. R. Von Sholly; stroke, H. Worth; coxswain, T. F. Cleary, third. Time—5:01.

RECORD GOLF BY DOUGLAS

Beaten by Travis for Apawamis Cup, but Makes New Figures.

Abe Smith Wins Professional Event After Triple Tie—Alsop of Yale Gets Governors' Cup.

Walter J. Travis appeared in his old-time golfing form yesterday in the final round at the Apawamis Golf Club, near Rye, N. Y., when, playing his rival of many hard-fought matches, Findlay S. Douglas, he defeated the latter by the decisive score of 6 up and 5 to play in a 36-hole game. In the morning round Travis got the big lead of 8 up, but Douglas played exceptional golf in the afternoon, and not only reduced Travis's lead, but made the exceptionally low record of 73 strokes for the course. Douglas won four of the five bye holes, so that in the complete thirty-six holes Travis led him by only one hole, but this feature of the game cannot appear in the actual result.

In the Governors' Cup contest it was Yale against Princeton, F. J. O. Alsop of the former university meeting Whitney Baker of Princeton. Interest centred in the match because both are practically picked for the American intercollegiate team to play the English golfers in Boston on Monday, Aug. 10. Alsop did the stronger playing both in the morning and afternoon and won the prize by 5 up and 4 to play.

In addition to these match-play rounds, there were two handicaps, one of eighteen holes for amateurs and the other of thirty-six holes for a dozen prominent professionals, who were especially invited by the club to compete. Low averages were scored, but none of the professionals got less than 75 for an eighteen-hole round. The finish was exciting for three professionals. David Brown of Wolleston, near Boston; Stewart Gardner of Garden City, and Alexander Smith of Nassau, and the new Western open champion, tied for first place and the two-hundred-dollar purse with totals of 156 strokes for the thirty-six holes. In the nine-hole play-off, Smith won the honor, finishing in thirty-six strokes, to 37 for Brown, while Gardner did 43. Brown gets second money, $150, and Gardner the third purse of $100. J. D. Travers of the Nassau Country Club won the amateur handicap.

A large gallery was present throughout the day, and all of the leading players, both amateurs and professionals, were followed by groups of interested spectators. The Douglas-Travis match carried one of the largest galleries of the day. Travis got a big lead over Douglas in the morning play, finishing the first half of the match 8 up. At the start Douglas got the better drive, Travis dropping into long grass. Short putting cost Douglas the hole and it was halved in 5. A short approach was fatal to Douglas on the second, and he lost in 6 to 5, after having gone into the bunker from his tee shot. Travis lost the third by an over approach and honors were even in the third green. Travis had everything his own way on the fourth hole, playing perfectly through the green and then running down a long put for a 3. Douglas was weak in his short game and needed 5. Each halved the short fifth in 3, Douglas narrowly missing a put for a two. The next was halved in 5 and the seventh in 4. Travis won the eighth in 3 to 4 by good putting and the ninth was halved in 5, Travis leading by 2 at the turn.

Beginning the homeward journey Douglas fell badly off his game, while Travis was very strong in his approaching and putting. The latter won a string of four holes in succession, doing each in 4 strokes, while Douglas needed one more every time. The fourteenth also went to Travis in 5 to 6. Then Travis by superior work on the green took two more, standing 9 up with 1 to play. Douglas, however, won the last in 4 to 6 for Travis, the latter failing in his long work through the green.

In the afternoon Douglas won the first three holes in succession, playing the first nine holes in 37 to 39 for Travis. The latter, however, by his big morning lead, was an assured victor. Douglas finished the round in remarkable golf, his new record of 73 beating the professional record of 74, held by Willie Anderson, while lowering his own amateur record of 76, made the previous day. The cards are:

Travis, out	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	—39
Douglas, out	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	—41
Travis, in	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	—41—79
Douglas, in	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	4	—46—87
Travis, out	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	—39
Douglas, out	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	—37
Travis, in	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	—40—79—158
Douglas, in	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	—36—73—160

Thirteen professionals competed in the special thirty-six-hole medal play event, twelve being invited in addition to the club professional, Willie Anderson, the open champion. The latter did not show to good advantage, and tied for sixth place with 161, with Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills. Brown made the best eighteen-hole score, seventy-five strokes. The result of the thirty-six hole play was:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	T'tl.
David Brown, Wolleston	75	81	156
Alexander Smith, Nassau	78	78	156
Stewart Gardner, Garden City	80	76	156
Willie Smith, Midlothian	82	77	159
Alexander Campbell, Brookline	84	75	159
Willie Anderson, Apawamis	82	79	161
Isaac Mackie, Foxhill	79	82	161
Bernard Nicholls, Hollywood	80	81	161
Jack Hobens, Yountakah	79	86	165
Willie Norton, Deal	80	85	165
David Hunter, Essex County	80	80	160
John Holland, Brooklawn	83	84	167
F. Fitzjohn, Weeburn	90	83	173

The scores in the nine-hole play-off are:

Smith	4	4	3	4	2	4	5	4	6	—36
Brown	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	—37
Gardner	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	—43

The amateurs who finished in the eighteen-hole handicap are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
J. D. Travers, Nassau	84	8	76
Murray Olyphant, Englewood	84	8	76
F. J. O. Alsop, Yale	81	4	77
R. C. Carroll, Fairfield	86	9	77
S. J. Graham, Fairfield	90	10	80
John M. Ward, Fox Hills	80	0	80
John Moller, Jr., Lakewood	85	5	80
George T. Brokaw, Deal	80	0	80
U. M. Delano, Apawamis	90	9	81
Howard Griffin, East Orange	92	10	82
Max Behr, Morris County	88	6	82
L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Fox Hills	90	7	83
L. B. Jarretson, Morris County	93	7	86

TO PLAY ENGLISH GOLFERS.

Oxford and Cambridge Team Now on Its Way to America—Selections for Local Matches.

It is hardly likely that the results of the play in the past week's tournament at Apawamis will have any bearing upon the selection of the all-Eastern team that is to meet the English golfing team representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities. While several local champions were in the contest and a few college players, the field in itself was hardly sufficiently representative to be used as a basis upon which to form selections. The international match will not take place until the end of this month, and there will be plenty of time in the interval for Walter J. Travis, who has been appointed Captain of the local forces, to plan the team in conjunction with the Metropolitan Golf Committee, under whose auspices the match will be played.

The play at Apawamis, while in many cases admirable, was in others decidedly disappointing. The college players failed to do what was expected, and in the case of Reinhart this was particularly noticeable. For the golfer who twice defeated Travis this season to be beaten in the second round for the consolation cup was surprising enough. He was badly off his game, but his poor exhibition will not in itself affect his chances for selection on the team. It is a question how many college golfers will receive places on the metropolitan team. Most of the best college players available will play on the intercollegiate team which is to meet the English golfers in one of the first matches they play here, probably at Myopia, near Boston. There is so large a field of strong players in the metropolitan district without taking into consideration the collegians that the latter will hardly be an important factor on the team.

The opposing teams will probably not consist of more than eight, or, at the outside, ten players. Only eleven Oxford and Cambridge golfers are coming over, and most of the matches arranged will be with eight on a side. The team left on the Dominion Line steamer Mayflower, sailing from Liverpool on Friday, for Boston. The steamer was one day late in getting away, as it ran on a shoal in leaving port, but was uninjured. The Englishmen will, therefore, arrive in Boston at least one day late, probably getting in next Saturday. After being entertained at Boston a few days, they will pass through this city the following week on their way to Chicago, where a number of matches have been arranged, and the visitors will return for their New York contests in the last week of August, making a flying trip to Canada during the week of the amateur championship in the first week of September.

The United States Golf Association's team match against the Englishmen planned for Monday, Sept. 7, (Labor Day,) will be a fitting conclusion to the amateur national event, and the American team will be selected in accordance with the showing made by the individual members in the tournament itself. In addition to the numerous matches that the foreign university students and graduates will play, plans are being made to entertain them at a general golf dinner to be given either in this city or at some prominent club early in September.

Few Golfers at Dyker Meadow.

Only a small field of golfers started yesterday in the bogey handicap on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. S. K. Probosco won the event, four down to bogey, but the best medal play score was 91 strokes, made by George O'Flyn. The leaders in the event were:

	Gross.	Bogey.
S. K. Probosco	95	4 down
H. G. McKeever	98	5 down
W. Fowler	98	5 down
George O'Flyn	91	6 down

New York Golfers Lead at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—There were twenty-eight entries in the weekly handicap golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club. First place resulted in a tie between C. E. Thorn and R. Wellman of New York, both having a net score of 86. The summary:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
C. E. Thorn	92	6	86
R. Wellman	102	16	86
Mrs. J. T. Bowen	111	24	87
J. T. Bowen, Jr.	103	15	88
H. Livingston	96	8	88
L. F. Brigham	107	18	89
George S. Robbins	98	8	90
Herbert Jacques	101	10	91
J. De Koven Bowen	95	4	91
G. B. Cooksey	103	12	91
Mr. Pfeiffer	105	12	93
F. L. Wellman	106	12	94
N. S. Burr	108	10	98
S. M. Wright	122	22	100
W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	126	24	102

Golf for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The qualifying round for the President's competition was continued at the Westfield Golf Club to-day. J. C. Campbell was one of the winners, while E. D. Floyd and T. B. Jackson led for second place. M. L. Fouquet and F. P. Condit have already qualified. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
M. L. Fouquet	88	11	77
J. C. Campbell	107	27	80
F. P. Condit	95	14	81
L. B. Jackson	109	27	82
E. D. Floyd	95	13	82
H. Talbot	113	30	83
C. E. Halsted	94	11	83
W. P. Tuttle, Jr.	114	30	84
R. H. Taylor	115	30	85
J. A. Worth	112	26	86
S. V. Brewster	115	27	88
L. D. Comson	122	30	92
E. A. Merrill	123	30	93

Crescent A. C. Golfers Tie.

J. C. Castle and M. Gleason tied for golf honors yesterday in the regular club handicap on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club near Bay Ridge. Their net scores were 67 strokes, although Castle made the better gross score, 77, to 87 for Gleason. Over twenty members took part in the contest, and those who turned in cards are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. C. Castle	77	10	67
M. Gleason	87	20	67
H. C. Driggs	88	18	70
J. Reed	76	6	70
A. H. Adams	82	10	72
H. S. Barnes	81	7	74
J. S. Landthorn	92	18	74
G. Poole	90	15	75
V. Harrington	83	7	76
W. H. Holden	100	22	78
C. P. Van Brunt	89	10	79
H. G. McKeever	88	9	79
J. C. Cropsey	97	16	81
H. H. Hopkins	95	14	81
H. B. Rhett	94	12	82

Point Golf Contest at Nassau.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 1.—At the Nassau Golf Club to-day interest centred in the contest for a cup offered by Leonard J. Busby, to be played for at medal play by the point system on Wednesdays and Saturdays in August. By the point system the best scorer of the day gets 3 points, the second 2, and the third 1. S. E. Buchanan made 3 points to-day with a net score of 76, F. D. Hooper 2 with 77, and W. E. Kimball and H. W. Maxwell half a point each with 78. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
F. D. Hooper	82	5	77
H. W. Maxwell	86	8	78
J. R. Maxwell	90	8	82
C. O. Gates	91	11	80
Harvey Murdock	95	16	79
L. P. Rider	95	15	80
W. E. Kimball	98	20	78
Charles Adams	101	17	84
S. E. Buchanan	104	28	76
S. A. Jennings	105	17	88
I. Allen	105	18	87

Golfers on Hillside Club Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The points for the Golf Committee Cup were won to-day at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club by Olaf Saugstad, Walter Peterson, C. B. Morgan, and G. T. Vanboskerck. The scored:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Olaf Saugstad	86	12	74
Walter Peterson	86	9	77
C. B. Morgan	94	16	78
G. T. Vanboskerck	90	12	78
H. D. Hibbard	91	12	79
A. G. Henderson	100	20	80
W. L. Glenney	83	1	82
H. H. Belding	104	22	82
J. A. Tompkins	99	15	84

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The
STERLING
Piano Company,
Manufacturers and Dealers
in
RELIABLE PIANOS.

We are not headquarters for cheap, unknown Pianos at so-called bargain prices, but we are most decidedly headquarters for absolutely reliabe Pianos of known make and established reputation.

We do not buy "Job Lots" of cheap Pianos and advertise them as "Startling Bargains," "Under Price," etc. We have no schemes or imaginary clubs. No seductive propositions whereby you are led to believe that you are saving $75 or $100 by joining something that does not exist, except in the advertiser's mind.

The Sterling Building

is filled with trustworthy Pianos, honestly priced in plain figures. Pianos which have stood the test of time and satisfied thousands of critical buyers. The prices are right, and our terms are such that any honest person can secure a good instrument on our monthly payment plan. No interest, no mortgage, no notes; just a simple agreement to pay a certain amount each month.

Special. Special.

We are offering unusual bargains during the Midsummer season in used Pianos. Many of these have been used but a few months and are like new, yet the prices have been reduced. Better investigate before buying cheap unknown Pianos.

Nearly new Uprights at $145 and up to $290, that were $225 to $350.
Some special bargains at $190 & $260
Square Pianos at $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, that are worth $50 to $125.
1 Sterling Upright, sample Piano (new), made to sell for $500, now $360
1 Chickering Upright, a big bargain $165
1 Chickering Upright, excellent tone $190
1 Sterling Baby Grand, mahogany case, concert used a few times $490
Several New Sterlings, Special Art Designs, no two alike, beautiful instruments, bargains at $290 to $450

Sterling Building,
FULTON ST. AND HANOVER PLACE,
BROOKLYN.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

STORE CLOSES daily at 5 P. M.; EXCEPT SATURDAYS—then at noon.

TWO LOTS OF LACES—LESS THAN HALF.
Pretty styles, and quite a variety of patterns.
Cotton Laces, Edgings only, in white and ecru, real values 7c. to 12½c. per yard; to-morrow 3c
Venise and net top Laces, in white and ecru, real value 50c. per yard; to-morrow 19c

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS.
Made of colored Lawn, Dimity, and dotted Swiss, some are trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertions and lace edge, others with tucked yoke edged with embroidery, ruffle on skirt. Reduced from $4.75 to $1.79

CLEAN-UP OF FINE OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS.
Stocktaking brought quite a number of odd lots to light; these reduction quotations will bring a host of early buyers.
Women's Oxfords, in fine dongola kid, some with heavy welted soles, others with light, flexible turned soles, medium, comfortable, round toes, tipped with kid or patent leather, Cuban or low square heels; made to sell for $2.50 and $3.00, reduced to $1.95
Women's fine Slippers and dress Oxfords, an exceptionally desirable lot of Shoes, made of fine vici kid and patent leather; there is not a complete line of sizes, but those who can be fitted will secure a big bargain; reduced from $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00 to $1.00

PILLOW CASES.
About 200 dozen, made of fine standard brands of muslin, hemmed and hemstitched, worth 17c. to 25c. each. Reduced to 12½c

Skirts & Waists Much Reduced.
Top notch styles—excellent materials and made in the best possible manner, of course.

Women's Walking Skirts.
Made of mannish fabrics, all wool, quite a variety of styles to select from; light and dark colors; reduced from $5.00 and $6.00 to $3.75

Women's Voile Dress Skirts.
In black and pretty shades of blue, trimmed with bands of silk, perfectly draped; reduced from $8.50 to $4.85

White Lawn Waists.
A congregation of very pretty $2.00 styles, all nice, new, fresh and clean. Remember, all are $2.00 Waists, reduced to 98c

China Silk Waists.
Beautiful effects, some trimmed with Valenciennes lace and tucks, others are plain effects. All are desirable, and there's a goodly variety; reduced from $3.00 and $3.50 to $2.25

Women's Bathing Suits.
Made of the best bathing suit material—blue and black Brilliantine. Do not hold water and always look nice. Sailor collar effect, trimmed with red or blue braid, full skirt. Reduced from $3.50 to $2.25

Blue and Black Brilliantine.
This is, most likely, the last time we will be able to extend this favorable opportunity in Brilliantine—the most popular and satisfactory fabric for traveling dresses and bathing suits. This particular weave is 45 inches wide, bright and lustrous, and sold elsewhere for 49c.; our price is 29c

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Cool, neat and thoroughly good; plain white and fancy effects, in fine muslins and madras. Some have perfectly plain bosoms, others are pleated in front. Some have cuffs attached, but more have separate cuffs. The maker expected every one to sell for $1.50 or $2.00—Thousands of the identical Shirts were sold at those prices. The remainder of the lot to-morrow at 67c

Death List of the Week.

Aarons, Abrahams, Adams, Albershausen, Allmark, Allmendinger, Archibald

Barclay, Barnard, Bauer, Bausch, Becker, Beiners, Berdan, Bernard, Berry, Birkbeck, Bird, Birmingham, Block, Bott, Bowles, Bowne, Brennan, Brodek, Buckley, Byrnes

Cabble, Cable, Camp, Campbell, Carolan, Carpenter, Carr, Carroll, Carroll, Cavanagh, Charlton, Chichester, Clancy, Clark, Clarke, Cochrane, Coffee, Coffey, Coffin, Collins, Connelly, Conway, Corrigan, Cowenhoven, Cox, Crance, Crap, Crise, Crowell, Crowley, Cryder

D'Arcy, Dargan, Davis, Day, De Groff, Dennen, Dermody, Derrickson, Devitt, Dickerson, Dickie, Dickson, Domett, Dougherty, Drury, Duffy, Dunn, Dysart

Eakin, Edwards, Eggert-Royael, Emerson, Englander, Engman, Ernst, Evans, Ewing

Farrell, Feiner, Fernie, Flannery, Flauraud, Fleming, Flynn, Foerster, Forest, Fragner, Franklin, Freeman

Gabel, Gallagher, Garvey, Gaven, Gehorsam, Gordon, Graham, Grant, Griffin

Halbe, Halpin, Hammer, Hanifin, Harris, Herrmann, Herschel, Hersh, Hertling, Hickey, Hilbrand, Hill, Hogan, Holden, Holmes, Hopkins, Horan, Hott, Hudson, Hughes, Hyatt

Ingram

Jacob, Jacobs, Johnson, Jones

Kaempf, Kalling, Kemmey, Kenny, Kimball, King, Kirwan, Knief, Knieriem, Knowlton, Kolloff, Koster, Kraus

Lane, Lanman, Larkin, Larner, Lavelle, Lawrence, Lazarus, Lee, Levinson, Levy, Lockwood, Long, Luken, Lydecker, Lynch

MacCarthy, Maguor, Mahnken, Mahoney, Mallon, Maloy, Manning, Marsh, Marx, Maxwell, McAfee, McBain, McCaulley, McCloskey, McConnell, McCormick, McGrath, McClain, McKee, McKenna, McKiernan, McKittrick, Miley, Miller, Mitchell, Mooney, Morhard, Morehouse, Mueller, Murphy

Nagle, Neidig, Nichols, Nicholson, Nivois, Noble, Nodine, Nugent

O'Connell, O'Connor, O'Gara, O'Hea, Oldrin, Ormsby, O'Sullivan, O'Toole

Parker, Parsons, Pattison, Pendleton, Perazzo, Pettit, Pierce, Pooley, Proefriedt

Rasche, Rassau, Rilling, Riocreux, Roberts, Robinson, Rohan, Rusk, Rutherfurd, Ryan

Sawyer, Salzberger, Sandford, Scheidig, Schermerhorn, Schledorn, Schwoerer, See, Serven, Seymour, Shaw, Sheffield, Shepherd, Smith, Smyth, Spooner, Sproull, Starkweather, Steiner, Stewart, Stich, Stirling, Strauss, Sullivan, Swenarton

Taylor, Tableporter, Tilden, Timm, Tormey, Tracey, Tulloch

Uniak

Van Court, Van Houten, Van Keuren, Van Ostrand, Vaughan, Viergutz, Volk, Vosburgh

Walker, Wallace, Walsh, Walter, Waterton, Weil, Weiler, Weise, Wheeler, White, Williams, Winkler, Wise, Wright

A

ADAMS.—July 28, at 429 West Forty-fifth Street, James Adams, husband of Harriett Adams.

ALLMARK.—July 27, at 327 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret, wife of John Allmark.

ARCHIBALD.—July 29, Jessie Stilwell, wife of Charles Harvey Archibald, M. D., and daughter of John W. and Deborah L. Stilwell.

ALBERSHAUSEN.—July 25, at Harrington Park, N. J., J. D. Albershausen, beloved uncle of Mrs. D. Borchers.

ALLMENDINGER.—July 27, at 160 West Ninety-eighth Street, Henry Allmendinger.

AARONS.—July 30, at 130 East Seventy-sixth Street, Birdie M. Aarons, daughter of Louis and Mary Aarons.

ABRAHAMS.—July 30, at 154 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Mrs. Jeanette Abrahams, widow of Samuel Abrahams.

B

BARNARD.—July 27, at St. Luke's Hospital, William V. Barnard of Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRMINGHAM.—July 26, at 166 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, Maria J. Birmingham.

BRENNAN.—July 28, at 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, John J. Brennan, husband of Mary Wynn.

BROWN.—July 28, at 46 Lafayette Avenue, Solomon S. Brown.

BYRNES.—July 27, Bernard Byrnes.

BAUER.—July 25, Paul O. Bauer.

BAUSCH.—July 29, Elizabeth, mother of Frederick Bausch.

BOTT.—July 29, at 1,710 George Avenue, Eliza Bott, widow of John Bott.

BARCLAY.—July 26, at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, Louise Fontaine, wife of Wright Barclay.

BERNARD.—July 26, 1903, at 145 Halsey Street, Eliza Bernard, widow of Theodore Bernard.

BIRKBECK.—July 27, at Southampton, L. I., John Hall Birkbeck, son of Alexander W. and Annie Hall Birkbeck.

BIRD.—July 25, Joseph Bird.

BOWLES.—July 27, at 265 Seventh Avenue, William Austin Bowles, son of Frank A. Bowles.

BUCKLEY.—July 27, at 125 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, Susan, mother of Michael Buckley.

BERRY.—July 25, at 222 East Seventy-fourth Street, Michael Berry.

BLOCK.—July 25, at Los Angeles, Cal., suddenly, July 25, Andrew Block, husband of Stella Block (née Slesinger) and son of Ada and Morris Block.

BRODEK.—July 27, at 1,460 Brook Avenue, Elizabeth, wife of James Brodek.

BECKER.—July 30, at 134 East Fiftieth Street, John Becker, husband of Mrs. Marian Becker and brother of Mrs. Fairbach.

BEINERS.—July 31, at the German Evangelical Home, Brooklyn, Diedrich Beiners.

BERDAN.—July 29, at Ridgewood, N. J., Cornelius V. R. Berdan.

BOWNE.—July 30, at Glen Cove, L. I., Richard F., son of R. Frank and Agnes W. Bowne.

BUCKLEY.—July 30, at 315 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Ann Elizabeth, wife of the late Abel C. Buckley.

C

CAMP.—July 28, at 480 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, Dayton, son of Frederick S. and Lucia H. Camp.

CLANCY.—July 25, at Butte, Montana, John M. Clancy of Brooklyn.

CARROLL.—July 27, at 161 West Sixty-second Street, James A., son of Eliza Carroll.

CHARLTON.—July 27, 1903, at 635 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Janet Charlton, widow of Edward Charlton.

COFFEE.—July 25, at 249 West Thirteenth Street, Sarah M., widow of Joseph E. Coffee.

COFFIN.—July 29, at 430 South Eleventh Street, Mount Vernon, Marietta Hunt, widow of George G. Coffin.

COX.—July 27, at 78 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, Jennie A., wife of Christopher Cox and daughter of Daniel J. and the late Jennie A. Langdon.

CRAP.—July 28, at 2,837 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, William Henry Crap.

CABBLE.—July 28, at 217 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Elijah Cabble.

CAROLAN.—July 26, at 320 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Harriet Carolan.

CAVANAGH.—July 26, at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, Charles Cavanagh.

CLARK.—July 26, at Annapolis, Midshipman Lawrence Francis Clark, United States Navy, son of Mary Elizabeth and Percy Griffin.

COLLINS.—July 28, at 97 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, Eliza, widow of Henry Collins.

CRANCE.—July 25, 77 Hudson Street, Martha Crance.

CRISE.—July 26, at 362 Cottage Place, Union Hill, N. J., Mrs. Sherman Crise, née Anna Lawson.

CROWELL.—July 25, at New Brighton, S. I., Elliot Day, son of E. E. Crowell.

CABLE.—July 28, at Midland Beach, Thomas E. Cable.

COCHRANE.—July 26, at 482 Forty-first Street, South Brooklyn, Mary, widow of James T. F. Cochrane.

COWENHOVEN.—July 25, at Babylon, L. I., Magdalena, wife of the late Garret Cowenhoven.

CARPENTER.—July 27, at Maplewood, N. J., Daniel Hoogland Carpenter.

CHICHESTER.—July 26, at Albany, N. Y., Newell O. Chichester.

COFFEY.—July 27, at 107 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Anna Coffey, wife of Michael J. Coffey.

CRYDER.—July 26, at Avranche, France, Helen Chauncey Cryder, wife of William Wetmore Cryder and daughter of the late Henry Chauncey of this city.

CAMPBELL.—July 30, at Campbell Farm, Middletown, N. Y., Holk D. Campbell.

CONNELLY.—July 30, at 383 Park Avenue, Thomas Sloane Connelly, son of Thomas and Martha Connelly.

COWENHOVEN.—July 30, Gerrett, son of the late Garret and Magdalene Cowenhoven.

CROWLEY.—July 26, at 383 Cherry Street, David Crowley, husband of Ellen Crowley.

CAMPBELL.—July 31, at 1,344 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, James F. Campbell.

CARR.—July 31, at 181 Stone Street, Newark, N. J., John Carr of the firm of Carr & Bell.

CLARKE.—July 29, at 11 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Clarke.

CONWAY.—July 30, at 49 Poplar Street, Jersey City, Eleanor Conway, wife of James Conway.

CORRIGAN.—July 31, at 590 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Edward, child of Owen and Bridget Corrigan.

D

DENNEN.—July 29, at 169 West Thirty-third Street, Thomas Dennen.

DOUGHERTY.—July 29, at 102 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, Edward, son of the late Owen and Margaret Dougherty.

DYSART.—July 29, at 158 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, George Dysart, husband of Margaret Dysart.

DERMODY.—July 28, at 993 Third Avenue, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Dermody.

DERRICKSON.—July 27, Joseph Lloyd Derrickson.

DEVITT.—July 29, at Milford, Penn., Eugene, son of Martin Devitt.

DICKERSON.—July 27, at Ozone Park, L. I., Eliza Grove Dickerson.

DAVIS.—July 28, at River Edge, N. J., Adeline Lewis, widow of Albert H. Davis.

DAY.—July 25, at Clinton Place, Newark, George T., husband of the late Mary A. Day (née Pierson) and son of David and Ellen B. Day, deceased.

DICKIE.—July 25, at 188 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Francis Dickie.

DUFFY.—July 26, at 151 Nostrand Avenue, Catherine, daughter of James Duffy.

DE GROFF.—July 28, at Sixty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, New Utrecht, Jacob De Groff.

DUNN.—July 27, at 42 Catherine Street, Elizabeth Dunn.

DARGAN.—July 30, Frank T. Dargan.

DICKSON.—July 30, at Norwich, Conn., Margaret Christiana Dickson, daughter of Della M. and the late Dr. Cyrus Dickson, D. D.

DOMETT.—July 29, at Sharon, Conn., Ellen J. Domett, widow of Henry W. Domett, formerly of New York.

D'ARCY.—July 28, at 73 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Norah D'Arcy, wife of William Henry D'Arcy.

DAY.—July 30, at 67 Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Gertrude E. Day.

DRURY.—July 30, Abby, wife of the late Gardner P. Drury of Boston.

E

EGGERT-ROYAEL.—July 28, at 380 Second Street, Brooklyn, Kate Eggert, daughter of George D. and Nellie R. (Daisy.)

ERNST.—July 29, 106 Eldridge Street, Charles F. Ernst.

EAKIN.—July 28, at New London, Conn., Mary P. Chaney Eakin, widow of William E. Eakin.

EWING.—July 28, at New Rochelle, Catharine Crane Halsted, wife of Dr. James Ewing.

EDWARDS.—July 25, at Patchogue, Lawrence Stewart Edwards, M. D.

EDWARDS.—July 24, at 957 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, Richard Edwards.

ENGLANDER.—July 25, at 303 East Sixty-first Street, Augusta Englander, beloved daughter of Hannah Englander.

EMERSON.—July 28, at the Baptist Home, Mary Emerson.

ENGMAN.—July 26, at 308 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank H. Engman.

EVANS.—July 30, at Westfield, N. J., James O. Evans.

F

FARRELL.—July 29, at 495 Park Avenue, Mary Cossy, wife of Patrick Farrell.

FLANNERY.—July 29, at 140 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, William Flannery.

FOERSTER.—July 29, at 83 Hayward Street, daughter of A. and H. Foerster.

FLAURAUD.—July 28, August E. Flauraud, son of Eugene and Emily Flauraud.

FRAGNER.—July 26, at Arverne, Bertha, wife of George Fragner.

FEINER.—July 25, at 41 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J., Jacob Feiner.

FERNIE.—July 28, in Roosevelt Hospital, Arthur Kerr Fernie.

FRANKLIN.—July 30, at 169 West Forty-seventh Street, Edith Vanderpoel, daughter of Benjamin W. and Mary Vanderpoel Franklin.

FLYNN.—July 27, at 1,683 Third Avenue, Matthew, son of John Flynn and Rosanna Reilly.

FLEMING.—July 30, at 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Robert N. Fleming.

FOREST.—July 28, W. E. Forest.

FREEMAN.—July 27, at Bath, N. Y., John Freeman.

G

GABEL.—July 30, at 279 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Paul Gabel.

GARVEY.—July 28, at 1,074 Park Avenue, Patrick J. Garvey.

GEHORSAM.—July 28, at 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Nathan M., husband of Hannah Gehorsam.

GRANT.—July 28, at 23 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Richard Grant.

GRIFFIN.—July 26, at 141 West Sixtieth Street, George B. Griffin, husband of Marie Griffin and son of David Griffin and Julia Casey.

GALLAGHER.—July 28, at 511 Second Avenue, Susie E. Coddington, wife of Frank J. Gallagher.

GORDON.—July 25, at Salem, Mass., Eliza A., widow of Oliver H. Gordon.

GRAHAM.—July 25, Nellie Scott Fairfield, wife of Lieut. A. T. Graham, U. S. N., and eldest daughter of Cornelia J. and of the late Walter S. Fairfield of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GAVEN.—July 26, at 60 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, Helen Mary, wife of J. V. Galwey Gaven and daughter of the late William Croagh Hickie.

H

HALBE.—July 26, at 156 West Eighty-third Street, Charles G. H., husband of Henriette E. Halbe (née Steurer.)

HANIFIN.—July 26, at 307 East Ninth Street, Thomas Patrick, son of Elias and the late Patrick Hanifin.

HILBRAND.—July 28, at 186 East Sixteenth Street, Rudolf Hilbrand.

HOLMES.—July 27, at 338 First Avenue, Margaret, widow of Richard Holmes.

HOPKINS.—July 29, at 48 Johnson Street, John E., son of Frank Hopkins, Sr.

HUGHES.—July 26, at 119 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Mary A., widow of George Hughes.

HERRMANN.—July 27, at 2,064 Park Avenue, William F. Herrmann.

HOLDEN.—July 29, at Saratoga, N. Y., John E. Holden of New York City.

HALPIN.—July 27, at Wyoming, N. J., Charlotte Goodchild, daughter of Paul and Charlotte Halpin.

HARRIS.—July 28, at 169 East Seventy-first Street, Mary F. Harris.

HILL.—June 27, at 308 Second Avenue, Lucy Hill.

HERSCHEL.—July 25, at St. Luke's Hospital, Maximilian Herschel.

HERSH.—July 25, at 301 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Edward Hersh.

HOPKINS.—July 25, at 174 Fourth Street, Long Island City, Rose M., sister of the late Father Hopkins and eldest daughter of Thomas and Annie Hopkins.

HOTT.—July 25, at Lyons Plains, Conn., Leah Backhouse Hott.

HICKEY.—July 29, at 670 First Avenue, Elizabeth A., wife of Francis J. Hickey.

HYATT.—July 30, at Albany, N. Y., Nathaniel Hyatt.

HORAN.—July 29, at 310 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael Horan.

HOGAN.—July 28, at 1,147 Fifth Avenue, James E. Hogan, brother of John, Agnes, and Celia.

HAMMER.—July 27, at Asbury Park, N. J., Elizabeth McGilderry Hammer, daughter of the late Dr. James G. Hammer and Jane McGilderry.

HERTLING.—July 30, at 180 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Mary E. Hertling.

HOLMES.—July 30, at Corona, L. I., Sarah A. Holmes.

HUDSON.—July 30, at 373 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, John H., husband of Dora Hudson, (née Mahnken.)

I

INGRAM.—July 29, at Bradley Beach, N. J., John Ingram.

J

JACOBS.—July 28, at 686 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, John Raymond, son of John B. and Louise Jacobs.

JOHNSON.—July 29, at 175 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., Clara Augusta Larrabee, widow of Charles P. Johnson.

JONES.—July 27, at Greenwich, Conn., Dr. Milo Hotchkiss Jones, son of Dr. Leander P. Jones.

JACOBS.—July 31, at 994 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Augusta, widow of Bernard J. Jacobs.

K

KIMBALL.—July 27, near Ithan, Delaware County, Penn., Frederick J. Kimball.

KOLLOFF.—July 28, at 178 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Irma A. L. Kolloff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kolloff.

KIRWAN.—July 29, at 406 East Twentieth Street, Mrs. Richard Kirwan.

KNOWLTON.—July 29, at Plainfield, N. J., Ellen L., wife of James Russell Knowlton.

KAEMPF.—July 26, at 150 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, August Kaempf.

KALLING.—July 25, at 357 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Susan F. Kalling.

KEMMEY.—July 26, Margaret Kemmey, daughter of James and Annie Kemmey.

KENNY.—July 26, at 148 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kenny.

KING.—July 25, at Nashua, N. H., Laura Chamberlain, widow of Storrs L. King.

KING.—July 26, at 732 Herkimer Street, Thomas J. King.

KNIEF.—July 25, at Long Branch, Henry Knief, Jr.

KNIERIEM.—July 26, at 290 South Fourth Street, Capt. John Knieriem.

KOSTER.—July 27, at 429 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Henrietta Koster, widow of D. Koster.

KRAUS.—July 26, at Liberty, N. Y., Gertrude, daughter of Matilda Kraus.

L

LAVELLE.—July 29, at 121 Lexington Avenue, James A., son of the late Patrick Lavelle and brother of the Revs. Michael J. and Francis E. Lavelle.

LAWRENCE.—July 28, at 1,658 Sixty-ninth Street, Homewood, Brooklyn, John A. Lawrence, Jr., husband of Sarah Lawrence.

LEE.—July 28, at 124 West Sixty-first Street, John J. Lee.

LEVINSON.—July 28, at South River, N. J., Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Levinson.

LEVY.—July 27, Sarah, wife of Samuel B. Levy and daughter of Charles and the late Jessie Moss.

LONG.—July 29, at 118 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine Long, wife of John Long.

LYDECKER.—July 28, at Englewood, N. J., Cornelius Lydecker.

LANE.—July 25, at 172 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, Sarah P. Lane, widow of Joseph M. Lane.

LARNER.—July 26, at 594 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Annie, wife of Edward W. Larner.

LARKIN.—July 25, at 256 West Forty-first Street, Frank Larkin, husband of Cathrine McGuillin.

LAWRENCE.—July 25, at Albany, Dwight Alden Lawrence, son of the late Alpheus L. and Almira Comstock Lawrence.

LAZARUS.—July 28, at Columbus, Ohio, Ralph Lazarus, brother of Mrs. Matilda Stern and Mrs. Henry Stern of New York.

LUKEN.—July 26, at 451 Hudson Street, George W. Luken, son of Henry and Catharine Luken.

LANMAN.—July 29, at Norwich, Conn., William Camp Lanman.

LEE.—July 31, at 160 East Forty-sixth Street, Thomas Isaac Ludlum Lee, son of the late William H. and Harriet Ludlum Lee.

LOCKWOOD.—July 30, at 74 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Margaret A., widow of Robert H. Lockwood.

LYNCH.—July 30, at 344 Third Avenue, Thomas William, son of Edward Lynch and Mary F. Lynch.

M

MAHNKEN.—July 28, at Avenue D and Fifty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., Doris, wife of Charles N. Mahnken.

McBAIN.—July 29, at 599A Madison Street, Brooklyn, James A. McBain.

McKIERNAN.—July 29, at 24 Kenmore Place, Flatbush, Mary Agnes, daughter of William H. and Agnes M. McKiernan.

MILEY.—July 28, Mary McArdle, wife of John Miley.

MITCHELL.—July 29, at 40 Division Street, Brooklyn, George Mitchell, husband of Catherine Mitchell.

MURPHY.—July 28, John Murphy, aged 59 years.

MALOY.—July 27, at 5,406 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Ann O'Shea, widow of Thomas J. Maloy.

MARX.—July 27, Ernest Marx.

McAFEE.—July 28, daughter of Frank F. and Anna Rogers McAfee.

McCLAIN.—July 27, at 791 Ninth Avenue, Alexander McClain.

McKEE.—July 28, at 409 East Sixtieth Street, Peter McKee, son of Rose and John McKee.

MacCARTHY.—July 26, at 221 St. James Place, Brooklyn, John MacCarthy.

MANNING.—July 26, at 136 East Ninety-fourth Street, Margaret V. Manning, daughter of Mary and the late Michael Manning.

McCLOSKEY.—July 26, at 10 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, Edward H. McCloskey.

MARSH.—July 26, at 164 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Isabella D., widow of Joseph Y. Marsh.

McKENNA.—July 26, at 217 East Forty-seventh Street, Patrick McKenna, husband of Katie McKenna.

MOREHOUSE.—July 26, at Ossining, N. Y., the Rev. A. C. Morehouse.

MUELLER.—July 26, at Yulan, Sullivan County, N. Y., Robert C. Mueller.

MAGUOR.—July 27, at 5,610 Fourth Avenue, William Maguor, husband of Rose Maguor.

MAHONEY.—July 27, Mary Owens, wife of Walter Mahoney.

MALLON.—July 27, at 134 West Sixtieth Street, Michael, husband of Annie Mallon.

MAXWELL.—July 27, at 1,134 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Dora, wife of Edward F. Maxwell.

McKITTRICK.—July 27, at East Twenty-fifth Street, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Mary Elizabeth, (Mollie,) daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. McKittrick.

MOONEY.—July 27, at Hurricane, Adirondacks, John A. Mooney, LL. D.

MILLER.—July 25, William R. Miller.

McCAULLEY.—July 29, at Asbury Park, Sybilla McCaulley, widow of William McCaulley.

McCONNELL.—July 31, at Elizabeth, N. J., Margaret, wife of William J. McConnell.

McCORMICK.—July 30, at 181 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, James McCormick, son of the late Lachan and Mary McCormick.

McGRATH.—July 31, at 122 Seventh Avenue, Julia McGrath, wife of John McGrath.

MORHARD.—July 29, at Great Kills, Staten Island, Francis Louis Morhard.

MURPHY.—July 29, at 631 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary A. Murphy, widow of Col. M. C. Murphy.

N

NODINE.—July 29, at Dobbs Ferry, Amanda See, widow of William M. Nodine.

NICHOLS.—July 27, at 351 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, Lewis H. Nichols, son of the late Capt. Lewis and Matilda C. Nichols.

NIVOIS.—July 28, at 358 First Street, Charles Nivois.

NOBLE.—July 26, at 369 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Mary E. Noble, widow of Ralph Noble.

NICHOLSON.—July 25, at the Hotel Endicott, Susan C., wife of Granville Nicholson.

NAGLE.—July 30, at 98 Madison Street, Hannah Nagle.

NUGENT.—July 30, at 369 West Forty-eighth Street, James, husband of Marie Louise and father of Thomas J., Charles F., May Josephine, and Loretta Nugent.

NEIDIG.—July 30, at 2,169 Fifth Avenue, Mary A., wife of Edward H. Neidig.

O

O'CONNOR.—July 28, at 43 Rutgers Street, Katherine O'Connor, daughter of John Coakley and Abbie Sullivan, and wife of W. S. O'Connor.

O'CONNELL.—July 25, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Ellen O'Connell.

O'GARA.—July 24, James O'Gara.

O'HEA.—July 27, at 684 Water Street, Daniel, son of the late Philip and Ellen O'Hea.

O'TOOLE.—July 24, at 406 East Sixteenth Street, John O'Toole, son of Michael and Mary O'Toole and husband of Annie Campbell.

OLDRIN.—Saturday, July 25, at Sea Cliff, L. I., John Merwin Oldrin.

ORMSBY.—July 25, at 195 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Desire, widow of Dr. Caleb Noble Ormsby.

O'SULLIVAN.—July 26, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Ellen O'Sullivan.

P

PARSONS.—July 28, Clement S. Parsons, Jr.

PERAZZO.—July 28, at 323 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Perazzo.

PETTIT.—July 25, at 2,431 First Avenue, William, son of Bernard and Ellen Pettit.

PARKER.—July 27, at Walston, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Harriette E., widow of Benjamin W. Parker and mother of Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll.

PATTISON.—July 28, Thomas A. Pattison.

PROEFRIEDT.—July 28, at 157 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, August A. Proefriedt, husband of the late Margaret Roche.

PENDLETON.—July 31, in Searsport, Me., Capt. B. F. Pendleton.

POOLEY.—July 31, at 185 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, Susan M., widow of William I. Pooley.

PIERCE.—July 29, at Nanuet, N. Y., George B. Pierce.

R

RASCHE.—July 29, at 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, William A. Rasche.

RILLING.—July 29, at 34 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Carrie, daughter of Louise and the late Charles Rilling.

RASSAU.—July 27, at 185 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, Eliza Rassau.

RUSK.—July 27, at 716 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Elbert, son of Thomas A. and May Rusk.

RUTHERFURD.—July 27, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Isabella, wife of the late Walter Rutherfurd.

RIOCREUX.—July 28, at Haines Falls, N. Y., E. C. Riocreux.

ROHAN.—July 26, at 249 Clinton Street, James Rohan, husband of Annie Rohan, (née Coakley.)

ROBERTS.—July 30, Jane A. Clowes, widow of James A. Roberts.

ROBINSON.—July 26, at North Pownall, Vt., Minos Elliott Robinson.

ROBINSON.—July 29, at Buffalo, N. Y., Nelson, son of Arthur and Andria Paton Robinson.

RAYN.—July 30, at 322 East Eighteenth Street, Margaret Ryan, daughter of the late William and Mary Ryan.

S

SANDFORD.—July 28, at 712 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., Ellen, widow of Joseph P. Sandford.

SULLIVAN.—July 29, at 41 Woodhull Street, Elizabeth F., (née Burlew,) wife of James F. Sullivan and daughter of Margaret and the late Theodore, and sister of Mary and Catherine Burlew.

SCHWOERER.—July 27, at Hoboken, N. J., Marie Schwoerer, (née Humbert.)

SHEFFIELD.—July 29, at New London, Conn., Harriet F., widow of Dr. W. W. Sheffield.

SHEPHERD.—July 28, Berriman Street and Blake Avenue, William Shepherd.

SMYTH.—July 28, at 77 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Susie P. Harrigan, wife of John F. B. Smith.

SWENARTON.—July 28, at 243 Ege Avenue, Jersey City, James H. Swenarton, husband of Martha.

SCHEIDIG.—July 26, at 506 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Fred Scheidig, husband of Otilie Scheidig.

SCHLEDORN.—July 26, August Schledorn.

SMITH.—July 26, at 277 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, Edward Smith, husband of the late Alice C. Smith.

SMITH.—July 26, at 1,229 Chambers Avenue, Florence C. Smith.

SPROULL.—July 26, George T. Sproull.

SEE.—July 27, at 204 Grafton Avenue, Forest Hill, Newark, Charles H. See.

SEYMOUR.—July 26, at 686 Third Avenue, Mary Eliza Geilhausen, wife of George Seymour.

STEINER.—July 24, at 58 Prospect Place, Edward Steiner, husband of Sophie Steiner.

STEWART.—July 27, at 24 Ross Street, Brooklyn, Anna E. Stewart, wife of Joseph Stewart.

STIRLING.—July 27, at 678 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Kate, widow of Capt. John Stirling.

SERVEN.—July 25, at Pearl River, N. Y., James Serven.

SHAW.—July 25, at 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Louis Shaw, D. D. S., husband of Jennie W. Cook.

SMITH.—July 25, at 674 Lexington Avenue, Murvion P. Smith.

SPOONER.—July 25, at 71 Mountain Avenue, Westfield, N. J., Susan, wife of Arthur Spooner, formerly of Brooklyn.

SALZBERGER.—July 30, at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Annie Laura Bennett Salsberger.

SHEFFIELD.—July 31, at Summit, N. J., Archibald, son of the late Theodore W. and Emily F. Sheffield.

SMITH.—July 30, Laura M., daughter of Mary T. and the late J. Marston Smith.

STARKWEATHER.—July 30, in Brooklyn, William B. Starkweather.

STICH.—July 31, Louis, brother of Edward Stich.

STRAUS.—July 31, at Asbury Park, Bessie, daughter of Bernard and Theresa Straus of Newark.

SAWYER.—July 30, at 513 Canal Street, David Sawyer.

SCHERMERHORN.—July 30, at Bar Harbor, Me., Sarah, daughter of Ann E. H. and the late William Colford Schermerhorn.

SULLIVAN.—July 30, at Grand Concourse and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Fordham, Mortimer Sullivan.

T

TILDEN.—July 29, at Jersey City, Charles F., son of Marmaduke Tilden.

TIMM.—July 29, at 1,215 Broadway, Brooklyn, F. William Timm.

TRACEY.—July 27, at 207 North Fifth Street, Newark, Cornelia M., daughter of the late Joseph and Wealthy Tracey.

TAYLOR.—July 28, at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor.

TULLOCH.—July 26, at 153 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Mary Fletcher Tulloch, wife of the late David Tulloch.

TABLEPORTER.—July 31, at 130 East Eighty-third Street, Julia, wife of Joseph and mother of Morris, Phil, and Essie Tableporter and Mrs. Henry Minden.

TORMEY.—July 31, at 330 West Forty-ninth Street, Annie, wife of James Tormey and daughter of Katheran Cullen and of the late John Cullen.

U

UNIACK.—July 29, at 224 West Sixty-first Street, Mrs. Annie Uniack, (née Burke,) wife of the late Thomas Uniack.

V

VAN COURT.—July 26, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sarah Q., wife of James S. Van Court.

VIERGUTZ.—July 26, at 298 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Wilhelmina Viergutz, wife of Charles F. Viergutz.

VOSBURGH.—July 24, at New York City, Nathan H. Vosburgh.

VAN HOUTEN.—July 26, at 325 East Ninetieth Street, Margaret E., wife of William H. Van Houten.

VAN KEUREN.—July 26, Gerrit Van Keuren.

VAUGHAN.—July 27, at Freeport, L. I., Frances Emma, widow of Fred E. Vaughan.

VAN OSTRAND.—July 29, at Wayne, N. J., Christina, wife of Henry Van Ostrand.

VOLK.—July 28, at 46 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, Louis H. Volk, husband of Margaret Volk.

W

WINKLER.—July 28, at 140 West Eighty-eighth Street, Henry Winkler, husband of Cecilia Winkler.

WISE.—July 29, at 424 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah M., wife of Martin Wise.

WALKER.—July 27, at London, William, son of Grace Rogers and the late James H. Walker of New York City.

WHEELER.—July 26, at 320 East Twenty-fifth Street, Edward F. Wheeler.

WALTERS.—July 28, at 137 Oak Street, Brooklyn, Matilda Walters.

WALLACE.—July 27, at 339 East Thirty-first Street, Elizabeth L., wife of William A. Wallace.

WRIGHT.—July 27, at 1,639 First Avenue, Thomas, son of the late Samuel and Jane Wright.

WALSH.—July 26, at 520 East Eighty-eighth Street, Jane Walsh, wife of William C. Walsh and daughter of Timothy and Jane Capper.

WEIL.—July 25, at Long Branch, N. J., Mathilda C. Weil, sister of Clara and Lina Francfort.

WEILER.—July 26, at Liberty, N. Y., Jacob Weiler.

WEISE.—July 25, at 626 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Hanorah, wife of the late William H. Weise.

WILLIAMS.—July 26, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Julia Woodbridge Lanman Williams, widow of the late William Pierrepont Williams and daughter of the Hon. Charles James Lanman of Connecticut.

WALKER.—July 31, at 889 Union Street, Brooklyn, Capt. George M. Walker.

WATERTON.—July 30, at Jersey City, John E. Waterton.

WHITE.—July 30, at 45 Convent Avenue, Parthenia P. White, widow of John White.

Y

YALE.—July 30, at New Bedford, Mass., Leroy Milton Yale, Jr., son of Dr. Leroy Milton and Julia Stetson Yale of New York.

LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.

Hardships of the Pioneers Who Made the Desert Bloom But Memories Now.

Utah is "where the West took root." Two years before the coming of the "forty-niners" Brigham Young halted his dauntless band of pioneers in this smiling valley and said "This is the place." The Mormon wanted a retreat where he might pray and increase his seed, so he went far into the wilderness—so far that he thought he was safe from molestation. But hardly had he pitched his tents in the New Zion when the no-less-hardy Gentile, fired by the gold thirst, trekked after him, overtook him, and went on over the range, still further into the great unknown.

We read of the wonderful migration of those fearless invaders, and thrill with admiration over the account of their bravery and courage, but we cannot understand the meaning of that journey until we follow in the way they went, and then only in part because the manner of going is so different. A glance at the map does not convey the proper impression of distances in the West. It is almost as far from Denver to Salt Lake as it is from St. Louis to New Orleans. There are places in Utah that are nearly as far from any railroad as the distance between Chicago and St. Louis.

STATION IN THE WILDERNESS.

Salt Lake is a way station in the wilderness. On either side of its valley the desert sprawls. Heat billows roll over the sand dunes, and blight everything with their blistering breath. Out of the plain solitary buttes raise their grotesque shapes as if in protest at the awful isolation of their lot. In places there are rows of gray cliffs as regular as blocks in long-forsaken cities, and apart from them are lone pillars of red rock as slender and lofty as cathedral spires, which appeal to one's fancy as being either obelisks set up in reverence to gods of other ages or sentiments left behind to guard the silence of the waste.

The railroad trains now carry their passengers quickly over the desert, as a foreigner aptly expresses it, "with as much ease and comfort as if one were a guest in a rich man's house." But in pathetic contrast is the record of the journey of the pioneers. Written in the wavering scrawl of an old woman's hand is this, "I drove a team of cows all the way." That simple statement is really the story of a great accomplishment. Think of it! A woman out in that flaming sea of swirling sand, exposed for days and weeks to a vicious, yellow sun, guiding her team of trudging, sweating cattle westward to Zion. Going out to Canaan! Anothe woman wrote, "I had to wade streams and kill snakes and help take care of the oxen."

PRODUCT OF IRON BLOOD.

It took stout hearts and strong muscles and a great faith to endure so much. The weak fell by the wayside. Surely the Utah of to-day is the product of iron blood. The Mormon proved strong in the faith within him. He set himself to do that which he was bidden. He believed that Joseph Smith was a true prophet and that Brigham Young was the mouthpiece of God. He wanted numerous wives so that his breed might have rapid increase and encompass the earth, but with all his plural wives the Gentiles soon outnumbered him—not only in the whole West, but in Zion, the chosen city itself, are they in the majority over him. Civilization crowded in upon him and denied his right to possess more than one wife. The valiant old pioneer stubbornly resisted what he considered to be meddling interference with the law of God, as well as a trespass upon his personal right, and Utah suffered on account of the differences of her people. Finally polygamy became doomed from the sheer force of numbers and the overwhelming power of public opinion. The right thing is being done in letting the old sores heal up, and the State is going forward to fill its place in the great development of the West.

A leading paper in Salt Lake carries this headline: "Let us build a city here." And they are doing it. The new generation of Utah will not stop to worry over the passing of polygamy any more than the younger element of Georgia grieves over the absence of slavery. The old factional feeling is breaking up. The present Governor of Utah is a Mormon, but his wife is a Gentile, while the City Attorney of Salt Lake is a Gentile with a Mormon wife. The Mormon tailor now buys his meat from the Gentile butcher with little more thought of preferment than a Methodist carpenter in Ohio trading with a Baptist grocer.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Young Gentiles take Mormon girls to theatres and parties and—what is very likely to happen whenever nice young men are thrown in the society of pretty girls—often fall in love with them. It also frequently happens that the girls reciprocate and they marry. Intermarriage is the greatest soothing syrup that has ever been found for a disrupted, factional community. The old men may have locked horns and got at daggers' points with each other, but when their children hit it off and go into business for themselves, and in the course of time the news comes that a little pink and white stranger has arrived, there is pretty certain to be a wholesale hatchet burying. Human nature is human nature, and it goes dead against the grain to nurse a grudge when there is a new baby in the family.

Competition in business is another factor which is pulling Utah out of the mire that has so retarded her progress. It is all right to run an account with Brother Jones because he belongs to your church, but few can resist the temptation to slip around to Smith's on one of his bargain days "to see what a little cash will do." Smith is generally a crafty man. He treats you so pleasantly and gives you such good bargains that you just have to go back again. Salt Lake has a lot of Smiths, and there is a rattle of strange dollars in many money drawers. Trade becomes brisk when the women begin "to look around."

BUSINESS IS EVENLY DIVIDED.

The business of Utah is well distributed between the Gentiles and Mormons. The great mining interests of the State are controlled largely by the Gentiles, while the agricultural and manufacturing industries are mostly in the hands of the Mormons. In mercantile lines the division is about even. The miners are mostly Gentiles and many of them are marrying the daughters of the Mormon farmers. This assimilation is another phase of the trend toward the general unity of the population of the State.

Years ago, when the prejudice between the factions in Salt Lake was at its strongest, there was an Irish hackman who entertained a strong hatred for the Mormons. One night Mike was surly, and when pressed for the explanation of his ill-temper, said: "I have just had a job at a Mormon funeral." His questioner expressed surprise that he should not appreciate patronage no matter by whom given. The Irishman shrugged his shoulders and retorted, "Sure, me frien', they only had two hacks, an' if it 'ad been a Gentile there would a been five." An effort was made to reason with him, but he became all the more obdurate, and wound up with this declaration: "I don't like 'em, drat their hides, an' I don't care who knows it. I would rather see forty Gentiles buried any time than one Mormon."

YOUNG MORMONS.

Compared to the pioneer the young Mormon has more elasticity in his interpretation of obedience to the commands of the Church as they affect his living. Take this case as an illustration: Years ago Brigham Young sent a Mormon farmer to settle upon a certain river. The devout agriculturist took the command literally and planted his crop right on the bank of the stream. Flood after flood ruined his prospects, but the patient old fellow replanted as many times, and although he met with little success, remained uncomplainingly because he thought he was fulfilling an order of God. His son, who is probably no less zealous, has moved a quarter of a mile away from the turbulent stream, and is much more successful.

This stream is marked on the map as the Fremont River, but in Utah it is called the Dirty Devil. A surveying party once camped on the bank and one of the men went down to get a drink. A companion shouted after him, "How's the water?" "Dirty as the devil," was the rejoinder. The water of this stream is generally muddy and it is universally known by its nickname.

The value of the ore now exposed in Utah is estimated at a billion dollars. It has a largest cyanide gold mill in the world. This gigantic plant handles 1,000 tons of ore every twenty-four hours, the value of its daily output being $5,000. Utah's climate is so varied that its products range from potatoes and barley to cotton and pomegranates. Only 4 per cent. of the area of the State is under cultivation, but there are plans greatly to increase the cultivable area by diverting the water from mountain streams and lakes to the thirsty land, which, if moistened, at once becomes as productive as the best soil in the world. It is claimed that one irrigated farm of twenty acres will often produce a crop equal in value to that which is generally raised on a prairie farm of 100 acres. One of the great advantages Utah affords is its complete long-distance telephone service. There is only one town in the State with a population over 500 which is not connected with the talking wire.

SALT LAKE PECULIARITIES.

Salt Lake is called the City of Saints, but they say you don't have to look far to find a poker game. In keeping with the idea of Western distance the city blocks are double in size. It is a half-mile walk around one of these squares. Small streams of pure water, on the way from the mountain to the plain, race along by the edge of the sidewalks. Rows of tall poplars, as erect and even as soldiers at attention, catch the eye from afar. Long known as Zion, seat of the Church of Latter Day Saints, enjoying the renown of its unique tabernacle and temple, which took forty years to build, its people now aspire to have it also known as the metropolis and commercial centre of the great intermountain country that surrounds it. They are going about it in the pushing, forceful way which is the way of the West, and in the clear air there are the slender shapes of the stacks and spires of the new Salt Lake.—Frederick J. Haskin in The Nashville American.

FEES FOR WITNESSES AND PROSECUTORS IN ENGLAND

Report Issued in London Gives a Scale of Allowances.

LONDON, July 14.—The report of the Departmental Committee appointed on May 31, 1902, by the Home Secretary to inquire what changes are desirable in the existing regulations respecting allowances to prosecutors and witnesses in criminal cases, and what amendments are desirable in the law as to the circumstances in which such allowances can be made, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. (Cd. 1,650.)

The report of the majority states that the subject under inquiry was one to which much attention was paid in the middle of the last century. During the last forty years it has not undergone any official investigation, and as a preface to the report there is a brief summary of the statutes under which allowances are made from the public funds to prosecutors and witnesses in criminal prosecutions and the action which has been taken in pursuance of them. The majority summarises the allowances which they recommend should be paid to prosecutors and witnesses. To members of the legal and medical professions and of such other professions as the Secretary of State may decide hereafter to include by order in this scale, when giving professional evidence, there may be allowed: For giving evidence in the town or place of residence, one guinea per case, but not more than two guineas per day; for giving evidence away from the town or place of residence, one guinea per day in addition to the above. For a medical examination in cases of sexual or kindred offenses there may be allowed a special fee of one guinea for each person examined, in addition to any allowances for giving evidence.

On the point of traveling expenses the majority recommended—for expert witnesses such allowances as the court may think reasonable; for interpreters a reasonable sum at the discretion of the court. Recommendations follow as to allowances to police officers and prison warders, and to all other witnesses not above mentioned it is recommended that a sum should be paid at the discretion of the court not to exceed per day, 7s.; per night, 5s. It is added that the following instructions should be carefully observed in making these allowances: That the minimum allowance should be 1s., and that this should be the general allowance for adults of the unemployed or partially unemployed classes, and for young children; that, in awarding allowances above the minimum, regard should always be had to the age, sex, and circumstances of the witness; that a witness should, as a general rule, not be paid a day allowance larger than the amount of any wages he may lose by attendance; that the night allowance should not exceed the expense actually and reasonably incurred by the witness. That any witness, if detained less than four hours from his home or place of business shall receive one-half his allowance he would have received had he been detained for the full day. For traveling expenses the majority recommend that the railway fare actually and reasonably paid should be allowed. In almost all cases, they add, this will be third class.

The members of the committee define professional evidence as "evidence as to facts which have come to the professional man's knowledge in the ordinary practice of his profession, not brought before him in the first instance with a view to a prosecution." An expert witness they define as "a person to whose notice a case, with which he was previously unacquainted, is brought expressly in order that he may qualify himself by his special knowledge to give evidence of facts ascertainable by him, or evidence of opinion, where such opinion is admissible."—London Times.

THE AMERICAN "SOLID" SHOE.

Considerable controversy and discussion has been indulged in of late by certain English shoe manufacturers, wholesalers, and trade journals regarding the solidity and wearing qualities of American shoes, and in treating on the subject the remarks have invariably been uncomplimentary to our manufacturers.

Some have unblushingly stated that the Yankee shoe is unfit for the English market, owing to the fact that after it has once been worn in the rain it is practically unfit for further wear. Such libelous statements scarcely need any comment, for our comparatively large exports to Great Britain during the past two years are direct and substantial indorsement of the growing popularity of the American shoe there.

It was only recently that the conservative London Times humorously remarked that if the importation of boots and shoes into England was not checked it would only be a question of a short time when every Englishman would know how it felt to be in American shoes.

The style and finish of the Yankee shoe is such that its superiority goes unquestioned by its enemies, and therefore the only opening for attacking its merits lies in questioning its "make-up" and wearing qualities. American shoe producers catering for foreign trade realize that some English shoe manufacturers lose no opportunity of defaming the solidity of the Yankee boots and shoes, and they have in a measure defended themselves by furnishing foreign shoe buyers with an honest description of the "make-up" of their goods.

No attempt has been made to deceive the buyer or prospective buyer of American shoes. He has been informed that if he needed a shoe to sell at $1 or less he would get an article which would contain more or less "compo," but that if he wanted a "solid" shoe it would be furnished and warranted to wear equal to any English-made "boot" selling at a relative price.

Many United States shoe manufacturers have publicly announced their views of what they consider constitutes a "solid" shoe, and in all cases they state that they understand a "solid" shoe to mean an article with outer sole, inner sole, half sole and counter to be cut from good sole leather one piece thick. The workmanship must be first-class and the shoe entirely free from pasted leather or "compo" of any description.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

COUNTRY PRODUCE M[illegible]

BEANS AND PEAS.—Choice marrow [illegible] held at $2.30, but not much business. [illegible] have settled to $2.25, and it is difficult [illegible] any more for choice pea. Trade is very [illegible] all these varieties. Red Kidney are [illegible] considerable confidence, but no further [illegible] reported. The last shipping orders were [illegible] at $3.30. Other State beans are quiet and there is a very limited movement in foreign [illegible] Scotch peas easy. Beans, Marrow, choice, bushel, $2.30; do, medium, $2.25; do, Pea, [illegible] Red Kidney, $3.30; do, White Kidney, [illegible] $2.70; do, Yellow Eye, $2.75; do, Black Turtle Soup, $2.65@$2.70; do, lima, California, [illegible] $2.50; do, imported Giants, $1.80@$2; do, Italian medium, $2.10@$2.30; do, other foreign medium, $1.95@$2.10; do, foreign Pea, $2.00@$2.15; do, foreign Marrow, duty paid, $2.10@$2.40; green peas, Scotch, bags, prime, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50.

BUTTER.—Receipts were moderate for the day, but the arrivals for the week foot up a little over 65,000 pkgs, an increase of nearly 10,000 pkgs over the corresponding week last year. The market has shown quite a firm tone for the past day or two, and under the call on 'Change this morning two sales of 25 tubs and 30 tubs of extra creamery were made at 19½c. Some transactions on the Street were also at that figure, where the quality was very high, but most of the business was on the basis of 19c for extras. Secondary qualities are steady, but very faulty lots are dull and weak. No change in State dairy nor in the Western packings. There has been a light movement of late in all these goods. No export demand whatever. Creamery, extras, per lb, 19c; do, firsts, 17½@18½c; do, seconds, 16@17c; do, thirds, 15@15½c; State dairy, tubs, firsts, 16½@17½c; do, seconds, 15@16c; do, thirds, 14½c; do, fourths, 14c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 16@17c; do, seconds, 15@15½c; renovated extras, 17c; do, firsts, 16c; do, seconds, 15@15½c; do, thirds, 13@14c; Western factory, current make, firsts, 15c; do, seconds, 14@14½c; do, thirds, 13@13½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 14c; do, No. 2, 13c; do, No. 3, 12@12½c.

CHEESE.—The market shows little if any change in the general features. Large sizes have continued in moderate supply and prices about steady, but demand limited, and a considerable quantity will have to go into cold storage. Small sizes have been rather less active the past few days, but the feeling fairly firm on desirable grades. Fine small skims sell fairly, but all other grades irregular. Liverpool cable 45s 6d for white and 47s for colored. Exports, 2,614 boxes. State, full cream, small, fancy, 10¼c; do, fair to prime, 9¾@10c; do, large, colored, fancy, 10c; do, white, fancy, 9¾c; do, fair to prime, 9¼@9½c; do, light skims, choice, 8@8¼c; do, part skims, choice, 6@6½c; do, prime, 5½@5¾c; do, fair to good, 4@5c; do, common, 3½@[illegible]; do, full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS.—The week is closing with a good clearance and a generally firm market. Prices are without quotable change. General sales of Western are in range of 15@18c, an occasional lot of extra fancy going a shade higher and badly heated lots somewhat lower. Near-by, fancy, selected white, 22c; do, fancy mixed, 19@20c; do, seconds to firsts, 15@18c; Western extras, 18c; do, seconds to firsts, 15@18c; do, thirds, 13@14½c; do, very inferior, 10@12c; dirties, 10@13c; checks, 7@9c; very poor culls, 5@6c.

FRUITS.—FRESH.—There is still a fair call for choice large apples of desirable varieties, and for such prices are sustained; inferior qualities pressed for sale at low prices. Pears about steady for choice. Southern peaches meet a good demand at firm prices; Maryland and Delaware receipts are light and of irregular quality; trade quiet. Plums about steady. Choice pineapples firm. Choice lots of berries of all kinds are in fair demand; soft and poor offered at low prices. Muskmelons in lighter supply and doing a little better. Watermelons in heavy supply and weaker. Apples, Nyack Pippin, per double-head bbl, $2@$2.50; do, Twenty Ounce, $2@$2.50; do, Maiden Blush, $1@$2.25; do, Duchess of Oldenburg, choice, large, $2@$2.50; do, ordinary, $1.50@$1.75; do, Astrachan, choice, large, $2@$2.25; do, average prime, $1.50@$1.75; do, sour Bough, $1.25@$2; do, sweet Bough, $1.25@$1.75; do, all kinds, poor to fair, 50c@$1; do, open-head barrels, poor to good, 50c@$1.50; do, South Jersey, per half-barrel basket, 40@60c; do, Maryland and Delaware, per bushel crate or basket, 30@50c; pears, Southern, Le Conte, per bbl, $1.50@$4; do, Kieffer, $2@$2.50; do, Maryland, Delaware, and South Jersey Bartlett, per half-barrel basket, $1.25@[illegible]; do, Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, [illegible]; do, Bell, $2.25@$2.75; do, [illegible] common, early, per bbl, $1@$2.50; grapes, North Carolina, Delaware, per 20-lb case, $2@$2.50; do, Niagara, $1@$1.50; peaches, Georgia, good to fancy, per carrier, $2.25@$3; do, Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25; apricots, Western New York, per 8-lb basket, 20c; plums, Maryland and Delaware, Burbank, per qt, [illegible]; do, per carrier, 75c@$1.25; do, per 8-lb basket, 20@25c; do, up-river, Burbank, per 8-lb basket, 18@20c; pineapples, Florida, per case, $2.75@$3.75; blackberries, up-river, per qt, 10@13c; do, Monmouth County, Jersey, 7@10c; do, South Jersey, Wilson, 7@10c; raspberries, Western New York, red, per qt, 7@9c; do, up-river, extra large red, 10@12c; do, average, 6@8c; huckleberries, New York and Pennsylvania, mountain, fancy, per qt, 9@10c; do, fair, 7@8c; do, Jersey, 6@8c; do, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina, 5@7c; muskmelons, California, per crate, $3; do, Baltimore, extra fancy selects, per crate, $4.50@$5; do, common to choice, $1.25@$3; do, extra fancy, selects, per basket, $2.75@$3; do, average, per bushel basket, $1@$1.50; do, Maryland, per crate, $1@$3; do, Norfolk, per bbl, $1@$2; do, per crate or carrier, 50c@$1; do, North Carolina, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, South Carolina, 50c@$1.50; do, Georgia, 50c@$1.50; watermelons, Georgia and South Carolina, fancy, large, sound, per car, $150; do, poor to fair, $100@$125. DRIED.—Holders of evaporated apples are asking about late prices, but doing very little business beyond the small wants of the jobbing trade. Buyers show no interest at present in futures. Chops and cores and skins are quiet. A few lots of new raspberries, cherries, and blackberries would sell if here, but stock is coming forward very slowly. California apricots and peaches are steady. Prunes are moving pretty well. Apples, evaporated, 1902, fancy, per lb, 6¼@7½c; do, choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime, 6¼@6½c; do, common to fair, [illegible]; do, sun-dried, 3¼@4¾c; do, chopped, per 100 lb, $2.75@$3; do, cores and skins, $1.40@$1.70; cherries, 1902, per lb, 18c; raspberries, 1903, evaporated, 23@23½c; huckleberries, 1902, 14½@15c; blackberries, 1903, 6½@7c; peaches, California, peeled, 1903, 12@18c; do, unpeeled, 6@8c; apricots, California, 1902, Moorpark, 9@12c; do, royal, 8¼@9c; prunes, California, 1903, 3@6¾c.

HOPS.—The export clearances for the week were 571 bales, but there have been quite a number of lots purchased on the Pacific Coast and these will come forward within the next few weeks. The situation here has not changed materially. There is only a moderate interest, but prices are held firmly in sympathy with the recent strength shown on the Pacific Coast. State, 1902, choice, per lb, 20@21c; do, good to prime, 19@19½c; do, common to fair, 15@18c; do, 1901, choice, 15c; do, common to good, 11@14c; do, Pacific Coast, 1902, choice, 20@21c; do, good to prime, 19@19½c; do, common to fair, 16@18c; do, 1901, choice, 15c; do, common to good, 11@14c; State and Pacific Coast, older growths, 4@7c.

HAY AND STRAW.—With continued liberal supplies and a slow demand the general feeling is weak on all grades of hay, though more particularly noticeable on the under qualities. Some invoices of new hay from Ohio have appeared, but quality not attractive. Straw plenty and tone easy. Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1.10; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70c@$1; clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; hay, no grade, 50@55c; do, salt, 45@50c; Straw, long rye, 70@85c; do, short rye, 45@50c; do, oat and wheat, 40@45c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—There were no fresh receipts of carload lots, and dealers are carrying over about 3 carloads, mostly fowls and chickens. There is very little demand to-day, but prices nominally unchanged and tone weak on fowls, but about steady on chickens. Turkeys in light supply, but demand limited. Ducks irregular in quality and show a wide range. Geese about steady. Live pigeons slow. Spring chickens, nearby, per lb, 15c; do, Western, 15c; do, Southern, 14c; fowls, 15c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 11c; ducks, Western average, per pair, 50@80c; do, Southern and Southwestern, 40@70c; geese, Western average, $1.12@$1.25; do, Southern and Southwestern, 90c@$1; live pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 20c. DRESSED.—Several small lots of Western fowls and chickens came in to-day, but scarcely any demand, and bulk will have to be carried over. Prices nominally unchanged, but tone weak. Nearby Spring ducks about steady. Western irregular. Squabs unchanged. Turkeys, average best, 13@15c; do, old, 14@15c; broilers, Philadelphia, 4 lbs and over to pair, 20c; do, mixed sizes, 17@18c; do, State and Pennsylvania, 4 lbs and over to pair, 17@18c; do, mixed sizes, 15@16c; do, small 13@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs and over, 15@16c; do, scalded, [illegible]; do, dry-picked or scalded, mixed, 13@14c; do, Southern, scalded, small, 12@12½c; fowls, Western, scalded, fancy, 13¾@14c; do, dry-picked, 14c; do, Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, 13¾@14c; do, scalded, 13@13½c; old cocks, 9½@10c; Spring ducks, Long Island, per lb, 17½c; do, Eastern, 17½c; do, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, 16@17c; do, Western, 10@12½c; Spring geese, Eastern, 18c; squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; do, mixed, $2.25; do, dark, $1.50.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Receipts of Long Island and Jersey potatoes are heavy and prices rule lower. Southern dragging heavily. Sweet potatoes of choice quality about steady; inferior lots neglected. Onions barely steady. Cucumbers in light supply and firm. Eggplants are slow, but prices unchanged. Choice large green corn firm; small and inferior lots neglected. Lettuce weaker. Choice Western New York green peas firm. Green beans steady, but wax plentier and weaker. Tomatoes pressing for sale at any reasonable offer. Potatoes, Long Island, prime, per bbl, $1.75@$1.87; do, Jersey, $1.50@$1.87; do, per bag, $1.75; do, Southern, fair to good, per bbl, $1.25@$1.62; do, sweet potatoes, yellow, Virginia, per bbl, $3.75@$4.50; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, white yams, $2.25@$2.75; beets, per 100 bunches, $1.50@$2; cucumbers, Monmouth County, per bushel box, 75c@$1; do, South Jersey, 50@60c; do, Baltimore, per basket, 50@75c; do, Norfolk, per bbl, $1.25@$2; cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000, $1.50@$2; celery, extra, per dozen stalks, 40@50c; do, prime, 25@35c; do, small, 10@20c; carrots, washed, per bbl, $1.75@$2.25; cauliflowers, ordinary, per bbl, $1@$3; eggplants, Jersey, per bbl, $2.25@$2.50; do, per bushel crate, 75c@$1; do, Norfolk, per 60-quart crate, $2.25@$2.50; green corn, Hackensack, per 100, 75c@$1.25; do, South Jersey, 50@75c; lettuce, Western New York, per dozen, 25@60c; do, Boston, per case, [illegible]; lima beans, Potato, per one-half bbl basket, $3@$4; do, per bag, $3@$3.50; do, per bushel basket, $2.50@$3; do, South Jersey, flat, per bag, $2.25@$2.75; do, Bush Limas, per bushel basket, $1@$1.25; do, per bag, $1.25@$1.50; onions, Kentucky, per bbl, $2; do, per bag, $1@$1.50; do, Long Island, [illegible] per bbl, $2; do, Virginia, yellow, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, white, $1.50@$2; do, Jersey, white, per basket, 75c@$1; do, Southern Potato, per basket, 50@60c; peas, Western New York, fancy large, per bushel basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, poor to fair, 50c@$1; do, poor to prime, per bag, 75c@$1.50; peppers, Jersey, per box, 75c@$1.25; do, per one-half bbl basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, Virginia, $2@$2.25; do, Southern, per bushel basket, 50@75c; string beans, Western New York, green, per bushel basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, wax, 50c@$1; squash, marrow, per bbl crate or bbl, 75c@$1; do, yellow crook neck, 75c@$1.25; do, white, 50c@$1; tomatoes, Monmouth County, per box, 50@75c; do, South Jersey, fancy, Acme, 50@75c; do, poor to good, 20@50c; do, Baltimore, Acme, per crate, 75c; do, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, average, 30@50c; turnips, nearby, Russia, per bbl, $1.25.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little to Support Talk of Serious Market Depression.

MARSHALL FIELD'S BIG PLOT

Latest Sales by Brokers—Partition Suits Involve Broadway Properties—This Week's Auction List.

That these are dull times for the real estate fraternity—owners, operators, brokers, and builders—admits of no argument, but that present conditions are such as to foreshadow any extended period of depression does not seem to be a justifiable view of the situation. This view, it should be said, is not generally held, but that it should be expressed at all is sufficient reason for some inquiry as to what there may be to support it.

A great deal of real estate pessimism has been created by the unfavorable showing made by "realty" shares in Wall Street. To what extent this condition is due to any actual lack of value in these securities and to what extent it may be accounted for by the general slump in the whole list of stock quotations cannot be stated. The United States Realty and Construction Company's report, to be issued this week, may throw some light on this point, but it is too soon to reason from this stock decline to the conclusion that real estate values are very generally inflated, or to say that a fate similar to that experienced by an inflated security market awaits the existing high scale of property values.

Values, it is true, have been carried to a high level by the speculation of the last three years. The future in many instances has been generously discounted, making further speculative profit in some neighborhoods unlikely. But these prices have in many cases been put to the test. There has been a considerable amount of building with these high values as a basis, and out of all this building there has been a comparatively small proportion of unsuccessful operations and comparatively little forced liquidation. Renting conditions, as a whole and with regard to all classes of property, have seldom been better, and with the aggregate amount involved in new construction this year about 20 per cent. less than for the corresponding period last year there is no reason why these conditions should not be maintained. Indeed, after nearly three months' suspension of building operations and an even longer period of tight money, it is surprising that there are no greater evidences of financial difficulty in the real estate field and that the market is no more demoralized than might be expected at this season.

Details regarding two Fifth Avenue deals have attracted considerable attention, although both of them have been the subject of more or less gossip for the last month. By paying $185 per square foot for a small lot at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, William C. Browning has established a new high record for Fifth Avenue property, which, however, is not likely to be recognized as a standard, both because Mr. Browning owns several adjoining parcels and because nearly the full amount of the purchase price remains on mortgage at a very low rate of interest.

If Marshall Field has any definite plans for the future of his block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, he has succeeded in keeping them a profound secret. Until his plans are made public, he will also have the distinction of being the only individual owner of a block front on Fifth Avenue, between Madison Square and Central Park.

Mr. Field made his first purchase at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street over seven years ago and has pieced out his holdings, one or two parcels at a time, until the acquisition of Joseph Walker's house at No. 349 completed the work and gave him control of fourteen distinct properties, with frontages of 197.6 feet on Fifth Avenue, 164.4 feet on Thirtieth Street, and 200 feet on Thirty-first Street, and with a total area of over 34,000 square feet.

How much of an investment this represents to Mr. Field cannot be determined with any great accuracy, because the considerations in several of the deeds are nominal, but using in these instances figures based upon known prices it appears that the total cost has been something over $2,000,000.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Innes & Center report that they have sold the property 26 West Fifteenth Street for F. D. S. Bethune.

Francis M. Jencks has sold 300 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-and-a-half story American basement dwelling, 18.6 by 102.2.

William Rankin has bought the plot, 334.4 by 154.10 by 334.9, on the north side of Hillside Avenue, 463.11 feet east of Broadway.

Philip Jessison has sold for M. L. and C. Ernst to Frederick D. Fricke the nine-story apartment hotel known as the Earle, at 103 Waverley Place, on lot 37 by 100. Mr. Fricke gives in part payment the plot at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running to St. Nicholas Avenue, 145 by 50 by 157.10 by 51. An apartment house will be erected on the latter property.

Partition proceedings have been begun affecting 194 and 196 Broadway, 304 Broadway, property on the west side of Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, and the dwelling on the north side of Ninth Street, 324 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Louis V. Southack is plaintiff in the action and the Central Trust Company the defendant.

The building at the northeast corner of West and Beach Streets, sold recently by John T. Williams, was transferred yesterday to William H. Erhart.

Hagan & Blevin, in conjunction with Leon G. Loeser, have sold for Kate Noble to John Bannen the five-story double flat 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story dwelling 540 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Julius Wolff has sold to Siegfried Weiss the five-story tenement 105 East One Hundredth Street, 25 by 75.

E. J. Moloughney has sold for H. E. Kingsley the four-story dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on lot 18 by 99, between Broadway and Hamilton Place.

N. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Harry G. Senior the leasehold property 101 and 103 Charlton Street and 108 and 110 King Street, four old buildings, on plot 50 by 200.

Edward Polak has sold 775 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 28 by 75, for Anna Klingenbeck; also, for Joseph Lesch, 2,387 Cambreling Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100; also, for E. D. Levy, the two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Crotona Avenue, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Richard Dickson has sold for Emma Eckstein 1,136 and 1,138 Forest Avenue, two three-family dwellings; also, for Frederic C. Fischer the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Lorillard Street, about 221 feet north of Third Avenue.

E. Feilman has resold for John Lever, Jr., two lots on the east side of Broadway, 100 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Henry Stresseman is the buyer of the northerly lot and Henry Freund of the southerly one. Both purchasers will erect three-story buildings.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for the Loomis estate to I. Mendel the four-story brick flat 1,267 Webster Avenue, 25 by 90.

The Auction Room.

With only fifteen legal offerings listed for this week, and few of them giving any promise of outside competition, it would seem that salesroom business has almost reached the lowest ebb of midsummer inactivity.

On Tuesday Peter F. Meyer will sell a large plot at the foot of East Houston Street, with valuable water-front privileges, the amount of the judgment against the property being about $96,000.

A partition sale, to be conducted by Joseph P. Day on Thursday, affects 346 and 348 West Twenty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and an adjourned foreclosure sale of 309 Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, is down for the same day at the stand of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

A further adjournment, until Sept. 24, has been ordered for the partition sale of the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, which was to have taken place last Thursday.

There were recorded last week 284 mortgages, for $4,674,393, of which 97, for $834,880, were at 5 per cent.; 92, for $2,207,712, were at more, and 75, for $1,642,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 262 mortgages, for $5,069,294, of which 80, for $1,522,297, were at 5 per cent.; 105, for $1,200,517, were at more, and 77, for $2,346,480, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.—By Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company, foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Hennessy, referee, 419 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 27 by 103.3, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $23,183.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 2,076 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25.5 by 75, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $27,734.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 306 and 308 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 74.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $2,058.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Charles E. F. McCann, referee, East Houston Street, north side, 120 feet east of Goerck Street, runs north 188.2 to Third Street, by east about 554 to Tompkins Street, by north 194.8 to Houston Street, by west about 550 feet, one-story brick and frame buildings, together with abutting land under water, wharfage rights, &c. Due on judgment, $96,808.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 38 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 347 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $19,688.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles Brandt, Jr., referee, King's Bridge Road, northeast corner of Cole's Lane, 86.5 by 65.3 by 66.5 by 63.3, except portions taken for Briggs Avenue and the widening of King's Bridge Road; Valentine Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Clark Street, 50 by 100, except portion taken for the widening of Valentine Avenue. Due on judgment, $3,976.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Hoffman, referee, Cedar Avenue, west side, 18 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 41.4 by 117.7 by 93.2 by 122.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,865.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, J. Lewis Strahan, referee, 537 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 457.1 feet east of Avenue A, 40.10 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,487.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 50 by 94.5, one and two story frame buildings; all right and title of Otto H. Good on Feb. 5, 1903.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee, 302 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 73 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 51.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,580.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 413 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 189.9 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 21.3 by 50, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,067.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6.—By Joseph P. Day, partition sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 346 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.7 by 25.1 by 98.11, three-story brick building; 348 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 97 by 25.1 by 98.7, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 35 and 37 Canal Street and 2 Ludlow Street, being the northeast corner, 48.5 by 37, two five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Barned Cohen on March 11, 1903.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd Thompson, referee, 1,008 Tinton Avenue, east side, 242.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $468; subject to another mortgage for $2,600.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 73.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 108 and irregular, five-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,080.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7.—By Joseph P. Day, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 2,310 to 2,316 Third Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 175, four four-story brick tenements.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 140 to 144 East Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick stables, 38.6 by 80.9; H. B. Anderson of 56 East Fifty-second Street, owner; Denby & Nash of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 344 and 346 West Fourteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 90.6; Binder & Baum of 100 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 71 Trinity Place, architect; cost, $50,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 109 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 36.5 by 86.9; George H. Hill and E. A. Lavelle of 1,129 Jackson Avenue, owners; John H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $84,000.

William's Bridge Road, south side, from White Plains Road to Boston Road, for eleven one-story frame lodging houses, 20 by 18; Malloy-Rexford Company, William's Bridge, owners; M. D. Randall, Norwich, Conn., architect; cost, $1,650.

William's Bridge Road, south side, from White Plains Road to Boston Road, for a one-story store; Malloy-Rexford Company, owners; M. D. Randall, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

No. 342 East Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; C. McManus & Son of 98 Nassau Street, owner; Ebeling & Meyen, architects; cost, $300.

No. 332 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; H. Lehr, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 127 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 25 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; G. W. Stetson of 25 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Tracy & Swartwout of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $400.

No. 337 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a three and four-story brick dwelling; J. Reilly of 150 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; C. L. Seelit of 152 West Ninety-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 231 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. De Lucia, premises, owner; B. Wilber of 82 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 37 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. C. Graham, Sandyhook, N. J., owner; Foster, Gade & Graham of 42 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Seventy-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, northwest corner, to a seven-story brick tenement; H. B. Auchincloss, Orange, N. J., owner; C. F. Leach of 21 State Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 32 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick loft, with stores; I. Bergdorf of 158 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. W. Foster & Son of 123 Bible House, architects; cost, $1,900.

No. 419 East Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; A. Herzog of 111 Nassau Street, owner; Ebeling & Meyen of 124 Bowery, architects; cost, $75.

No. 3 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; H. Cohen of 150 Bleecker Street, owner; Ebeling & Meyen, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 339 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; I. Goettler of 339 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; Ebeling & Meyen, architects; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, west side, 35 feet east of Adams Place, to two two-story frame dwellings, 12.6 by 35; C. R. Stonebridge of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Fordham, architect; cost, $600.

Webster Avenue, east side, 475 feet north of Woodlawn Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28; Oswald Benedix, owner and architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 160th St, 24.11x108.11x37.5x112.6; Lilly Herb and another to Moses Selig, (mtg $47,500)	Nom.
AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23x70; Rachel Shapiro to Sidonia Weiss, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and	100
BANK ST, 117, s s, runs w 262 n 100.12 e 10.1x s 12.10x e 18.8x s 25; Moses Selig to Jacob Herb, (mtg $15,000)	Nominal
BROOK AV, 1,482, w s, 100x25.8x100x20.6; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Joseph Horowitz, (mtg $15,000)	Nom.
BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 377.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.9x100x37.2x100; John E. Ferdinand and another, executors, to George S. Van Pelt	6,000
BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 377.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.9x100x37.2x100; George G. Ferdinand to George S. Van Pelt, quitclaim	Nominal
BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 377.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.9x100x37.2x100; Miriam F. Burke to George S. Van Pelt, quitclaim	Nominal
BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 377.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.9x100x37.2x100; John M. Ferdinand to George S. Van Pelt, quitclaim	Nominal
BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 377.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.9x100x37.2x100; George S. Van Pelt to Joseph H. Jansen, (mtg $6,000)	Nominal
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 236 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Bertha Berliner to David Fox, (mtg $46,000,) other consideration and	100
CHERRY ST, 389, s w corner of Scammel St, 25.1x93.6x24.5x88.6; Edward T. Engel to Rachel Shapiro, (mtg $11,000)	Nom.
CLINTON AV, 1,904, e s, 25x100; Solomon Cohen to Sarah Feuchtwanger and another, (mtg $4,500)	Nom.
CLINTON AV, 1,904, e s, 25x100; Herman Berkovits and others to Solomon Cohen, (mtg $4,500)	100
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 108th St, runs w 500x s 200.11x w 125x s 100.11x e 375x n 201.10; 108th St, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 225x100.11; Josephine Schmid to Lion Brewery, B. & S., (mtg $600,000)	Nom.
ELDRIDGE ST, 144, e s, 26x87.6; Julius Asmus to J. Leon Louis, other consideration and	100
ELDRIDGE ST, 144, e s, 26x87.6; J. Leon Louis to Morris Weinstein, B. & S., 3-8 part, (mtg 3-8 of $22,500,) other consideration and	100
ELDRIDGE ST, 144, e s, 26x87.6; J. Leon Louis to Jacob Katz, 3-8 part, B. & S., (mtg 3-8 of $22,500,) other consideration and	100
FOREST AV, strip lying between old and new east lines and opposite to part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock; John McLaughlin, executors and trustees, to Carrie I. Shotwell	87
FOREST AV, strip lying between old and new east lines and opposite to part of Lot 19, map of Woodstock; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Carrie I. Shotwell, quitclaim, all title	90
HESTER ST, 197 and 199, 50x100; Andrew Barbieri to Frank Pittelli, all title, (mtg $60,000)	Nominal
MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 34, e s, 16.6x100; Rudolf Joseph to Frederick Ehrenberg, (mtg $22,000)	Nom.
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 75 ft w of Taylor St, 25x100; Charles Bjorkegrin to Michael Frucht, (mtg $2,500)	2,400
OLD SLIP, 20, e s, 24x88.3x88.3x23.8; Edwin H. Peck to Old Slip Realty Company, (mtg $20,000)	Nom.
OLD SLIP, 20 to 22, s s, runs e 24.8x n 64.8x w 0.4x n 28.8x w 22.8x s 91.1; Edwin H. Peck and another to Old Slip Realty Company, (mtg $24,000)	Nom.
PERRY ST, 79, 23x95.5; Abraham M. Morgenroth to Catharine A. Deane, (mtg $34,000)	Nominal
STANTON ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, runs n 100x e 98x s 0.9x e 6.8x s 99.9x w 98.6; Julius Tishman to Daniel Dober, (mtg $100,400,) other consideration and	100
TREMONT AV, 1,900, s s, 32x130; Joseph T. Trainer and others, heirs, &c., to Annie L. Trainer, B. & S.	Nom.
WEST ST, n e corner of Beach St, 100x 88.8x100x90.8; John T. Williams to William H. Erhart, (mtg $90,000)	Nom.
WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, n s, at n e s of Gleason Av, runs n w 126.11x e 88.7x s 109.7x w 87.4; also Lots 4 to 7, map of 370 Lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, Westchester; Louise Bauer to John Van Gelder	Nom.
2D AV, 1,316 and 1,318, e s, 50x74; Joseph Kleinschmittger to Max Friedman and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and	100
2D AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 130th St, 40x80; George S. Goldschmidt to Isaac Helfer	Nom.
5TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of Avenue B, 17.11x94.8; George Eberhardt to Max Friedman, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and	100
6TH ST, 344 East, 24x97.6; Leopold Weltzner to Rosie Forst and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and	100
11TH ST, 536 East, 25x94.9; Moritz Weisberger to William Frankel, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and	100
11TH AV, e s, 39.5 ft s of 42d St, 19.9x 100; Sophia Braun to William Von Twistern, (mtg $2,000)	100
14TH ST, 306 East, 19.6x57.6; Sidonia Weiss to Edward Engel, (mtg $16,750)	Nom.
15TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Marcus Nathan to Katie Dumontimer, (mtg $12,000)	100
16TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; the New Amsterdam Realty Company to Katie Dumontimer, B. part, (mtg $11,000)	100
20TH ST, 234 West, 22x90.7x22x91.5; Elias Feinberg to Samuel Corse, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and	100
30TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27.2x 98.9x27.0x98.8; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Dennis J. McDonald and another	Nom.
33D ST, s s, 128.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.10x 100; Josephine E. Thurston to Gabriel Brenauer	Nom.
73D ST, 312 West, 25x102.2; Katherine C. D. Harnett to Lloyd Williams, (mtg $35,000)	77,500
74TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 50.6x25x50.10; Caroline Gerin and another to Joseph Tichacek, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and	100
77TH ST, 245 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Louis Levinsohn, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and	100
80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; James B. Buller, referee, to William H. Peckham, (mtg $65,500)	25,000
82D ST, 11 West, 25x102.2; Justus L. Bulkley to Georgiana White	50,000
84TH ST, 212 West, 20x102.2; Samuel Love to the Dominion Realty Company, (mtg $78,500)	Exch.
84TH ST, 214 West, 20x102.2; Samuel Love to the Dominion Realty Company, (mtg $30,000)	Exch.
84TH ST, 206 West, 20x102.2; Samuel Love to the Dominion Realty Company, (mtg $26,000)	Exch.
84TH ST, 216 West, 20x102.2; Samuel Love to the Dominion Realty Company, (mtg $24,000)	Exch.
88TH ST, 48 West, 17.8x100.8; James L. Conway to George Weaver, (mtg $15,000)	Nom.
97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Peter J. Clarkell to Edward F. Ecclestine, (mtg $34,000)	Nom.
97TH ST, 213 to 219 East, 97.10x100.11x 98x100.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $44,000)	Nom.
97TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Isaac Brown and another, (mtg $10,000)	Nom.
100TH ST, 106 West, 25x100.11; Lena Kaplan to Israel Schmittlacher, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and	100
100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Charles E. F. McCann to Julius Wolff	14,500
100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Julius Wolff to William E. Sutherland, (mtg $16,000)	Nom.
100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Julia E. Robinson to William E. Sutherland, quitclaim	Nom.
100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Michael A. Rosenblum to Julia E. Robinson	Nom.
101ST ST, 124 East, 25x100.11; Bernard Branner to Mandel Katz and another, (mtg $20,000)	100
103D ST, 131 West, 18.9x100.11; Joseph Hassell to William J. H. F. Bantje, (mtg $10,800)	Nom.
105TH ST, 308 West, 18x100.11; Herman B. Baruch to Angele U. De Barrios, (mtg $30,000)	Nom.
106TH ST, 60 West, 27x100.11; Austin E. Fletcher and another, trustees, to Richard Bullwinkle, B. & S.	30,000
109TH ST, 23 and 25 East, 50x100.11; Herman Younker to Susan Sullivan, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and	100
112TH ST, 7 West, 18x100.11; Louis Torseck to Henry D. Greenwald and another, (mtg $16,000)	Nom.
115TH ST, 248 West, 25x100.11; 116th St, 245 West, 25x100.11; Louis Tekulsky and another to Frederick A. Ringler, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and	100
116TH ST, 208 West, 24.6x100.11; Ferdinand Kurzman to Peter Doelger, (mtg $25,000)	Nom.
117TH ST, 55 West, 20x100.11; Herman Cohen to Jacob Wenk, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and	100
117TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Chalmowitz and another to Pauline Boss, (mtg $37,000)	Nom.
118TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.10; Harry Schiff to Henry Fox	Nom.
120TH ST, 540 East, 18.9x100.11; John Bannen to Kate Noble, (mtg $2,300,) other consideration and	100
120TH ST, 508 East, 25.9x90.6; Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, to Mary Navarett	5,825
122D ST, 241 East, 25x100.11; Louis Lees to Isaac Blum, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and	100
123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Kate Noble to Mary L. Bannen, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and	100
134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11; Louis Cohen to Lewis H. Lazarus and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and	100
158TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Romanus Busser to Fred Doll	20,250
161ST ST, n s, 250.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Charles Mueller to John E. Kelly, other consideration and	100
KELLY, John E., and wife, to Charles Mueller and wife; 161st St, n s, 350.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av; due Aug. 1, 1908; 4½ per cent	8,000
LAZARUS, Lewis H., and another, to Louis Cohen; 134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, installments	5,000
LENZ, Ernest A., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, Washington St, 198, corner of Fulton St, demand, 5 per cent	2,000
LEVINSOHN, Louis, to Karl M. Wallach; 77th St, 245 East, installments, 5 per cent	7,000
LOUIS, Leon, to Julius Asmus; Eldridge St, 144, e s, 25x87.6, 3 years	22,500
McDONALD, Dennis J., and another, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 30th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent	24,000
NAVARATT, Mary, to Edward H. Cole; 120th St, 508 East, 3 years	4,600
POOLE, Rebecca G., to Charles G. Moller; 42th St, 220 East, 5 years	5,000
POWER, Mary, to Samuel Fincke; 20th St, n s, 260 ft e of 8th Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	1,000
SHAPIRO, Rachel, to Martin Engel; Cherry St, 389, s w corner of Scammel St, 25.1x93.6x24.5x88.6, due Aug. 1, 1909, 6 per cent, prior mtg $11,000	8,000
SHOTWELL, Carrie I., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Forest Av, e s, 203.8 ft n of Strong Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	4,500
SPAETH, Anna E., to Matilda McLean; Washington Av, w s, 77.9 ft s of 184th St, due July 24, 1906	4,000
STEIN, Helene, to Sarah Weiss; South St, s w corner of Jackson St, prior mtg $[illegible], 3 years, 6 per cent	5,000
SULLIVAN, Susan, to Herman Younker; 109th St, 23 East, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent	1,800
SULLIVAN, Susan, to Herman Younker; 109th St, 25 East, due Jan. 17, 1906, 6 per cent	1,800
SUTHERLAND, William E., to Julius Wolff; 100th St, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av; 3 years	16,000
SUTHERLAND, William E., to Julius Wolff; 100th St, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, prior mortgage, $16,000, installments	775
TICHACEK, Joseph, to Frank Brodsky; 74th St, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, gold	1,300
TRAINOR, Annie L., to Katharine R. McDermott; Tremont Av, s s, adjoining lot 18, map heirs Thomas E. Walker; due July 18, 1912	750
TRAINOR, Annie L., to Mary E. Barry; Tremont Av, s s, adjoining lot 18, map heirs Thomas E. Walker; due July 18, 1913	400
TRAINOR, Annie L., to Joseph T. Trainer; Tremont Av, adjoining lot 18, map heirs Thomas E. Walker; 32x130; due July 18, 1908	400
VALENTINO NUNZIA to Catherine C. Hill; 3d St, w s, south part lot 757, map Wakefield, 25x105; 3 years, 6 per cent	2,000
VAN PELT, George S., and wife, to Theresa Schlosser, trustee; Buckhout St, s s, 377.11 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years	4,800
VAN PELT, George S., to John E. Ferdinand and another, executors; Buckhout St, s s, 377.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	500
VON TWISTERN, William, to Joseph H. Bearns; 11th Av, e s, 39.5 ft s of 43d St; 11th Av, e s, 19 ft s of 42d St, due July 31, 1906	12,000
WEISS, Sidonia, to Martin Engel; Avenue B, e s, 23.2 ft n of 9th St, installments, 6 per cent, prior mtg $33,000	5,000
WENK, Jacob, to Herman Cohen; 117th St, 55 West, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent, prior mtg $20,000	2,000
WHITE, Georgiana, to Justus L. Bulkley; 82d St, 11 West, due July 31, 1906, 4½ per cent	31,500
WILLIAMS, Lloyd, to Katherine C. D. Harnett; 73d St, 312 West, 5 years	35,000

Recorded Leases.

CHRYSTIE ST, 230; Jacob Lunitz and another to Carmelo Sciales and another, 3 10-12 years	1,080
HIDGE ST, 112 and 114; Abraham C. Weingarten to Morris Schlossman, 5 years	6,800
ST. ANN'S AV, 306; Herman A. Frum to Marie Kaufmann, 5½ years, $720	900
TREMONT AV, 764; Louise M. Cannon to Moritz Oppenheimer, 4 9-12 years, $1,600	1,800
WEST ST, 222; Isabel E. Tyte, committee, to Nicholas L. Crothers and another, 5 years	600
3D AV, 1,308; J. B. Burggraf to David Weinstein and another, 5 years	540
13TH ST, 452 West; 10th St, 450 West; Ernest A. Stellen to William H. Smith & Co., 4 6-12 years	1,800
14TH ST, 4 East; Willet F. Cook to Simon Lindau, 6½ years	12,000
20TH ST, 310 West; Harry Freeman to Solomon Antokolsky, 5 years	2,640
42D ST, 149 and 151 East; Charles Conner to Julia A. Dermody, 5 years	1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BANTJE, William J. H. F., and wife to Joseph Hassell; 103d St, 131 West, due April 30, 1906, 6 per cent	3,250
BANTJE, William J. H. F., and wife to Max Goebel; 103d St, n s, 248.9 ft w of Columbus Av, due April 30, 1906	3,000
BRENAUER, Gabriel, to Josephine E. Thurston; 33d St, s s, 128.4 ft w of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	8,500
BROWN, Isaac, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 97th St, 219 East, installments, 6 per cent	2,500
BULLWINKLE, Richard, to Austin E. Fletcher and another, trustees; 106th St, 60 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent	23,000
CASSELIUS, Henry, to Adam Voltz; 4th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, due July 1, 1904	1,000
CATELLA, Robert, and wife to Henry C. Trumper; 2d (or Pleasant) Av, w s, 500 ft s of 3d St, William's Bridge Depot, due Aug. 1, 1906	3,000
CORSE, Samuel, to Eva E. Hirschberg; 20th St, 234 West, due Dec. 31, 1904, 6 per cent	1,250
CURTIS, S. Fredericka, to Angie K. Hicks; Beekman St, 63 and 65, n e corner of Gold St, 3 years	2,000
DEANE, Catharine A., to the New York Savings Bank; Perry St, 79, n s, 23x95, due Dec. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent	15,000
DERMODY, Julia A., to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; 42d St, 149 and 151 East, demand, 6 per cent	1,800
DOLL, Fred, and wife to John Doll; 158th St, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $6,000, 5 years	10,000
DOLL, Fred, to John Ewald and others; 158th St, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 6 per cent	6,000
DUMONTIMER, Katie, to New Amsterdam Realty Company; 15th St, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	2,000
FORST, Rosie, and another to Leopold Weltzner; 6th St, 344 East, installments, 6 per cent	3,000
HEILBERG, Herman, to Helen Mayer; Wendover Av, 783, n s, prior mtg $15,500, demand	2,000
HELFER, Isaac, to William H. Joeckel; 2d Av, 2,220, due July 31, 1906	6,000
HELFER, Isaac, to William H. Joeckel; 2d Av, 2,222, due July 31, 1906	6,000
HILTON, Lillian J. R., to Townsend Wandell; Sedgwick Av, w s, 105.1 ft n of n line of lands of Fordham Morris, due July 31, 1906	4,000
HOGAN, John, and others, by guardian, to Andrew Whalen; Chrystie St, e s, 50 ft s of Canal St, (prior mtg $12,000,) due July 28, 1906	8,500
IVY COURT REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 107th St, s s, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Sept. 1, 1906	175,000
JONES, Joseph H., to Annie A. Colgate; Nelson Av, n w corner of 164th St, 3 years	7,000
JONES, Joseph H., to Annie A. Colgate; Ogden Av, n e corner of 164th St, 3 years	7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIMLEY, Rebecca M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	150,000
FINELITE, Alexander, to Rosie Parness	$
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to United States Trust Company of New York	75,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Mercantile Trust Company	300,000
PATTERSON, S. E., trustee, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	2,800
PAUL, Philip, to Edwin L. Kalish	$
PECK, Edwin H., to Evelyn S. Hastings	12,000
TALBOT, Richmond, to Albert R. Foster	10,000
THE HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to Katharine Elias	3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 189; L. A. Starch & Co. against A. Buchsbaum and another, owners; Cranwell & Sons, contractors	$121
AVENUE D, 29, 31, 37, and 39; Adolph Schwartz against Israel Lippman, owner, and contractor; Louis Lippman, owner	2,300
8TH AV, 810 to 814; Stein, Cohen & Roth against Grace L. Cloos-Longo, owner and contractor	2,575
8TH ST, 338 East; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against H. Wynehouse, owner and contractor	348

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 77.7 ft s of 177th St, 106x150.6; Conforti & Lanzetta against Church of St. Joseph of Tremont and another, Dec. 4, 1902	$250
5TH AV and 38th St, s w corner, 25x100; John Collerton and another against Alfred N. Cohen and another, July 29, 1903	755
130TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100; R. D. O'Connell against Louis Schneider and another, Oct. 8, 1902	34

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 28.6 ft n of 181st St, 20.4x100; Charles F. Mueller against John J. O'Brien and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

BROADWAY, w s, Lots 8 to 12, map of land of Henry L. Atherton, King's Bridge; Broadway, w s, e s corner of land of John J. Hart, runs n 300 to land of — Coddington x w 30 to old Albany Post Road x s 350 to n s of land of Hart x e 50 to beginning, Bronx; also, other property in Ulster County; George E. Schmitt against Charles J. Schmitt, (partition;) attorney, E. Mishkin.

BROADWAY, 194, 196, and 304; 9th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 26th St, 25.2x100; 9th St, n s, 324 ft w of 5th Av, 19.6x92.3; Louis V. Southack against Central Trust Company of New York, individually and as executor, &c., and another, (partition;) attorneys, Kellogg & Rose.

12TH ST, 312, 315, 319, and 331 East; Lucy Mulry against Eliza Mulry, (action to secure lien;) attorney, W. L. Snyder.

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.9; A. B. Scranton Taylor against Annie Gahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

160D ST, s w corner of Jumel Terrace, runs s 168.5 to Edgecombe Road x s 129.5x w 118.11x s w 20.5 to 160th St, x w 172.10 to Jumel Terrace x n 323.4 to beginning; Realty Protective Company against Lillie J. Earle, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Lanow, Mackellar, Guy & Wells.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM SALTZMAN.—Abraham Saltzman of 66 Essex Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,825, and no assets. Of the liabilities, $800 are in two judgments, obtained against him on Dec. 9, 1901, in favor of District Attorney Philbin, as surety on two bail bonds.

CARL ROSENFELD.—Carl Rosenfeld, who is a partner with Joseph Magid in business under the name of the Paris Suspender Company at 5 Walker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in which Mr. Magid refused to join. The firm debts are $2,394 and Mr. Rosenfeld's share of the assets is $255 in stock, fixtures, and accounts.

JOHN C. STUBENRAUCH.—John C. Stubenrauch, a drug salesman, of 944 Trinity Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,516, and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1894 to 1896 as a partner in the firm of Menn & Stubenrauch, druggists. The largest creditors are Howard Menn, $6,198, and Fred C. Anthes, $1,000.

ABRAHAM SLOTNICK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Slotnick, manufacturer of suspenders at 60 Orchard Street, by Charles Firestone for the following creditors: Pincus Glickman, $194; Moses N. Glickman, $158, and Leo R. Walpen, $152. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000, and permitted a large part of his property to be removed.

JOHN H. MUELLER.—Creditors of John H. Mueller, dealer in masons' materials at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and of Louis Levin, manufacturer of women's underwear at 119 Bleecker Street, have been unable to find them, and have obtained orders from Judge Adams of the United States District Court to serve summons in bankruptcy proceedings by publication. Mr. Mueller is said to have gone to Denver, Col., and Mr. Levin's whereabouts are unknown.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGIER, Edward—M. D. Rogers	$[illegible]
BARRA, Cesare E. F.—J. F. Pelard	59
BRUMBERG, Estella and Oscar [illegible], costs	[illegible]
Wolf, trustee, costs	107
CUTHBERT, Rowland H.—M. J. Rost	1,175
DAUB, Frederick W.—F. M. Hume	34
FRIBERG, Charles A.—F. A. Wertheimer and another	48
FROST, Alice M.—L. Hussey	60
HORNINGER, Michael—Broadway Brewing and Malting Company	286
HERZ, Israel—H. Oppenheimer	246
LESTER, George C.—United National Bank of New York City	132
LESTER, George C.—United National Bank of New York City	3,046
MILLER, Hugh—C. Rinsberg	590
MAYLE, Edward J.—M. Tobais and another	5
NICHOLAS, Augusta—United Electric Light and Power Company	19
PORTERFIELD, Charles E.—Union Bank of New York	130
PORTERFIELD, Charles E.—Union Bank of New York	136
PORTERFIELD, Charles E.—Union Bank of New York	1,086
ROBINSON, David—Simpson-Crawford Company	1,646
RUSK, John, Jr.—E. N. Danforth	71
STERNBLICHT, Abraham—C. Hoffman and another	134
SEITZ, William—C. C. Goodwin, executor	5,221
SPIELMANN, Charles, Jeremiah Richards and Henry Spielman—W. A. Lord	2,375
WILCHENS, Edward—C. Lanier, executor	5,295
	628

CROWDS CHEER SIR THOMAS.

Yachtsman's Triumphal Progress to Buffalo—Kisses Baby and Distributes Flowers and Pins.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton ended a day of receptions as a guest of the Buffalo Club to-night. A Lehigh Valley special, starting from Jersey City, had given him beautiful views of the Lehigh, Wyoming, and Susquehanna Valleys, and the people along the line had welcomed him in a fashion that delighted him. He rode on the engine from Glen Summit to Wilkesbarre. Hundreds of enthusiastic residents of the latter city literally pulled him from the steps of the locomotive after his exhilarating ride down the mountain. At Easton, Bethlehem, Sayre, and most of the other stops there was a rush for the rear platform to meet him and wish him good luck.

At Bethlehem he invited little Misses Bessie and Annie Taylor into the car and gave them pins bearing the Shamrock flag. At every station he presented a carnation to every girl who could get within reach.

Sir Thomas told Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Road, that he was pleased by the cordiality shown on the way, but the Buffalo reception delighted him. A throng greeted him and cheered as he left the station. He held an impromptu reception in front of the Buffalo Club, and even kissed a baby that a proud mother held up for his approval.

The business men of Buffalo gave the yachtsman a warm greeting at the club. After a reception at which they wished him the best of luck, they gave a dinner in his honor, at which Sir Thomas and his hosts made informal speeches. He received to-day an address from the Irish-Americans of Ithaca saying that if, as Americans, they could not wish him victory they could not, as Irishmen, hope for his defeat. Sir Thomas is accompanied by his party from the Erin and by Lehigh Valley officials. To-morrow he will see Niagara Falls and be entertained by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Niagara-on-the-Lake. He will return to New York on Monday.

CAUGHT A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

Youth Thrust Papers Into Humphrey's Face and Took Money—He Admitted Previous Arrests.

Allen B. Humphrey went from his home, at 143 Seventh Avenue, last night, accompanied by his mother, to take a trolley ride across the Brooklyn Bridge. They were on the steps leading to the elevated structure at City Hall Park, when Mr. Humphrey was accosted by a youth who thrust a lot of newspapers into his face. Mr. Humphrey said the boy at the same time extracted a dollar bill from his pocket.

He seized the youth and, walking him over to the bridge entrance, asked a policeman if he wanted a pickpocket. Detective Michael McDonough of Police Headquarters, who had stopped at the police booth for a moment, took the boy into the booth and questioned him.

At first the youth pleaded innocence, but it took McDonough only three minutes to find out from him that he had been three times arrested before for the same offense. He said he was Rocco Fighallo, seventeen years old.

"I know you," he said to the detective; "you are 'Chew Tobacco Mike.'"

Fighallo was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

TROLLEY CAR LEFT THE TRACK.

Four Passengers Hurt in Staten Island Accident.

Four persons were injured in a trolley accident in Grant City, near Richmond, S. I., last night. They are:

John Murphy of 612 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Manhattan; left arm and right leg crushed.

George H. Sheater of 61 Madison Street, Hoboken; badly cut about the body.

John Duke of 440 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan; head and body bruised and cut.

Andrew M. Wills, 1,137 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, left leg cut.

The injured men were passengers on Car No. 39 on the Midland Railway, bound from St. George to Midland Beach. The car was in charge of Motorman David Mollowitz and conductor Joseph Hall. The road runs through Lincoln Avenue, Grant City, in a series of sharp curves. While going at a high rate of speed the car jumped the rails at one of the curves. There were between forty and fifty passengers, and they were thrown from their seats with great force. A panic followed, and as the car bumped over the road the male passengers started to jump off. The four men named were injured in this way.

The car traveled about twenty-five feet and brought up against a big tree. Many of those who remained on the car received slight cuts and bruises. The injured men were taken to the New Dorp Police Station, where they were attended by Drs. Sheppard and Delvin. They refused to go to a hospital, and after their wounds were dressed all were taken to their homes by friends.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS TWO.

Bodies of Unknown Men Found Near Grafton, Mass.

GRAFTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—The bodies of two men who were killed by a trolley car on the Blackstone Valley Street Railway in the southern part of this town late last night are being held here by the Coroner, pending the appearance of relatives or other persons to claim the bodies. The men are thought to have been James Tracy or Macey, of Cohoes, N. Y., forty-two years old, and James Gibbons of Fall River, thirty-two years old.

It is said that the victims were two of a party of five walking on the street railway track at midnight and that three managed to escape injury, while the others were killed.

THIRTEEN HORSES BURNED.

One Fireman Hurt in Lumber Yard Fire—Over Fifty Horses Saved.

Some time caught fire in the plant of the Empire Brick and Supply Company at Twelfth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street at 11 o'clock last night, and in half an hour thirteen horses in the Empire Stables and a pile of lumber were burned up, about $12,000 damage being done.

A crowd of citizens of the neighborhood helped to save twenty-seven of the horses in the company's stable in the yard, and there was a hustle in the Crystal Spring Water Company's stable, at 633 West Forty-seventh Street, next to the yard, to get out twenty-four horses stabled there.

The cause of the fire is supposed to be water getting on the lime. The flames spread rapidly, and three alarms were sent in when a pile of the boards in the yard caught fire. A watchman, Joseph Fiess, discovered the blaze and sent in an alarm, and firemen were soon getting hose lines over the Forty-sixth Street houses to fight the flames. In about three-quarters of an hour the fire was out. The lime burned rapidly at first, but after that was out the flames were fought more successfully.

Fireman Nicholas of Truck No. 4 was struck on the head by a piece of lumber during the fire. His head was cut, but the scalp was sewn up and he went back to work.

MISS MENCADA GETS FORTUNE.

Mexican Supreme Court Affirms Decision That She Is of Sound Mind.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—The Supreme Court of Mexico has handed down a decision affirming the decision of a New York court that Miss Emma Mencada, adopted daughter of Manuel A. Mencada, is of sound mind.

This decision will result in turning over to her a large fortune of which Consul General Navarro of Mexico and Frederick Francisco Mencada of New York have been acting as administrators.

Albert C. Twining in Bankruptcy.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Albert C. Twining, the indicted President of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, was put into bankruptcy to-day by John W. Scofield, receiver of that bank, and the officials of the First National Bank of Toms River, and the First National Bank of Lakewood. The petitioner claims that Twining has committed acts of bankruptcy and cannot pay the following notes discounted by him: First National Bank of Asbury Park, $18,088.35, and an assessment of $3,839; to First National Bank of Toms River, a note of $6,000; to the First National Bank of Lakewood, a note for $1,600.

VIEWS ON 13,000-TON SHIPS.

Rear Admiral Bowles Denies That They Would Be Inferior to Other War Craft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Bowles's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, giving his views in opposition to the opinion expressed by Rear Admirals Bradford and Melville regarding the plans for the 13,000-ton battleships proposed by the Board on Construction, was made public at the department to-day.

The Admiral holds that the ships as planned will not be deficient in coal supply or inferior in radius of action to previously designed battleships.

It was stated at the Navy Department to-day that Secretary Moody, in view of the adverse report on the plans for the 13,000-ton ships, has decided to call on individual officers of the navy for opinions as to whether these ships shall have less speed and coal endurance than the 15,000-ton ships, or retain those qualities and have less armor and gun power. These opinions will be considered before he makes a final decision.

SOUTHERN ROAD'S EXTENSION.

Railway is Building Into the Disputed Clear Fork Coal District.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The Southern Railway to-day put on a large force of men to work on the "Narrows" near Jellico, Tenn., to build an extension from Jellico through the Narrows up Clear Fork Creek into the valuable Clear Fork coal district.

This is a route over which the Southern and Louisville and Nashville so vigorously fought for rights of way a little more than a year ago. The Louisville and Nashville secured rights of way and built through the "Narrows." Now it is asserted the Southern also has a survey in that difficult section which will prevent it from encroaching upon the Louisville and Nashville rights of way.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John E. Shuman, Tenth Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for treatment by the post surgeon.

The board appointed to meet at Fort Apache, Arizona, for examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the office of Adjutant General, to take effect on the expiration of his leave of absence, and then will join his regiment.

Capt. Léon S. Roudiez, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will join his regiment.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed for duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

First Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, General Hospital, New Mexico, for treatment.

Orders relating to Capt. William F. Nesbitt, Fourth Infantry, are revoked.

Capt. William Newman, First Infantry, will report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, for duty at the academy.

Capt. Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Vermont National Guard, to be held near Fort Ethan Allen Aug. 6 to 14.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. James M. J. Sanno, at his own request, is announced.

Second Lieut. George H. Nelson, recently transferred to the cavalry arm, is assigned to the Third Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Elbridge R. Hills, Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's department, and Major John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's department.

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, is granted extension of leave of absence one month.

First Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin is transferred from the Ninth to the Twenty-first Infantry, and First Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick from the Twenty-first to the Ninth Infantry.

Navy.

Capt. A. S. Snow is detached from command of the Columbia and ordered to command the Hancock.

Capt. W. S. Moore is detached from duty at Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as Inspector of Engineering Material of the Massachusetts district.

Lieut. Commander T. F. Burdorff is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty as Inspector of Engineering Material, New York District, also Inspector of Machinery, Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., Gas Engine and Power Company, and the Charles L. Seabury Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander V. Zane is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Commander T. G. Dewey is detached from the Alabama Aug. 30 and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. Commander A. Moritz is detached as Inspector of Engineering Material, New York City district, and ordered to the Kearsarge for duty in charge of steam engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Shriner is detached as Inspector of Engineering Material, Massachusetts district, and will continue other duties.

Lieut. Commanders J. T. Smith, J. A. Dougherty, and C. H. Mathews; Lieuts. F. E. Ridgely, A. W. Marshall, L. B. Jones, W. L. Manion, L. S. Thompson, and J. C. Leonard; Surgeon L. W. Spratling, Assistant Surgeons C. H. De Lancy and E. R. Blackwell, Chaplains W. H. I. Reaney and W. T. Helms are detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Hancock.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson is detached from the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, Aug. 15, and ordered to the Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco, Sept. 3.

Lieut. C. B. Price is granted sick leave for two months.

Ensign J. T. Bowers is granted sick leave for two months.

Midshipman T. A. Kittinger is detached from the Vixen Sept. 1 and ordered to the Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco Sept. 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Movements of vessels:

Arrived—Wyoming at Santa Barbara; Alert at San Francisco; Osceola at Key West.

Sailed—Hannibal from Lambert Point for Frenchman Bay; Nashville from Guantanamo for Key West; Topeka from Norfolk for Frenchman Bay.

Orders have been issued directing that the Buffalo be placed out of commission on her return to the New York yard from South America, which is expected to be about Sept. 1.

PARISIAN BUILDS A NEW TOWN IN FRANCE.

M. Chauchard Has Started the Foundations of the Village Near Versailles.

Foundations of what will practically be a new town have been laid between Versailles and Viroflay, in connection with the philanthropic bequests of M. Chauchard, in favor of the superannuated shopmen, clerks, and general employes of the great drapery establishment known as the Magasins du Louvre. M. Chauchard is a man who has risen from the ranks, so to speak. Originally a very humble and obscure employe, he became a Director of the Louvre establishment, and in this capacity amassed a large fortune, which has enabled him to acquire one of the most remarkable collections of pictures to be found anywhere. His immense wealth has also enabled him to act the philanthropist on a vast scale. He is noted for his charity, and one of his most recent acts of benevolence was to start at Versailles the Chauchard Foundation, which has been officially opened by M. Trouillot, Minister of Commerce. The nucleus of this foundation is the old historic building known as the Pavillon de Madame, formerly a dwelling of the Kings and Queens of France, and latterly occupied for a few months in the year by M. Chauchard himself. Near the construction and its gardens are two new avenues, one called after M. Chauchard and the other after the Louvre. These thoroughfares are lined with small houses, to be added to hereafter. Pensioners from the Louvre shops will dwell with their families in the constructions which have been, or are to be built.

According to M. Chauchard's arrangements, the smaller house and gardens will be occupied by old Louvre hands, whose salaries have never exceeded $1,000 a year. These can live in the places with their wives and families. After the death of an accredited occupant the house may be retained by his widow, and when she dies it will be given to another superannuated employee fulfilling the required conditions. As to retired employees of the Louvre who have been in the receipt of salaries ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 or more M. Chauchard only gives them ground. He expects them to be able to build their own homes out of their savings. Thus in time we may see the new town of Chauchardville, between Versailles the grandiose and Viroflay the rustic. The ordinary houses now constructed have small dining and drawing rooms and kitchens on the ground floor. Above are three fine bedrooms, and then the usual garrets. In the gardens attached retired shopmen, bookkeepers, and accountants from the Louvre will be able to cultivate cabbages or grow flowers. The Pavillon de Madame will remain as a sort of central rallying point, or place of gathering for the colonists of Chauchardville, and near it has been placed the statue of the philanthropist who furnished the funds for the organization of this haven of refuge and peace for the hard-working employes of the Louvre.

At the opening ceremony above referred to a speech was made by M. Honoré, now Chief Director of the Louvre shops, who related how M. Chauchard, now a merchant prince, began life as a shopman, and had to sleep every night under his counter. Protected by a good mother, gifted with rare will power and good business perceptions, M. Chauchard worked with indomitable energy and perseverance until he achieved the success now known as the Grands Magasins du Louvre, a world-renowned emporium. Then, when he had amassed a fortune, he retired from business, although full of vigor, took his well-deserved rest, and finds his pleasure in performing philanthropic actions. After M. Honoré had spoken, the Minister of Commerce made a speech, and was much acclaimed when he informed all who were present that the Government proposed to make M. Laurent, a joint Director of the Louvre shops, a Knight of the Legion of Honor. This M. Laurent is a man who was trained in the Louvre by M. Chauchard, to whom he long acted as an able and energetic assistant. It is considered that he very justly deserves the distinction which is about to be conferred upon him by the Government as a notable and worthy representative of French commerce.—Paris Correspondence of London Telegraph.

The Tacoma-Seattle Dispute.

It is reported that the courts will have an opportunity to decide whether Tacoma or Rainier is the proper name for Washington's famous mountain. An advertising solicitor, who must have been woefully ignorant of the local interest in the name of the mountain, attempted to collect pay for an advertisement of a Tacoma man, while his pamphlet captioned the mountain as Mount Rainier. He now realizes his mistake, but can be comforted by the thought that he might have captioned it Mount Tacoma and attempted to collect the bills for his Seattle advertisements. The result of such an error is appalling to imagine. The advertising man may win out on his suit, but the verdict will not change the name of the mountain so far as it is used by the Tacoma people.—Portland Oregonian.

Judge Turner of Georgia.

There is something of National interest in the announcement that ex-Representative Henry G. Turner has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He is a man of exalted personal character and of a high order of ability, and for some years served his State in the National House of Representatives. Retiring from political office because of a lack of sympathy with Bryanism, he appropriately emerges after Bryanism has run its fruitless course and men of the same stamp are coming into their own again. The people of Georgia are to be congratulated on acquiring for their highest court the services of so ripe a lawyer and so eminent an exponent of their best citizenship.—Washington Star.

Singing Into the Phonograph.

A young woman who makes her living by singing into phonographs talked the other day about her job. "In this work," she said, "there is one great difficulty, and that is the absence of an audience. When a singer comes out before a big audience to sing the sight of all those persons is frightening to her, but at the same time it is inspiring; it keys her up; it takes her out of herself and beyond herself. She does better than she would have thought it possible to do. Singing into a phonograph is hard because there is nothing there to inspire and intoxicate you. Instead of a house of people eager to be pleased you have an empty room and a big cylinder. You can't put into your voice the brilliance, the exhilaration, and the sympathy that come of themselves when there are human ears listening and understanding. Some of the best singers can't sing into the phonograph at all solely on this account. Others can't sing into it unless they have taken a glass or two of champagne. The persons who can sing into phonographs so as to do themselves justice are few."—Philadelphia Record.

Indian Tribes of the South.

The Cherokees, as far back as the whites have any knowledge of them, occupied portions of Northeast Alabama, Southeast Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and a portion of Northwest Georgia. They were essentially a hill people and their homes were among the mountain ranges. The Choctaws, on the contrary, occupied the comparatively level regions of Middle West Alabama and Eastern Mississippi. Between them and the Cherokees were the Creeks on the northwest and Chickasaws on the north. The Cherokees and Choctaws were widely separated and were never neighbors, at least in historic times.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

In His Interest.

Miss Sweetngood—Oh, dear, I said I'd never marry a man who drinks, but in Fred's case I don't know what to do. What do you say?

Miss Goodfellow—Don't! He has troubles enough as it is.—Baltimore American.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO. WILL SELL AT

AUCTION, SAT., AUG. 22,

At 3 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine,

Several Beautiful Cottage Sites,

A number of them with WATER FRONTS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING the

MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,

MASSAPEQUA,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. These plots are among the best and most accessible sites for first-class cottages on the south side of Long Island. SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE. Diagrams and particulars from JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn, 187 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

58th St.—Full-size five-story American basement dwelling; passenger elevator, steam heat, &c.; price asked, $175,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

In the Eighties.—Medium width dwelling, with two-story extension; new plumbing; good condition; asking $55,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

Fifteenth St.—4-story double tenement; price, $25,000; sound investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Ninth St.—Improved tenement; rental, $3,550; $7,000 cash required. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chrystie St.—5-story double tenement; price, $30,000; want offer. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double Flat.—4-story; vicinity 123d St.; price, $12,000; $2,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Cloyd L. Boykin, real estate, 118 West 124th St., offers the following property for sale:

Builders.—If you want cheap lots, city or country, some rare ones, see me. Boykin, 118 West 124th St.

Investors and Homeseekers.—Any time you are looking for bargains 'phone, write, or call. Boykin, 118 West 124th St.

Tenements, 4 families, 20x37x50.5; 4 rooms; rent, $500; price, $5,000. Boykin, 118 W. 124th St.

Flat near 5th Av.; 10 families; size, 25x37x100; rent, $2,500; price, $20,000. Boykin, 118 West 124th St.

5-story double cold-water tenement; minute walk rapid transit station; $2,200; price, $17,000. Boykin, 118 West 124th St.

Tenement, 18 families, 50x87x100; rents, $5,200; price, $55,000. Boykin, 118 West 124th St.

Corner flat, 25x100; rapid transit station at the door; rent, $4,600; price, $45,000; will bring $6,000 easily. Boykin, 118 West 124th St.

A number of houses in different parts of the city for sale cheap. Wallenstein, 125 E. 23d.

16th St.—Two five-story double tenements; rental, $4,380; $50,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Eighth Av.—5-story double flat; large store; price, $33,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double flat, vicinity 116th St.; price, $24,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East Side.

Yorkville, Near 3d Av.—5-story, ten-family house; six large rooms, with bath; always rented; slot 25.6x102.2; perfect order from cellar to roof; price, $26,000. Owner, 245 West 138th St.

78th St., Near 2d Av.—Fine three-story house, 16.8x100; sacrifice price; rented, $804; $5,000 mortgage can remain. Thomas F. Payne, 95 Broadway.

A.—Near Madison Avenue, in the Nineties, choice 5-story triple flat; always rented; price only $26,000; investigate. Joseph P. Day, 932 8th Av.

First Av.—5-story double tenement; price, $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Side.

58th St., West Side.—5-story tenement; 2 stores; $18,000. John J. Hoeckh, 885 9th Av.

West 103d St.—Brownstone private house; 13 rooms; bargain. Eisenfeld, 252 West 42d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

Handsome apartment house for sale cheap to prompt buyer; owner leaving city; fine investment; no commissions paid; investors only need apply. West Side, R 141, Times Office.

58th St., Near 5th Av.—Full-size dwelling, with dining room extension; suitable for alteration; moderate. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

West 53d St.—Full-size dwelling, with two-story extension, elevator, &c.; three baths; asking $125,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

West 72d St., Near Broadway.—Medium width dwelling, with extension; good order; price asked, $45,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

Bargain.—72d St., West, near Riverside; handsome house; fine condition; only $32,000. Widow, 288 Columbus Av.

West 82d St.—Large dwelling; 3-story, basement; asking $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 105th St., 5-story flat, 20x90x100; rent $3,000; price $35,000; mortgage $23,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

130th St., near Lincoln Av., 4-story, 3 rooms each side; price $12,000; mortgage $7,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Gramercy Park—Dwelling, 4-story and base.; rental, $3,000; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bronx.

For Sale.—The most elegant 2-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 168th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Absolute sacrifice! Four-story double flat, fully rented; leading avenue, near elevated; only $13,000; favorable terms. Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Handsome two-story basement, near elevated; modern improvements, for two families; assessments paid; bargain to quick purchaser. Owner, 1,582 Washington Av.

BENJ. H. IRVING. 494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Full lot next to corner, 179th, Crotona Av.; net cash to quick buyer, $1,800. E. A. H., 126 East 43d St.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots near 3d Av. L station. Shatakis, 746 East 171st St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PRICE $4,000.
$200 CASH; $30 MONTHLY PAYS PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

BUY DIRECT FROM BUILDER.
Modern 1-family houses, 8 rooms, every modern improvement; just finished.
EAST 12TH ST., YALE PARK.
30 minutes Park Row via Brighton Beach and Smith St. cars; 5c. fare; get off King's Highway. Finished in first-class manner and handsome appearance, in highly restricted location. BUILDER ON PREMISES DAILY AND SUNDAY. CALL OR ADDRESS
W. RICHARDSON, EAST 12TH ST., YALE PARK.

BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH.
The Craigen Houses, 12th to 13th St., on Ave. D; wide macadamized avenue, 2 blocks from the L road, with sewer, cement sidewalks, and fine lawns; 6 detached houses just completed; 10 rooms and bath; 2 already sold, with English oak trim; fine parquet floors; handsome mantels and gas fixtures; water between bedrooms, and all handsomely decorated with burlaps and relief work; prices from $8,400 to $7,300; terms to suit. CRAIGEN & SON, Owners and Builders, Ave. D and East 12th St.

IDEAL SUMMER AND WINTER COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Beautifully situated new cottage, 10 rooms and bath; all latest improvements; nearly laid out grounds; situated in Bay Ridge Park, between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; would exchange for house in town. Apply Stewart, 73d St. and Fort Hamilton Av. Take Bay Ridge Av. car in Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—SPECIAL BARGAINS. $3,700—$370 DOWN. $30 PER MONTH PAYS ALL.
One block from Flatbush Av.; very pretty new detached house; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements. C. S. OSBORN, 1,067 FLATBUSH AV.

New 2-family brownstone, $8,500; $1,000 cash, balance $25 monthly; upper part pays expenses; all improvements. Martin, Builder, De Graw St., between Nostrand and New York Avs.

$1,350 Each.—Rare bargain; 120x100 lots; finest central growing location; south side 20th St., 100 ft. east 5th Av. Thomas Payne, 86 Broadway, Manhattan.

Save $1,200.—Buy 351 20th St., $2,300; 378 Belmont, $2,500; 415 Waverly, $4,250. Stewart, 582 State.

Brooklyn property sold quickly for cash. Ernestus Gulick Co., the Estate Agents, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hackman St.—Two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell cheap. G., 105 Times.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Gentleman's country residence for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable; lot 137x115 feet. Owner, R x 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Near Katonah, Westchester County, good 112-acre farm, with substantial buildings; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Carl Randrup, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 116 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Residence, 11 rooms, bath, modern improvements; rare bargain; near Caryl Station; price, $5,500. Boykin, 116 W. 134th St.

REAL ESTATE.

4% 4½% 5%
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages
128 BROADWAY.

HOUSES BUILT, PURCHASED; MORTGAGES REPAID, RENEWED, INCREASED; ALL SECTIONS; BEST TERMS. HANOVER COMPANY, 318 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

TO LET.
Borough of Richmond on the Vanderbilt estate at Clifton, 40 minutes from the Battery (foot of Broadway.) Houses with every modern improvement; unequalled in finish and style; most desirable location; high ground; shade trees, &c.; now is the time to make your arrangements and settle by Oct. 1.
For rentals and particulars apply or address
TALBOT ROOT,
Room 928, 52 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

First-class two-story brick dwellings, just completed; all improvements; splendid location, Astoria Heights; ten minutes by trolley from East 34th St.; low price; easy terms. F. W. Bleckwenn & Son, 302 Lockwood St., Astoria, L. I.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

AT COLLENDER'S POINT,
NOROTON, CONN.
For sale, choice villa sites; good bathing, fishing; good anchorage for yachts; very accessible to the city. For further particulars apply to H. W. COLLENDER ESTATE, K. B. O'HARA, 3 West 18th St., New York.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

TO RENT.—DEPARTMENTS IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS AND STORES IN SYRACUSE, FOR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, CORSETS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, SHOES, OR FANCY DRESS GOODS, ON SO. SALINA. BOX 335, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 20 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 80K Tribune Building, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Go and See—Not Lots But
ACRE PLOTS
Containing 21¾ Lots, at
HEMPSTEAD GARDENS.
$450 UPWARD.
Title by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York.
TERMS: 10% Cash and Monthly Payments.
REBATE OF 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR WHOLE CASH.
Access: 45 minutes from Long Island City or Brooklyn. Commutation less than 20 cents per day. Wire agent and carriage will take you over property. Best visiting days, Saturday and Sunday. Most desirable location for a country house. Apply
The Real Estate Mortgage Co.,
11 JOHN ST. (CORBIN BUILDING), THIRD FLOOR, NEW YORK.
THE TUNNELS AND BRIDGES AND ELECTRIC ROAD WILL SOON LARGELY INCREASE THE VALUE OF THIS FINE PROPERTY AND REDUCE TIME OF TRAVEL.

LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES,
BELLE HARBOR.
The most desirable Seaside Resort on the Atlantic Coast. Situated within five minutes of the Rockaway Park Railway Station.
Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1306, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 7749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

DUCK FARM.
Finest water front of 1,800 feet on Moriches Bay; suitable for duck farm; modern house, 2 bath rooms, running water in house and barn; dock, boathouse, &c.; 8 acres ground; $8,500; easy terms; less than one-half mile from depot.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. Farnsworth, Manager.
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

HIGH-GRADE SHORE-FRONT PLOTS, consisting of 2, 3, or more lots, 38 minutes from N. Y., overlooking L. I. Sound; boating, bathing, fishing; dock on beach; privileges; $250 up; easy monthly payments; titles guaranteed; money loaned to build. Kahn, 186 East 73d St.

Lindenhurst, Convenient Station.—1,561 lots, $5,000; appraised $39,025; unparalleled bargain; communicate Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

300 acres, Long Island, forty miles out; six buildings; $4,000, worth $8,000. Stewart, 582 State, Brooklyn.

Port Jefferson.—Sold 748 acres woodland; have 865 acres, $9 acre. Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Nutley, N.J.
For Sale at a Bargain,
New house; 8 rooms and bath.
All improvements.
5 minutes from station; 45 minutes from New York.
JOSEPH HUTCH, 158 Market St., Newark, N. J.

A responsible investor wanted for special hotel bargain on Jersey coast in live and growing section; has paid profits of $10,000 per year and will do better if property managed; nearly 100 rooms, fully and thoroughly equipped in furniture, plumbing, bar room, billiard and pool tables, bowling alley, linen, silverware, and crockery; wide porches fronting on all sides, overlooking ocean, and from finest bay in State; most healthful and delightful location, with finest fishing, gunning, and sailing grounds in State adjacent; will sell at half cost to right party. Address Hotel, Post Office Box 1,452, New York City.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate; Winter and Summer house; 12 rooms and bath, tubs, double lot; piazzas; trees; near Fletcher Lake and ocean. G., Box 168 Times.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, at $5 per acre; payable, $1 weekly. Opportunity. Box 95, New York Times Office.

Jersey City.

Two-family, 12 rooms, every improvement; $4,000; $300 cash, balance $30 monthly, including principal and interest; 3-story and store, $2,100, $200 cash, $20 monthly. Higgins, owner, 289 Sherman Ave., Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES
wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; reference, bonds.
COLORED TENEMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CLOYD L. BOYKIN.
116 W. 134th St. Tel. 2139 J M'g'sd.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone 1919 Harlem. Branch, 115 Nassau St., 'phone 380 Cort.

Wanted for Cash—Any cheap lots, plots, old buildings or tenements; any part Manhattan Island. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Small furnished house in country; three adults; Fall months; possibly longer. Address E., Box 170 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

6th Av., in 50's, 3,500 Sq. Ft.
Value $65,000; mortgage $30,000. What property and cash can you offer for equity?
H. J. SACHS,
119 West 23d St.

2 elegant apartment houses, Brooklyn; rent $6,500, mortgage $40,000 4½ per cent., equity $22,000, for country estate; send particulars of what you have and want; we can help you. KETCHAM BROS., 120 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

Splendid Hudson River farm; hour out; brick dwelling; price $12,000; exchange for city property; dwelling preferred.
Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Modern dwelling, with good stable; best location in Bronx; price $12,000; mortgage $5,000; will exchange for flat or tenement. Carl Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

Brooklyn dwelling, best section; worth $20,000; free and clear. What is offered? Le Mont, 171 Broadway.

Lot 50x100, price $7,500, will exchange for small house, Bronx, N. Y.; Brooklyn. Boykin, 116 West 134th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For doctor, from Oct. 1st, an apartment of 8 rooms, first floor, in corner in modern apartment house, 118th to 119th St., on Morningside Av.; rent, $900.

Parlor floor in private house; suitable for doctor, dentist, dressmaker, or other business; best furnished. Apply Hotel Normandie, Broadway and 38th St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,000. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Park Place, Near Broadway.—Whole building, five-story and basement, from March 1. Place, 234 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 885 Broadway, corner 19th; elevator; rent $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 151 East 19th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $35. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Entire 6-story building, No. 75 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Aborn, 506 5th Av., or your own broker.

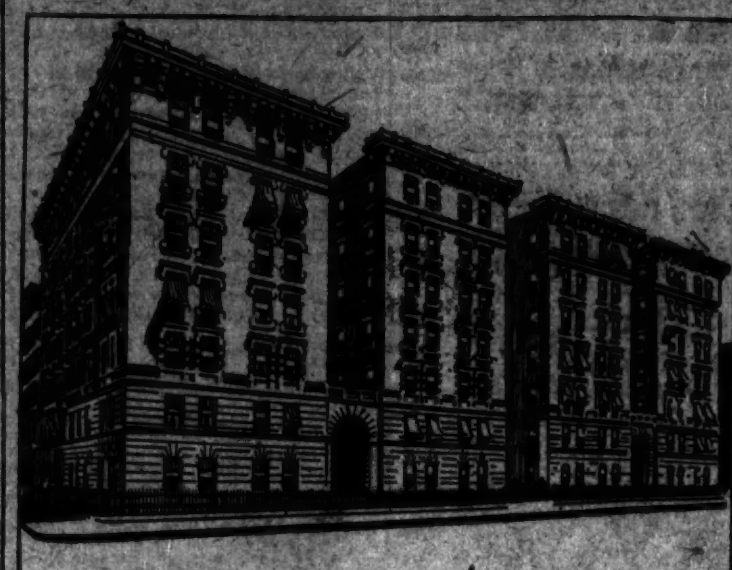
Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 523 West 54th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

EAST 37TH STREET.
Private dwelling near Lexington Av. for rent. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Lexington Av., 885, near 73d St.—Elegant 4-story brown-stone dwelling; 3 baths; newly renovated; $1,250. Keys at Bellamy's, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel., 1266 Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.



Two Modern Buildings
WITH HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENTS
OF
4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 ROOMS

MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
118TH TO 119TH ST.
H. C. COLEMAN
AGENT
OFFICE ON THE PREMISES
Tel., 3447 Morningside

High-Class Modern Apartments.
THE HOLLYWOOD.
southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
Suites of eight rooms and bath at moderate rentals.
Every modern improvement, including all night elevator and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,023 Cortlandt, or manager, on premises.

EMERSON
S. E. Cor. 116th & Lenox Av.
Six large rooms and bath. } Rent $600 Per Annum.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Select families are respectfully requested to examine the above premises.
PAUL MAYER, AGENT,
2,566 BROADWAY,
N. E. Cor. 96th St.
Tel., 3,797—Riverside.

FERNLEIGH HALL.
51 to 55 East 120th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

MARJORIE & TERESA
241 TO 247 WEST 112TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000-$1,100.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 3609 Morningside.

HAROLD,
N. W. Cor. Manhattan Ave. & 118th St.
Near Morningside Park.
Handsome 4-5-6-room apartments; marble bathrooms; finished floors; hardwood finish, spacious entrance and reception room; elevator and hall service day and night; telephone in each apartment; steam; hot water, &c. Rents $35 to $45.

THE PALACIO,
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 68TH ST.
High class elevator apartments; suites of eight large rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. Superintendent.

AT SHERMAN SQUARE.
133 West 73d St. An elegant seven-room apartment; all rooms opening on the Square. Second apartment (one flight); rent $75 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, 932 Eighth Avenue.

—FREE—ONE-HALF MONTH—FREE.
2,337 Broadway, near 85th St.; 7-room apartment; bath, every modern convenience; rent $35. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, near 118th St.—Elegant heated single first flat; 7 large light rooms, bath, hot water, $32; worth $40. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel., 1266 Plaza.

Rare Opportunity—Elegant ground-floor flat, 7 rooms, bath, hot water supply, fine location for dentist or doctor; rent reasonable. 309 West 17th St., corner 8th Av.

Villavista, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.—Magnificent surroundings; superior accommodations, table, transportation; shade; amusements; reasonable; circulars.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 236 West 58th St.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished and unfurnished; 1 to 4 rooms; bath; restaurant connection.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; American and European plans.

Handsomely furnished suites, 3 rooms, 2 baths; special rate to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

Now Open.—Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; furnished or unfurnished; 1, 2, 3, 5 room apartments.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; very reasonable; restaurant.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Special Summer rates, furnished or unfurnished; permanently or transient.

58th St., 308 West.—3d flat, 6 rooms, bath, private hall, newly decorated, $27.50.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

One 3-room doctor's suite to let at the Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.

Hotel Norfolk, 129-131 West 46th St.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

Few suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th; excellent cuisine.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and two baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 W. 45th.

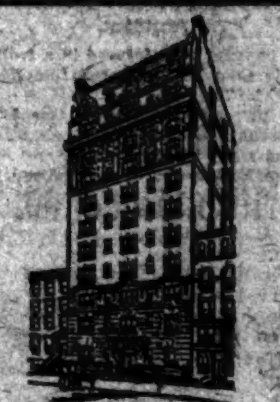
1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Brooklyn.

Exceptional Chance.—Immediate possession; August free; flats, 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $16 to $19; janitor on premises, 582 Grand Av., near Park Place.

APARTMENT HOTELS.



THE
BRISTOL,
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL,
122-124 West 49th St.,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND B'WAY.
200 ROOMS WITH BATHS.
TELEPHONE AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
SINGLY OR EN SUITE.
Monthly or Yearly Agreements.
Unexcelled Service. Restaurant a la Carte.
MANAGEMENT. FREDERIC M. WARNER,
Formerly Hotel Lorraine, Fifth Ave.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $3,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,000, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Handsomely furnished suite, 3 rooms, 2 baths; special rate to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.

Near Broadway.—The Winsonia, 44th St.; furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms, bath; restaurant in connection.

University Hotel, 106 W. 47th St.—Suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; American and European restaurant.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—2 and 3 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine excellent; references essential.

Hotel Margaret, 129-131 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Handsome apartments, Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. and Broadway; 1 to 4 rooms and bath; furnished; meals optional.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Furnished or unfurnished suites; special Summer rates; permanently or transient.

Concessions made to and after Oct. 1st for three-room apartments. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; American and European plans.

Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; reasonable rates; new apartment hotel.

1 to 4 rooms, bath; furnished. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; reasonable prices; restaurant.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms and bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th; references.

University Hotel, 106 W. 47th St.—Suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; American and European restaurant.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; excellent restaurant on premises.

Handsomely furnished suite, 3 rooms, 2 baths; special rates to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

Superb apartments to lease; Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

The Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th St.—Few suites, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath; references.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Handsome apartments of 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

The Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th St.—Few suites, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath; references.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suite of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Handsome apartments of 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

Hotel Norfolk, 129-131 West 46th St.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Choice 3-room apartments; concessions to and after Oct. 1st. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 W. 45th.

Hotel Stanley, 124-126 West 47th St.—Now open; apartments of 1 to 6 rooms; excellent cuisine.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 W. 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

58th St., 41 West.—Newly furnished apartment, parlor, 4 bedrooms, private bath; gentlemen only; references.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—2 and 3 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine excellent; references essential.

University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms; bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Three-room suites to lease to and after Oct. 1.

Hotel Portland, 132-134 West 47th St.—4 to 5 rooms; handsomely furnished apartments.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

Few suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th; excellent cuisine.

Hotel Stanley, 124-126 West 47th St.—Now open; apartments of 1 to 6 rooms; excellent cuisine.

1 to 4 rooms, bath; furnished. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. and Broadway; restaurant; reasonable.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Sublet, August and September.—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, and hall, 7 East 32d St., $100 per month; meals on premises. E. H. Foster, 126 Liberty St. Tel. 3081—Cort. References.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Special Summer rates, furnished or unfurnished; permanently or transient.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th; references.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms, bath; restaurant; reasonable prices.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St., Between Broadway and 6th Av.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, N. R., 3 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 3 P. M.; Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 20, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M., returning, due New York 8 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WM. G. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturday 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 675, 1,186, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 182 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.
Extra boat, (ONTEORA,) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex and Malden.
Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck.
Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

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For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 3:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00 New York to Providence. First-Class Service.
Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.
New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.
Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS
leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 9 A. M. FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00 EXCURSION.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 25, (new,) E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

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ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
is the most delightful short sea trip out of New York
Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.
An unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hundred miles.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands.

Emp. of Japan..Aug. 17	R.M.S. Athenian..Sept. 21
R. M. S. Tartar..Aug. 24	Emp. of India....Oct. 5
Emp. of China..Sept. 7	Emp. of Japan...Nov. 2

Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia & New Zealand.

Aorangi.........Aug. 21	Moana...........Sept. 18

For rates and information apply at 458 & 1 B'way.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE TO
Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F.
Fine Passenger Steamers Rosalind and Silvia
sail from Pier B, foot of Richard St., Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., on following dates: Aug. 1, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 14, 21. Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds. Apply for rates and further information.
BOWRING & CO.,
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

100-HOUR SEA TRIP
$32 covers all expenses.
New York, Savannah and Return.
SAVANNAH LINE
Can be made in one week. New ships. Superior service. Cheapest and most luxurious trip out of New York. Full information 317 B'way. Telephone 415 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice-Prest. & Traffic Manager.

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Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kaiser....Aug. 4, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Sept. 8, 6:30AM
Kronprinz.Aug. 11, 7 AM	K.Wm.II.Sept.22, 6:30 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug.25,7:30AM	Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM	Kronprinz...Oct. 6, 4 PM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbarossa.Aug. 6, 10 AM	Friedrich..Sept. 3, 2 PM
Kurfuerst.Aug. 13, Noon	Barbarossa.Sept. 10, N'n
Bremen...Aug. 20, 2 PM	Kurfuerst.Sept. 17, 1 PM
Luise....Aug. 27, 1 PM	K. Albert.Sept. 24, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn....Aug. 15, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Aug. 29, 11 AM	P. Irene.Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene.Sept. 12, 11 AM	Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn....Sept. 26, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Nov. 21, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Moltke...Aug. 6, 10 AM	Pennsyl'a.Aug. 22, 4 PM
Waldersee.Aug. 8, 5 AM	A.Victoria.Aug.27,10AM
P.Sigism'd..Aug.15,9AM	Patricia.Aug.29,10:30AM
Bluecher...Aug.20,10AM	Moltke....Sept. 3, 10 AM

DENMARK
also RUSSIA, SWEDEN, etc.
Grand cruise during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER by the palatial steamer
Prinzessin Victoria Luise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York.Aug. 5, 10 AM	St. Louis.Aug. 19, 10 AM
Phila....Aug. 12, 10 AM	New York.Aug. 26, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland..Aug. 8, 10 AM	Vaderland.Aug.22,10 AM
Finland..Aug. 15, 10 AM	Kroonland.Aug. 29, 10AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania..Aug. 8, 3 PM	Campania.Aug. 22, 3 PM
Etruria..Aug. 15, 10 AM	Umbria..Aug. 29, 10 AM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia..Aug. 4, 2PM	Aurania..Aug. 18 1 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Potsdam.......Aug. 5	Noordam.......Aug. 26
Statendam......Aug. 12	Rotterdam......Sept. 2
Ryndam........Aug. 19	Potsdam.......Sept. 9

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow and Londonderry.

Furnessia..Aug. 8, Noon	Columbia.Aug. 22, 9 AM
Astoria...Aug. 15, Noon	Ethiopia..Aug. 29, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100.
Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up.
For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Menominee..Aug. 8, 9 AM	Minnetonka.Aug.22, 8 AM
Mesaba..Aug. 15, 9 AM	Minneap.Aug. 29, 10 AM

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Armenian..Aug. 4, 6 AM	Germanic.Aug. 12, Noon
Teutonic..Aug. 5, Noon	Cedric....Aug. 14, 9 AM
Arabic....Aug. 7, 5 PM	Majestic.Aug. 19, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Nord America.........Aug. 15
Cabin, $65 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Solegnac, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
'Phone 6060—18 St. New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago, Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20), 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:30 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 8:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55 (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
6-27-1903.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42nd St.
‡8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
‡5:50 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 50, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy, 6:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL, 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:40 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:10 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:59 P.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 24½ via M.C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED," 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:45, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:35 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 35 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:03 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:20 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
†9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:43 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 AM—(1) Catskill Mts. Express.
†11:20 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
†1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*[illegible] PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*7:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
†8:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:45 A. M., (3) at †12:10 P. M., (4) at †2:45 P. M. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:[illegible] A. M., (2) at †11:30 A. M., (3) at †12:50 P. M., (4) at †3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:30, (6:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—4:00, 8:40 A. M., 1:30, (2:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M. (1:00 P. M. Saturdays.)
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:10 Saturday only), 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only), P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) [illegible] 12:00, *1:00, [illegible] P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible] *7:00, [illegible] P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, a4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:30, †3:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 6:00 P. M.
aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ||Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry	Liberty St. Ferry	
Balto.-Washington.	†8:25AM	†8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55PM	*1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	*3:25PM	*3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*4:55PM	*5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*6:55PM	*7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible] *8.00, [illegible] [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar.
Mauch Chunk Local	†7.10 AM	†7.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.[illegible] AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	[illegible] PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.[illegible] PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.[illegible] PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOTEL RED BOOK
A STANDARD DIRECTORY OF HOTELS.
New (1903) Edition now on sale. Of interest to Travelers, Tourists, and the General Public. Indispensable for Hotel Owners, Managers, and Clerks and all Hotel Purveyors. Price, $2.00. Published by THE OFFICIAL HOTEL RED BOOK AND DIRECTORY COMPANY, Grand Union Hotel, New York.

Day Line Summer Exc. Book, Catskills, &c. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

The Grand Hotel
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."
Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, etc. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours.
H. E. EDER, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 349 5th Av. Telephone 1008 Madison Sq.

Catskill Mountains.
To all points on the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill & Tannersville Railways, making direct connections with the New York Central trains leaving N. Y. at 7:54 and 11:30 A. M., also the "DETROIT SPECIAL" at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING Sundays, with Parlor and Dining Cars; and the West Shore trains leaving at 7:10 and 11:20 A. M.; also Continental Limited leaving 2:20 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers.
Purchase Tickets via Catskill.

GRANT HOUSE
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
WILL OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The Best-Known House Along Hudson River. Seven-Hole Golf Course on Grounds. Direct Access by Boat and Rail. Personal Investigation Solicited. FRANK N. ROGERS.

THE CHIEFTAIN, Catskill Mountains, BIG INDIAN, N. Y. Large rooms; music; good table; ample shade; extensive veranda; livery; mile from station, on Ulster and Delaware R. R. D. A. HAWKINS, Prop.

Evergreen Croft, Freehold, N. Y. (Catskills.) The finest possible location. Every modern improvement; spring water; $8. W. A. SEABRIDGE.

GOLDEN HILL HOUSE. Gayhead, N. Y., Catskills; location unsurpassed; cheerful rooms, generous table; farm attached; $8.00. H. Hallock.

Cairo.
GLEN FALLS HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Finest location. Eastern Catskills. Pure spring water. Beautiful Pine Groves. Table supplied from Farm. (Illustrated Booklet.) S. E. WEBSTER, Proprietor. H. P. CRUM, Manager.

Stamford.
THE REXMERE OPENS JUNE 27TH. CHURCHILL HALL NOW OPEN. HOTEL HAMILTON (OPEN ALL YEAR.) Leading hotels of Stamford, N. Y. Elevation, 1,800. Rapid vestibule trains, direct, via West Shore R. R. GOLF! BOATING! Summer Camps at CHURCHILL PARK. Apply S. E. JENKINS, 5 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

THE REXMERE,
S. E. Churchill, M. D., Stamford, N. Y.

Palenville.
STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7 to $10. Henry Peters.

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THE NEW PARK HOUSE SUMMIT, N. J. 20 MILES FROM N. Y. ON D., L. & W. R. R. ELEVATION 600 FEET. Remodeled; newly furnished throughout; private baths; open plumbing; electric lights. Cuisine and service absolutely first-class. MORTIMER M. KELLY, Prop.

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Dynamos and motors bought, sold, and repaired; large stock on hand. Jordan Bros., 74 Beekman St.

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Portable forges, $7.50 up; over 3,000 pulleys, hangers, shafting, clutch pulleys. 165 First St., Jersey City.

18-inch traveling head shaper, 50x30x7-foot planer; boilermaker's drill; cheap. 165 First St., Jersey City.

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Floor, 20x30, with or without power and tools; low rent. 165 First St., Jersey City.

Boilers, 1 to 20; upright and horizontal; engines, 2 to 18; tested. 165 First St., Jersey City.

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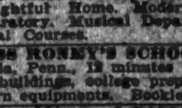
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IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS. On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 9:30; East 31st St., 10:15 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful L. I. Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.

WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH. Steamer Tolchester this Sunday, Aug. 2nd, Abarbo's Orchestra. Leaves East 24th St. recreation pier, 8:30 A. M.; South 5th St. pier, Williamsburg, 9 A. M.; Christopher St. recreation pier, 9:30 A. M.; 129th St., North River, 10 A. M. EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.

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ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
Parties under special escort will leave New York August 15 for superb Summer tour through the **Yellowstone National Park, UTAH, COLORADO, ETC.,** With the outward journey from Buffalo to Duluth **via the GREAT LAKES**
Also on the same date and August 29 parties will leave for the Park and return. California Party via Yellowstone Park Aug. 12. Grand Tour Around the World Sept. 5. Short Summer Tours to the leading Eastern Resorts on frequent dates.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all POINTS. Send for descriptive book.
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Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary! a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE; Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE: Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:30, 4:00 P. M. East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

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DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.
All the Afternoon in the Mountains.
COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.
ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00.
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Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. every morning at 9:30 A. M. and W. 129th St. at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh at 6:30 P. M.; Fishkill Ldg., 6:40 P. M.; West Point at 7:30 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon. For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and return to New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:35, 10:10, 10:45, 11:20 A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:35, 11:50 A. M.; 12:25, 1:00, 1:35, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

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MANHATTAN BEACH. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 26 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only.
LONG BEACH. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sunday, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M.; 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH OCEAN GOING STEAMERS Gen'l Slocum Grand Republic (Vaudeville Afternoon Boat.) West 129th St., 9 A. M. West 22d St., 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Battery Ldg., 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 5:00, 6:15 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 50c. Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES. THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH RATE $5.00 of the FALL RIVER and PROVIDENCE LINES, will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer RICHARD PECK RATE $4.00 of the NEW HAVEN LINE, from Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for the Yacht Races, commencing August 20th. Tickets and Staterooms now ready, either Steamer, at Fall River Line office, Pier 19, North River.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE. UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier......9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier......9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

NORTH BEACH EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx). TO-DAY—Hourly 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE. TO-DAY—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly. WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

UP THE SOUND. EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 18, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:55 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS 50c. On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL, leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Return, due N. Y. 8 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant, Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

The 5,000-ton Twin-Screw Steamer "City of Savannah" will go to the yacht races.

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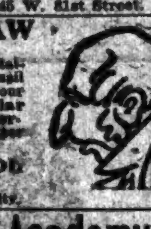

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ST. JOSEPH'S IN THE PINES, BRENTWOOD, N. Y. On Tuesday, September eighth, the new Flushing Academy and boarding school for young ladies will open in Brentwood, for the reception of students. For further particulars pay a visit or write to St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, or to St. Joseph's in the Pines, Brentwood. Railroad tickets may be procured at reduced rates at both places.

THE MACKENZIE SCHOOL, DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK. Fall Term, Sept. 24. Boys, 11 to 19. Rev. James C. Mackenzie, Ph. D., Director. Dr. WYATT W. RANDALL, Head Master.

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127th St., 204 West.—Large front room and small one, furnished, with or without board; terms low; American family.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,459 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $6 per week upward.

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Experienced nurse has comfortable rooms for care of one or two invalids, under their own physician's orders. Telephone, 3,151 R Plaza.

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Valley Farm Cottage, Saratoga Co., N. Y.—Farm house; accommodates ten; a very pleasant location near the foothills of Mount McGregor and on the line of Hudson Valley R. R.; eight miles north of Saratoga Springs; excellent roads for driving and cycling; good table; fine lake near house. Mrs. J. Herbert Sprott, Wilton. Telephone, Sprott Farm, N. Y.

Owner of large farm can accommodate a few more boarders; house situated on fine stream; large shady grounds; cool, airy rooms; exceptional table; near village, 75 miles from New York; references if desired; special rate for September; write for particulars. Address Box 80, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Berkshire Hills.—Country residence; modern improvements; shady lawns; spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; cottage annex, $5; special September rates. Mrs. E. E. Lynd, Lyndwood, Poestenkill, N. Y.

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Accommodations for a few first-class boarders at country house on the banks of the Wallkill River; table supplied with products from our own premises; rates, children, $4 per week; adults, $7. Mrs. C. A. Rauns, Lock Box 204, Montgomery, N. Y.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE.—Pine Grove Cottage is located on high ground, at an altitude of 2,000 feet; accommodates 40 people; table supplied with the best fresh vegetables, milk, butter, meats, &c.; $6.00 to $8.00 per week. F. B. Owen, Fulan, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

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Summer board in farm house among the Green Mountains; beautiful location; every convenience; groves, trout brook; good rooms, piazzas; excellent table; milk, eggs, berries in abundance. Address Mrs. Mary F. Rockwood, Bennington, Vt.

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Boarders wanted at Bellehurst, on the shores of Lake Musconetcong; new house, good fishing; fifteen minutes' walk from depot; rates, $6 up. Apply to J. A. Roy, Netcong, Morris County, N. J.

Cherry Hill Farm.—High location; quiet, shady piazza and grove adjoining grounds; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Mrs. A. H. Wood, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y. Box 158.

Wigton Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wigton.

Farm house beautifully located in Catskills can accommodate a few adults; excellent garden; Jersey milk; daily mail; $6 to $7 weekly. Bennett Homestead, Hobart, N. Y.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road.—Fine rooms, good accommodations and table service; large grounds, verandas, shade; directly on the water; boating, bathing, fishing.

Bath Beach.—Large, airy, cleanly kept rooms; excellent board; shady lawn; near beach, golf links, and trolley; good bathing. Navarro Cottage, Bay 10th St.

Good board, large airy rooms; bathing and fishing; large piazzas; stables, etc. Adults only. Telephone 308 Tompkinsville. Blue Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.

Choice farm board; quiet, healthy place, surrounded by high woods; station ¼ mile; large house and rooms; park. C. Giffhorn, Spotswood, N. J.

Hotel Kenmore, Greyrock Place, Stamford, Conn.; 50 minutes from 42d St.; homelike, quiet, select; excellent table.

Board for a few adults in the Catskills; $5 and $6 a week. L. McAuliffe, West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Cool, comfortable rooms facing the ocean, with good board; near depot. 48 Second Avenue, Rockaway Park.

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Board for 2 adults and 3 girls of 9, 11, and 13 years on a farm where no other boarders are taken, within one hour's ride from city. W., Box 58, 283 West 125th St.

Wanted.—By gentleman and wife, permanent board with a private family near city, on either N. Y. C. or N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Address W. B., Times, 125th St.

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THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA, Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber. Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress. 128 E. 17th St., N. Y. ARTISTIC FACULTY.—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Irené Bergé, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Hans Spicker, Charles Heinroth, and others. The 19th Scholastic Year begins Sept. 1st.

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Genteel, profitable employment for your leisure hours, with big remuneration for honorable effort; no bond or cash security required; best of references necessary; educated, respectable, influential men and women wanted everywhere; great possibilities for future. Address, with references, M. H. G., 121 Times Office.

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Wanted—Partner with $5,000 to push patented article; can have half interest; large profits guaranteed; best references. Address E., Box 174 Times.

Party wanted with capital to manufacture useful patent just out. G., Box 154 Times Downtown.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
THE FIRM OF TURNBULL & DUNCAN, COTTON Converters, of 121 Prince St., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. C. C. Duncan will sign in liquidation. Dated New York, July 31, 1903.

DOGS AND BIRDS.
Woodside Boarding Kennels, Woodside, Long Island,—15 minutes from 34th or 92d St. ferry; conducted exclusively for boarders; unsurpassed for pet and sporting dogs; health, happiness, and safety assured; dogs called for. Lowest rates. Highest city references. Telephone 98 Newtown.

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Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Wanted—Model, regular 36 bust; those having had experience with cloak houses preferred. Call at 13-15 West 28th St., Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
Wanted—An experienced all-round pan man, a fudge maker, a hard candy spinner, a cream and marshmallow maker to work out of city; good wages and steady employment guaranteed to competent men. R Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Salesman by importing house; give particulars, references, salary expected. E. Box 207, Times Office.

Wanted—A foreman for carpenter shop and mill. Address Joseph, 270 West 23d St.

Wanted.—Ten hod carriers wanted. East Houston and Lewis Sts., Monday morning.

Agents.
Agents Wanted—Portrait agents; 16x20 frames, glass, back, mat, and portrait complete, f. o. b., Chicago, 72c; no extra for groups. Chicago Copy Co., 447 Ogden Av., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
Companion.—As companion to lady or children; good housekeeper; refined; useful; references. M., 650 3d Av.

Governess.—By an experienced English governess, speaking pure Parisian French, with first-class city reference, desires engagement; would undertake care of an only child. A. C., 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
DAY'S WORK.
Reliable colored woman would like cleaning by day or week; reference. 119 East 34th St. Willis.

DRESSMAKERS.
Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, wishes to have more customers; out or at home. Mme. Chasaras, 118 East 32d St.

Dressmaker, reliable, wishes more customers; out by day or at home; city or country. Wood, 51 West 97th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
BUTLERS.
Butler.—Where other man or parlormaid is kept, by thoroughly competent, well-trained English servant; best reference. Butler, Box 789, 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMEN.
Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; sixteen years' reference from present employer; sober, willing, obliging; married; 5 ft. 8 in. Slattery, 206 East 36th St.

GARDENERS.
Gardener.—By married German, 2 children, thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening and well able to take charge of country gentleman's place; highly recommended as to character and ability. Head Gardener, Castle Inn, Far Rockaway, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Dishwasher or waiter, cook; colored; moderate wages. E. S., Box 74, 1,364 Broadway.

Painter, paperhanger, work for landlord; wants loft for shop; pay rent in work. 601 10th Av.

Trained nurse; attendant to invalid gentleman; town or country. Telephone, 3,151 R Plaza.

CITY WITH MILLIONS TO SPEND LACKS SCHOOLS

More Than 61,000 Children Get Only "Part Time."

Educators, in View of Controller's Announcement of $143,000,000 Debt Limit, Ask Why These Conditions Continue.

Controller Grout announced last week that the city's debt limit, through the increased valuations of real estate, would permit of the issue of bonds to the amount of $143,000,000 for public improvements, but that caution would be observed, and that probably $100,000,000 of debt-creating power would go to the next municipal administration, as the present would not be likely to issue more than $43,000,000 of bonds up to Dec. 31, 1903. In a list of the issues likely to be made for public improvements no reference was made to the Department of Education. When the Controller named the present figures of the debt limit the heads of this department showed that the accommodations for scholars in the public schools were so inadequate that more than 61,000 children were only able to secure a "part-time" education—three-quarters of full time. The official record of this expedient as of June 1, 1903, is:

	Part-time Pupils.
Manhattan	27,715
The Bronx	3,173
Brooklyn	26,438
Queens	3,825
Richmond	330
Total	61,481

This would only be obviated by creating, for the present emergency, and not considering the annual increase in demand for sittings of 20,000, more than 30,240 new sittings by opening new schoolhouses or securing quarters to accommodate that number of scholars. The sittings in the schools of the five boroughs were, June 1 last, 478,750, with an average attendance of 432,896.

Many interested in educational matters and the congested conditions in schools—on the east side of Manhattan especially—were puzzled to reconcile Mr. Grout's statement with school conditions. They asked why, with such a vast sum of money available, enough schools, not only for the present, but to meet the annual increase in demand for sittings for several years to come, were not in course of construction, if not built, if the Department of Education had been alive to its responsibilities and had done its best to provide a full sitting for every child entitled to education, and what was being done to remedy conditions which militated against the future intellectual status of more than 61,000 children?

The records of the Department of Education have ample explanation in regard to these matters. They establish that late in November, 1902, the Board of Apportionment requested this and the other departments of the city the amount of corporate bonds it would require in 1903. A month later the amount named in reply was $8,888,430 for sites and buildings, enough for 35,584 additional sittings for elementary pupils. Early in February $900,000 more was asked for for two high schools in Brooklyn, a total of $9,788,430. In March the Board of Estimate gave the department only $3,500,000, $6,288,430 less than the estimate of December, and July 29 $3,400,000, leaving a deficiency of $2,888,430.

Practically not one cent of the apportionment of $6,900,000 was available to secure additional sittings and remove the stigma of more than 61,000 children getting half an education until July 1 last. A few days after the March appropriation of $3,500,000 Controller Grout notified President H. H. Rogers of the Board of Education and Richard H. Adams, Chairman of its Committee on Buildings, that no contract must be let against the appropriation unless of imperative necessity, until after July 1, because the city was so near the dead limit of debt contracting power.

"If," said yesterday an official of the department, "we had not been trammeled in this way we could have last April let contracts against the $3,500,000 with advantage to the city and this department and paved the way to giving every child over six years old in the five boroughs a full sitting besides taking care of the average annual increase of 26,000 pupils. But the delay brought us into the unsettled labor conditions of to-day, which operate against the letting of contracts and the execution of contracts signed, some of them during the previous municipal administration.

"When July 1 last approached the department—to test the building and labor market partly—advertised for bids for Public School No. 150, which is to cost about $300,000. Not a bid was received. Then bids for an addition to School No. 165 were advertised for. Bids were received, but they were all so exorbitant that none was considered seriously. These conditions have continued. We should have been allowed to go ahead in March, when the labor market was not unsettled. The gist of the whole matter is that if we had every dollar of the $9,788,430 we asked for we cannot go ahead and let contracts except on terms that would bring reproach on us and on the administration.

"I want to emphasize and bring out the point that this department has not been lax one whit in the care of the interests intrusted to it. A reference to the minutes of the Executive Committee of Feb. 25 last will establish that it planned ahead of the appropriation of a month later of $3,500,000 to lay out the amount to the best advantage. We were, however, 'held up' by the Controller until the new valuations came in.

"The Board of Education has done its best in all conscience. I cannot say that the Board of Estimate has. Under Mayor Low's administration the appropriation for school buildings and sites have been:

April 11, 1902	$3,000,000
May 6, 1902	3,000,000
Dec. 2, 1902	2,000,000
March 30, 1903	3,500,000
July 29, 1903	3,400,000
Total	$14,900,000

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, said that since 1902 nothing practically had been done in the way of letting new contracts for new buildings because of the labor situation. Building operations have increased 20 per cent. in cost and on buildings erecting under old contracts, but half of the mechanics that are necessary are employed. He added that the buildings going up will provide 63,370 sittings, and therefore will take care of the "part time" pupils and the natural annual increase, provided they turn out to be properly located and available. Some of the schools now going up will not be finished until May, 1905. It was, he said, a very awkward situation, with the city ready to spend money but unable to let contracts.

Superintendent Snyder furnished the following tables of school structures in course of construction and schools for which plans have been drawn, but for which, for the causes mentioned, no bids have been advertised for:

New Buildings and Additions to Old Buildings.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

School and Location.	Sittings.
High School of Commerce, 65th and 66th Sts., near Broadway	1,730
Public School 186, 145th and 146th Sts., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway	2,790
Public School 188, East Houston, Lewis, East 3d, and Manhattan Sts	3,915
Public School 190, 305 to 321 East 82d St	1,600
Public School 31, Monroe and Gouverneur Sts	2,400
Public School 89, (addition,) 135th St. and Lenox Av	900
Public School 92, (addition,) Broome and Ridge Sts	1,150
Public School 110, Broome and Cannon Sts	1,800
Public School 106, Mott and Elizabeth Sts	2,400
Public School 183, 66th St. and 1st Av	1,600
Public School 24, 128th St. and 2d Av	1,600
Total	21,885

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Public School 145, 165th St., Tinton and Union Avs	2,400
Public School 85, West Farms	1,600
Public School 170, Amethyst Av., Van Nest	800
Morris High School, 166th St., Boston Road and Jackson Av	2,510
Total	7,310

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Public School 138, Prospect Place and Nostrand Av	2,400
Public School 139, Avenue C, between 13th and 14th Sts	1,600
Public School 141, Leonard, between McKibbin and Boerum Sts	2,400
Public School 142, Henry and Ranelyea Sts	1,600
Public School 130, Ocean Parkway and East 5th St	800
Public School 145, Havemeyer, North 6th and 7th Sts	2,400
Public School 123, (addition,) Irving Av., between Willoughby Av. and Suydam St	1,400
Manual Training High School, 7th Av., between 4th and 5th Sts	2,575
Public School 91, Albany and East New York Avs	800
Public School 119, Avenue K and East 38th St	1,200
Public School 144, Howard Av., Prospect Place, and St. Mark's Av	2,400
Public School 148, Central Av. and Noll St	2,400
Public School 86, (addition,) Glenmore Av. and Watkins St., (contract not yet signed)	900
Public School 47, Dean St., near 3d Av	1,750
Public School 104, (addition,) Fort Hamilton Av	100
Total	24,725

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Public School 1, Academy St., Long Island City, (western half)	550
Public School 80, Greenpoint Av. and Pearsall St., Long Island City	700
Public School 51, (addition,) Richmond Hill	450
High School, Wilbur Av. and Radde St., Long Island City	1,200
Public School 83, Verona Av	1,200
Public School 84, Ditmar St	1,200
Public School 81, Cypress Av., Ralph and Bleecker Sts	2,400
Total	7,700

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

High School 1, Stapleton	750
Public School 46, Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth	400
Public School 22, Lincolnsville	600
Total	1,750

RECAPITULATION.

Manhattan	21,885
Bronx	7,310
Brooklyn	24,725
Queens	7,700
Richmond	1,750
Total	63,370

Schools for which plans have been drawn, but for which bids have not been advertised:

MANHATTAN.

School and Location.	Sittings.
Public School No. 150, East Ninety-sixth Street	2,400
De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street	3,400
Public School No. 165, (addition,) West One Hundred and Ninth Street	800
Truant School, East Twenty-first Street	100
Public School No. 75, Hester, Norfolk, and Ludlow Streets	4,500
Public School, East Third and Fourth Streets	2,400

BROOKLYN.

Public School No. 146, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues	2,400
Public School No. 100, (addition,) Coney Island	100
Public School No. 85, (addition,) Evergreen Avenue	1,000

BRONX.

Public School No. 37, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street	2,400
Public School No. 29, (addition,) Cypress Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street	1,000
Total	20,500

The original estimate of the Department of Education for an appropriation for buildings and sites for 1903 was:

For the erection and equipment of school buildings for 35,584 pupils	$5,159,680
For the erection of high schools for 3,900 pupils	1,710,000
For the acquisition of sites	1,500,000
For the equipment with heating, ventilating, sanitary, and other work of buildings, the general construction of which is under contract	1,618,750
	$9,988,430
Less estimated balance remaining from corporate stock account of present year	1,100,000
Total	$8,888,430

Since consolidation to Dec. 31, 1902, five years, 124,007 new sittings in the public schools were furnished to the five boroughs. It was planned to provide at least 35,384 sittings in 1903, there being, Dec. 31, 1902, 68,035 new sittings under way.

COLORED SCHOOL NEEDS FUNDS.

President of Georgia State Industrial College Seeking Aid Here.

President Richard R. Wright of the Georgia State Industrial College, a leading colored educator, is at 134½ West Thirty-third Street, having come to the city to collect funds for the completion of a dormitory now being built by the students and to establish departments of cooking and laundering.

He has letters from the Governor of the State and others interested in negro education, and expects to address several public meetings during his fortnight's stay.

The school started twelve years ago with eight pupils. There are now 534. A department of dairying was founded last year by George Foster Peabody of this city.

WISCONSIN INSURANCE CASE.

Vice President Tarbell of the Equitable Discusses Commissioner Host's Decision.

Vice President Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life Assurance Society said yesterday:

"The terms of the decision reported in the morning papers as made yesterday by Commissioner of Insurance Host of Wisconsin relating to the distribution of surplus by mutual life insurance companies are unknown, except as indicated in the fragmentary newspaper reports in the matter. The proceeding was a petition by a citizen of Wisconsin, who is not a policyholder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, asking that the license of the society be revoked because of its alleged non-compliance with a statute of Wisconsin known as Section 1,952 of the Revised Statutes of that State. This statute relates to the distribution by mutual life insurance companies of their surplus. The language of the section involved in the decision is as follows:

Every life insurance corporation doing business in this State upon the principal of mutual insurance or the members of which are entitled to share in the surplus funds thereof may make distribution of such surplus as they may have accumulated annually or once in two, three, four, or five years, as the Directors thereof may from time to time determine. In determining the amount of surplus to be distributed there shall be reserved an amount not less than the aggregate net value of all outstanding policies, said value to be computed by the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest not exceeding 4½ per cent.

"It appears that the Commissioner held that 'may' means 'must,' and that the statute, which is permissive in its terms, is mandatory in its effect. This question, however, has already been judicially passed upon a number of times, recently and notably in the courts of Illinois, where the statute is identical in terms with the Wisconsin statute. In the case of Rothschild vs. New York Life Insurance Company, which was decided recently, the same contention was made as to the mandatory character of the statute, but the court refused to entertain it, and held that the statute was permissive and was in reality a restriction upon the too frequent distribution of surplus, instead of a mandatory requirement that it should be distributed at stated intervals.

"It is impossible to discuss the decision until a copy of it is at hand, but it is hardly necessary to add that the decision is viewed as wholly unsound and at variance with all judicial expression and with expert life insurance opinion. It is but an expression of lay opinion on a strictly judicial question of statutory construction.

"The question will, of course, be taken to the courts, which are after all the only medium through which a satisfactory construction as to the meaning of a statute can be sought. The Wisconsin statute in question has been on the statute books for over thirty years, and has been uniformly construed by all life insurance companies in their practice, and by all former insurance Commissioners, as being permissive, and as a statute intended to restrict the too frequent distribution of surplus.

"The effect of the decision, if sustained, would be that all companies would be compelled to write their policies so that dividends should be paid either annually or quinquennially, notwithstanding the preferences of the policyholders for some other mode of distribution and the provisions of the companies' policies. The decision affects all companies alike, and if sustained will cause them to change the practice in that State that they have followed since 1870.

"The Commissioner's ruling, so far as I have heard expressions concerning it, is regarded generally as being not only erroneous, but curious. It is certainly not a matter to be regarded seriously."

WOULD NOT GO TO ALMSHOUSE.

Thomas Graham, thirty-two years old and homeless, was found ill in Jersey City last Sunday. The police sent him to the City Hospital. There it was found that he was suffering from consumption.

As the law makes no provision for the maintenance of incurables, he was told he must go to the Almshouse, from which institution he would be sent to the County Hospital. Refusing to do this, he left the hospital. He was not heard from again until Friday night, when he was found asleep in an undertaker's wagon in Morris Street.

Friends who had known him in his better days rallied to his aid and made provision for him at St. Francis's Hospital. Graham's father formerly kept a hotel known as the Inman House. When he died he left his son $10,000, but this was soon lost in unwise speculations.

FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA

Work to Deal with the Subject in Its Broadest Sense.

New York Botanical Garden Will Explore Every Part of the Continent and Adjacent Islands.

Aided by a bequest to the New York Botanical Garden by the late Chief Justice Daly, one of the original incorporators of the institution and a member of the Board of Managers until his death some three years ago, the managers of the Garden have begun the prepartion of a "North American Flora," designed to furnish descriptions of all plants known to grow naturally in North America in its broadest sense. Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, except Trinidad and other islands adjacent to the South American coast, will be included in the work.

It is expected that the plan will take many years for complete consummation and will require an immense amount of exploration and collecting in the West Indies and Central America, as well as in the Western United States. The preparation of the work will not be restricted to the members of the garden staff, but will be participated in by many botanists of other institutions, and studies looking forward to the preparation of manuscript are now being pursued by many investigators.

Results of these necessary explorations are constantly enriching the conservatories, museums, and herbarium of the Garden, and such research work is being conducted this year in Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, and California by agents under the immediate direction of the Garden, and in many other parts of the area by other collectors, from whom sets of collections are purchased by the Garden. It is made a point to obtain seeds and living plants in as great variety as possible while the herbarium collecting is going on in order that plants may be studied here in life and also that they may be available for public examination.

As a preliminary to the greater work three text books on part of the area were planned. One of these is a "Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada," covering an area from Newfoundland to Manitoba, and south to the northern boundaries of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the work of Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden. The manual contains the description of nearly 4,500 species and varieties of plants, including many that struggle for existence as far north as searchers for the North Pole have yet reached, and it represents weeks of personal exploration and years of research by the author.

The second of this series, covering the region immediately south of the area covered by Dr. Britton and extending to the Gulf of Mexico and including Eastern Texas, has been written by Dr. J. K. Small, Curator of Museums of the New York Botanical Garden, and was published last week under the title of "The Flora of Southeastern United States."

This work represents ten years of study and exploration on the part of the author, who discovered, shortly after he had undertaken the work, that he had assumed a task of unexpected magnitude, because the diverse conditions of temperature, soil, &c., have caused about a third of all the known varieties of the plants of North America to develop examples of their kind within this area, although it is only about a tenth the area of North America.

A glance at the map will best show how this is possible, the higher altitudes of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge Mountains affording varieties best acquainted with arctic conditions, while tropic and subtropic conditions and corresponding vegetation prevail in and about Florida.

Texas affords many plants of desert characteristics, and the coast furnishes some vegetation which positively refuses to grow elsewhere than on coral rock, which is porous, but so hard that it refuses to yield to anything less effective than a pickaxe.

Dr. Small's work describes over 6,000 species, and the two textbooks described cover the North American Continent east of the Rocky Mountains with the exception of a few plants of the arctic region north of the area reached by Dr. Britton.

A third volume of the series has been in course of preparation for some time by Dr. P. A. Rydberg, Assistant Curator of Museums of the New York Botanical Garden, and may still require a year or more to complete. Its title will be "Flora of the Rocky Mountain Region and the Great Plains."

Although the actual arrangement of data for the definite purpose of publication has been a matter of some two years, Dr. Rydberg, in common with Drs. Britton and Small, has spent years in the preliminary work, which has especially fitted him for his self-imposed task. Six seasons in the field represent only the most interesting although at times decidedly arduous portion of the work.

The "Flora" will cover the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and the extreme western portion of Nebraska and the Dakotas and the Canadian territory of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Kootenay, and also British Columbia.

The flora of the territory is very diverse, many eastern plants following the river courses to new stations, desert plants abounding in many localities as widely separated as Texas and Mexico, and mountains affording elevations varying from 3,000 to 14,000 feet, with vegetation peculiar to such altitudes. The trees alone of the district furnish specimens ranging from the giant poplar 200 feet high to dainty willows only 2 inches high.

In some of the localities the flora is still distinctly localized, while in others rivers and the action of the elements generally have greatly diversified the flora by the transportation of plants, as well as seeds, to new and constantly broadening fields.

The main work to which these textbooks are contributory will not only be larger in the sense that it will cover the entire Northern Continent, but from its very nature the individual descriptions will be more detailed, while the work already done has resulted in the identification of a great number of hitherto unknown plants.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse and the Rev. Dr. Bateson; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway.—The Rev. I. W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. John T. Briscoe of Bristol, England; 11 and 4:30.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George Hanson of London, England; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. L. B. Longacre and the Rev. H. O. Ross; 10:45 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. F. M. Davenport; 11.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. R. J. Trevorrow; 11.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. W. B. Tower; 10:30 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin; 11 and 4:30.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of London; 11 and 4.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. A. W. McCurdy; 11.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. H. R. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.

TENT "GLAD TIDINGS," 8th Av. and 110th St.—The Revs. A. C. McMillan, J. G. Hanner, F. H. Jacobs, and J. L. Clark; 3, 4, and 8.

TENT "GOOD NEWS," 104th St. and 5th Av.—The Revs. J. L. Clark and C. T. Schaeffer; 4 and 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.

WESTMINSTER, 212 West 23d St.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Reynolds of Cincinnati; 11.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. W. E. C. Smith; 11 and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Charles J. Scudder; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Central Park West and 96th St.—11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

STRANGERS, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Homer Mastyn; 11 and 7:45.

LOW AND GROUT GO AWAY ON VACATION

Neither Mayor Nor Controller Would Talk Politics.

Despite Talk of New Slates, Many Politicians Believe Present City Ticket Will Be Renamed by the Fusion Forces.

Politicians and slatemakers were busy yesterday with the names of both Mayor Low and Controller Grout, principally because of the fact that both men have laid aside their official duties and have begun their vacations, the Controller sailing for Europe yesterday on the Red Star liner Kroonland, while the Mayor will start to-morrow on his Summer cruise aboard the Surprise, his private yacht. He will be gone until Sept. 1. It will be two weeks later before the Controller will be back in town, and in the meantime the plans of the Fusion forces, it is expected, will have taken definite shape and the ticket to be nominated by all the anti-Tammany bodies will have been decided upon.

The Controller would not talk politics before his departure, adhering rigidly to this decision, in reply to all questions put to him on the deck of the steamer before its departure. Deputy Controller McKinney and Deputy Stevenson both visited him and saw him off, as did Deputy Chamberlain Campbell, Alderman Goodman, and Bryan L. Kennelly.

"Please, spare me," said the Controller when asked if he approved of the move of some of his Brooklyn friends in booming him for the Mayoralty nomination on the straight Democratic ticket, on the Fusion ticket, or any other ticket. "I do not want to talk politics and won't do so. At present I am interested to know that this steamer is fitted with Marconi apparatus for the first time, and I intend to study the system. My friends in town, however, will not receive any political talks from me by the wireless system, although I will be in a position to deny interviews to-morrow, perhaps."

The Brooklyn friends of the Controller were as industrious yesterday in booming him as a Mayoralty candidate as they were the day before, only yesterday they seemed as willing to have Mr. Grout nominated for Mayor on the Fusion ticket in place of Mayor Low as on the straight Democratic ticket. They seemed to think that he would poll a big vote on either ticket, and would do as much good to Fusion by bringing the Democratic organization to his support as he would do the Democratic Party if he became its candidate by breaking the power of Tammany Hall over the Willoughby Street organization that rules the party in Kings County. These men repeat the declaration of the Controller, made some time ago, that he would not be a candidate for Controller again, and take this as a sure sign that he is seeking bigger things.

Among those in real touch with the situation, however, confidence was expressed yesterday that Mayor Low would be the nominee for Mayor once more, with Mr. Grout again candidate for Controller on the Fusion ticket, with President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen also a candidate, thus making up the entire city ticket as constituted in 1901. They assert that the Controller has told Mayor Low that he does not wish to be Controller again, but that he will take the nomination if the Mayor runs again, in order to preserve the integrity of the city ticket.

Mayor Low would not talk politics yesterday before going away. It was suggested that he would need his rest in view of the coming active campaign.

"Well, I don't know about the campaign," was his smiling reply, "and I am not thinking about it one way or another, but I intend to get the rest and get it at once."

And that is the nearest approach to a political interview that the Mayor has granted in many a day.

AN ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS.

Imported Beast Run Up Big Board Bill While Owner Fought Government Appraisal.

The final appraisal of the value of F. C. Bostock's elephant, Tommy, was rendered by the Reappraisement Division of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. The elephant had been invoiced at £100, and the Appraiser of the Port advanced the value to £160. Mr. Bostock took an appeal, and General Appraiser Lunt fixed the value at £150, thus barely avoiding forfeiture, as goods advanced more than 50 per cent. are confiscated under the law.

Mr. Bostock appealed from this decision to the full board, which to-day rendered its decision, from which there is no further appeal, fixing the value at £140. The duty on live animals is 25 per cent. ad valorem, but a penalty of 1 per cent. is added for each 1 per cent. of advance where there has been undervaluation.

Mr. Bostock would have had to pay only 25 per cent. upon £100 if the invoice value had been sustained, but now he will have to pay 65 per cent. upon £140.

The evidence taken by the board showed that the market price for healthy male elephants in Great Britain during the past season has been from £160 to £200. Mr. Bostock bought Tommy from his brother, and a member of the board said to-day that without casting any reflections upon Mr. Bostock's integrity he had been favored in the price. Mr. Bostock claimed, however, that the elephant was a sufferer from rheumatism, which was incurable. If this contention had been sustained the lower value would have been allowed. The board, however, called in Dr. Pope of the United States Quarantine Station for Animals, at Athenia, N. J. Dr. Pope is a noted veterinarian. He made a careful examination and reported that there was an enlargement of the bones in the elephant's forelegs. This, however, he said, was due to natural causes, and not to disease.

Mr. Bostock is not yet through with the Government, however. The animal has been in his hands for some time under bonds, and he has a board bill of several hundred dollars for its keep. He claims that the Government is responsible, which the Collector of the Port denies. Mr. Bostock threatens all sorts of legal proceedings to enforce his claims.

CAR BUMPED INTO BUMPER.

Two Passengers Hurt in Crash on Elevated Road at Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard, thirty-two years old, of 1,241 Webster Avenue, and Alexander Wells, thirty-seven years old, of 2,069 Seventh Avenue, were slightly injured yesterday afternoon when an elevated car on which they were passengers crashed into the bumpers at the end of the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the elevated road, extending from Third Avenue to the Thirty-fourth Street ferryhouse.

The car was nearing the ferryhouse when, it is alleged by the police, the motorman lost control of the car, and before he could slacken its speed the crash occurred.

The car was crowded at the time, and for a few minutes considerable excitement prevailed among the passengers. Several were thrown from their seats, among them Mrs. Hilliard and Wells.

Several of the women in the car became so frightened that they attempted to jump from the car, but were prevented by the conductor.

MANY DUCKED FOR SPORT

Men on Water Front Observed the Ancient Launching Day.

Observance Consisted in Throwing Unsuspecting Persons into the Water—Police Held Revelers in Check.

Policemen on duty at the Battery yesterday and along the docks had to be on the alert continually to prevent drownings. It was "Launching Day," as Aug. 1 has been known among longshoremen, wharf rats, and water-front characters from a time running beyond the memory of the oldest. Many was the ducking recorded along the water front, and it was no unusual sight from the vicinity of the Battery to see men swimming about in the water, fully clad, and spluttering away more or less while striving to make a landing.

Early in the afternoon five men were tossed from the Battery sea wall into the water near the Dock Department pier, while the crowd gathered watched their efforts with glee and shouted encouragement, lending a helping hand where the victim of the joke showed signs of being unable to fully help himself. The police in each case broke up the sport, but it was renewed soon at some other point.

"Launching Day" to the longshoreman is as "All Halloween's Day" to the small boy, only there is but one form of outlet for the license given by the occasion. For many years on this day it has been the custom to "launch" any man found conveniently near the water. The jokers will lie in wait until they see some unsuspecting and more or less inoffensive person walking along the sea wall or dock, and then some of them will get near him and with an energetic shove send him into the waters of the bay.

It is seldom that the persons thus involuntarily ducked appreciate the bath, much as many of them may need it. The crowd runs to the scene, shrieks and yells at the struggling man in the water, and if he appears to be a good swimmer and able to stand punishment they will push him back several times as he tries to make a landing, that is, if the police do not arrive too soon.

On the other hand, if the victim is a poor swimmer or cannot swim at all prompt steps are taken to fish him out and let him dry himself on the benches about Battery Park. This procedure was indulged in several times yesterday along the Battery sea wall. On one occasion two wharf rats dived into the water to pull out one young fellow who gave early and ample evidence that he could not swim at all. He was in rather a bad way when first brought ashore, but a little patting on the back and an invitation to drink in a nearby saloon promptly caused him to forget his previous sorrow and turned his wrath into smiles.

Much of the rough fun yesterday took place about the pier of the Dock Department, and the police were on the watch, but as soon as a "copper's" back would be turned some one would be ducked. One burly individual, thrown in early in the afternoon, seemed loath to come out of the water, and it was not until policemen ashore made summary threats as to what would happen to him unless he did come in that the man consented to give up his aquatics.

He was attired fully, with the exception of coat, waistcoat, and collar, but did not seem to mind the situation in the least. When he landed he had a wooden grain shovel that he had found in the water, and carried this off with him, announcing that it was "worth a half, easy."

The swimming about the Dock Department pier, too, was not the cleanest sort in the world, for the water there was filled with driftwood, melon rinds, and other jetsam and flotsam, and did not present an appearance of oceanic purity by long odds. That, however, seemed to make the sport of those on shore the greater as they watched the swimmers plugging along through the driftwood with overhand strokes and spluttering chips as freely as water.

Many visitors to the park for the Ericsson Statue unveiling, not knowing about "Launching Day," were astonished to see some four or five men at different points, either sunning themselves dry on the benches or walking about with dripping clothes. When they inquired and heard the cause they kept a goodly distance from the sea wall and within sight of an able-bodied policeman.

"Yes, they have been having pretty lively times about here to-day," said one of the veterans about the Dock Department yesterday afternoon, as he looked out of the window at one of the swimming men, "but it's nothing to what used to go on.

"Why, I remember a few years ago when the crowd about here got so lively that if victims did not present themselves often enough, they would pick up some likely-looking 'bum' or 'banner carrier' walking or sitting fifteen or more feet away and task him to the wall and throw him in for baptism. Nothing seemed to tease them in those days, not even the 'cops,' but now they seem to be more moderate.

"Time was when they used to have an ambulance call or so every 'Launching Day,' because some fellow thrown in would be unable to swim and would fill up with water until he would be in a bad way when dragged ashore. No, they've been having fun to-day, but nothing like what they used to, and it's a good thing, too. They started to break up the practice some five years ago, when, one August 1st, more than fifty policemen were sent down around here."

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Steamer Orient Struck by the General Putnam at Landing.

Several hundred persons were thrown into a panic yesterday when two steamboats, their decks crowded with excursionists, collided off the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street, where both vessels were trying to make a landing. One, the General Putnam, Capt. Holmes commanding, which runs to New Haven, crashed into the steamer Orient, which makes daily trips to Sea Cliff and Great Neck, L. I. The latter vessel was struck amidship on the port side, a gaping hole being torn above the water line, exposing her cabin. The General Putnam escaped injury.

Following the crash the wildest confusion prevailed among the passengers of both vessels. Women and children, paralyzed with fear, rushed to the rails, screaming at the top of their voices, and but for the efforts of the officers of the boats, many would probably have leaped into the river.

Capt. Byrnes of the Orient rushed to the main deck, and seeing that there was no danger he quickly assured the passengers that there was no cause to fear. More than twenty of the passengers, however, left the vessel, refusing to make the trip in her.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station say that both vessels were trying to make a landing simultaneously when the collision occurred. The Putnam, it is said, had right of way, and when the Orient tried to cross her bow she was struck a terrific blow amidships. After making a landing the Orient continued on her trip.

Funeral of ex-Congressman Clancy.

The funeral services for ex-Congressman John M. Clancy, who died in Butte, Mon., a week ago, were held in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Gold and Front Streets, yesterday morning. The church was filled with people, and hundreds crowded the streets outside. Since last Thursday, when Mr. Clancy's body was brought home, it is said that 3,000 people have visited his home to view the remains. It was estimated that there were 250 carriages in the funeral procession to Holy Cross Cemetery after the services. Nearly every prominent member of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn was present at the funeral.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

The August Furniture Sale Grows in Practical Force--Real Dividends of 25% to 50%.

Last week's selling gave the strongest proof that there were no indigestible securities in our furniture sale. We have never had such practical and encouraging response to an August sale—and never had better reasons for it. As the sale advances additions will be made which will never let the advantages lag.

Some Recapitulations Worth Noting.

Our preparations have never been equalled—a collection of furniture that defies the most rigid criticism. Sweeping reductions that practically include every kind of furniture, from the simplest need to the most elaborate. Character, originality, tastefulness of design and reliability of construction make Loeser furniture command comparison. Those out of town will be well repaid by arranging to spend a day at Loeser's during the progress of the sale. For to-morrow we particularly call attention to

Most Extraordinary Offers of Parlor Suits.

It is a well-known fact and acknowledged in the furniture world that particularly as for parlor furniture Loeser certainly stands first. This season we have out-generaled all the past in this line, and are sure—after you have made comparison—that you will find our collection the most comprehensive, practical and economical shown any season anywhere. The prices, some of which we give, cannot be fully understood until you have seen the furniture itself. Those particularly who are commencing housekeeping will profit by a thorough investigation. The Loeser furniture is good all the way through. But, remember, everything that's made in furniture is to be found here now at a price-saving positively better than any time before.

Parlor Suits.

$11.00,	reg. $16.00,	3	pcs., mahogany finish frames, damask seats.
14.50,	" 21.00,	3	" " " " " "
27.00,	" 38.00,	3	" " " " " "
26.00,	" 40.00,	3	" " " " " "
40.00,	" 56.00,	3	" " " " " "
64.00,	" 85.00,	3	" " " inlaid " " "
72.00,	" 96.00,	3	" mahogany " damask.
85.00,	" 112.00,	3	" " " "
135.00,	" 191.00,	3	" " " "
26.00,	" 48.00,	5	" mahogany finish frames, tapestry.
35.00,	" 52.00,	5	" " " " verona velour.
38.00,	" 58.00,	5	" " " " tapestry.
48.00,	" 68.00,	5	" " " " damask.
52.00,	" 74.00,	5	" " " " verona velour.
74.00,	" 115.00,	5	" " " massive carved frames, damask.
79.00,	" 122.00,	5	" " " " " "
83.00,	" 122.00,	5	" " " " " " verona velour.
98.00,	" 130.00,	5	" " " " " " tapestry.
128.00,	" 170.00,	5	" " " " " " "
160.00,	" 250.00,	5	" " carved " "

Library Suits.

$175.00,	reg. $325.00,	3	pcs., mahogany frames, Verona velour.
175.00,	" 290.00,	3	" " " "
175.00,	" 275.00,	3	" " " damask.
150.00,	" 202.00,	3	" " " Verona velour.

Gold Parlor Suits.

$150.00,	reg. $300.00,	3	pcs., damask.
135.00,	" 185.00,	3	" "
155.00,	" 265.00,	3	" "
175.00,	" 265.00,	3	" "
275.00,	" 385.00,	3	" tapestry.
255.00,	" 360.00,	3	" damask.
585.00,	" 850.00,	3	" "

Gilt Chairs.

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Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, August 2, 1903.

SEASON OF REHEARSALS ON STAGES OF LONDON THEATRES

Two Hundred Companies Getting Ready for the Road—Sir Henry Irving Discourses on "Mr. Atkins and the Stage"—Comedy of a Theatrical Lawsuit—A New Farce at Wyndham's Theatre.

From Wellington Street to Shaftesbury Avenue, in the Strand, and in the network of narrow streets immediately on the north of it, the provincial actors command the situation to-day. The Autumn season out of London begins on Bank Holiday, Aug. 3, and probably 200 companies are getting ready for the "road." The exodus is a big item for the railway companies to deal with, as, putting large and small companies together, it means upward of 4,000 people, with baggage and scenery, to be set down here and there all over the country, some time on the Sunday night before the holiday.

For the past few weeks the offices of the theatrical agents and the touring managers have been crowded all day with applicants for engagements. Brightly-dressed girls and young men addicted to straw hats and cigarettes move from one office to another, looking for "something for the Autumn."

Musical comedy is the favored medium for most of the young people, says The London Mail. For that beginners have to submit to a voice trial, but even the experienced go prepared for the ordeal, and that is why rolls of music are much in evidence in the Strand in June and July.

Some of the touring managers send out as many as twelve companies for the Autumn in August, and for the last two months previous are busy engaging and rehearsing the new companies. Most of the stars of musical comedy have commenced with provincial companies, and many of the beginners going out next Bank Holiday will in a year or two figure on a London programme.

To-day the companies that will set out in another two weeks are practically complete and, in charge of their stage managers, are hard at work rehearsing. The rehearsal rooms in Maiden Lane and Bedford Street, Strand, are engaged all day long, and there is not an available stage in London that is not lent for the same purpose.

Mr. George Alexander, speaking at the close of the performance of "Old Heidelberg," at the St. James's Theatre, promised on his return to continue the run of the play, and announced that he had other plays in store.

First he mentioned an adaptation by Robert Hichens of M. Mirbeau's remarkable play, "Les Affaires Sont Les Affaires," which will have the title of "Business is Business." English authors would be represented by a light comedy called "Saturday to Monday," by Messrs. Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce. Lastly, the poet John Davidson had just completed for him a play in verse, and the great success of Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," encouraged him in the hope that another play founded on one of the world's greatest love stories might be acceptable.

Miss Marie Tempest will commence her first visit to the provinces with "The Marriage of Kitty" at Birmingham on Sept. 7. She will also visit Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Leeds, and Brighton. She sails for America in November.

At the New Theatre, Oxford, on Aug. 10, the Elizabethan Stage Society will give a revival of Marlowe's "Edward II." As Mr. Benson will possibly give a similar performance at Stratford-on-Avon next commemoration, the two together will afford an opportunity of seeing the same play acted both in the Elizabethan manner and also with the historical accessories of scene and costume which the modern stage advocates. It is a curious fact that the play presents an almost exact similarity of story as that in the recent tragedy in Servia, with only the alteration of the name of Gaveston to that of Queen Draga. So history repeats itself.

In the pages of the King's birthday number of The Household Brigade Magazine Sir Henry Irving discourses on "Mr. Atkins and the Stage." "The British soldier," says Sir Henry, "is one of the pillars of the drama. Without him the mimic warfare of the stage would often lack illusion. For this reason theatrical managers have always been eager to engage him, and so it happens that when he comes home from foreign service he is able to 'fight his battles o'er again' for a recompense not less bountiful, perhaps, that he has received from the State.

"The first time I remember soldiers being employed as auxiliaries on the stage was at Glasgow in the year 1860," writes Sir Henry. "The play was Boucicault's 'Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow,' produced by Edmund Glover, son of the famous Mrs. Glover, who was the great-granddaughter of the famous Betterton. This was almost the first time that, through the courtesy of the Colonel of the regiment, soldiers were permitted to appear upon the stage. They marched to and from the theatre under a Corporal's charge, were a pattern of good behavior, and the payment of 1s. a night (it would be 2s. now) was not thought to be an unwelcome addition to their ordinary pay.

"'Jessie Brown' was founded upon an incident in the Mutiny, when a Scottish girl in the hard-pressed garrison was the first to hear the bagpipes of Sir Colin Campbell's Highlanders. No ear but Jessie's could catch the slogan of the Macgregors, and she was supposed to be distraught. Presently she cried: 'Will ye no believe it now? The slogan has ceased, but the Campbells are comin'. D'ye hear? D'ye hear?'

"This scene was reproduced in the play. The weary defenders could hear nothing but cannon and musketry, the roar of the Sepoy attack, the last desperate defiance of the besieged. Then there was a lull, and ever so faintly could be heard the approaching bagpipes playing 'The Campbells Are Comin'.' Our Highland 'supers' were peacefully paraded in the street behind the theatre, and marched slowly in, taking the detested foe in the rear. Then the bagpipes shrieked with triumph, the Highlanders rushed upon the stage, and the audience sprang to their feet with a delirious enthusiasm seldom equaled in a theatre.

"It was a Scottish audience, and the Mutiny was fresh in every memory. It is my particular remembrance that I was not permitted to impersonate a doughty Scot, but had to appear as a native (Jung Bahadoor, I think,) friendly to the British. I hope he was friendly, and that my patriotic memory is not deceiving me. * * *

"Since then I have met Mr. Atkins in many scenes of theatrical bloodshed. He was very strong at Bosworth Field, and in the famous march from Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. At Bosworth on one occasion there was a mishap which sorely tried his discipline. Richmond invited his followers to engage in prayer. Unluckily, the knee joints of their armor were unused to genuflection, and when the soldiers tried to kneel they stuck half way, and could not stand straight again. This deprived Richmond's invitation of its merited impressiveness. I must say that his troops bore themselves with singular calm. The calm of the British soldier on the stage may be an advantage or a defect. At Bosworth it was fortunate that the perplexity of his armor did not upset his gravity. He took it as all in the night's work.

"But there are occasions when an air of surprise is of dramatic value. A close observer of our military 'supers' once said to me: 'They have only one fault; they can never look surprised.' When the principal actors are in a scene of great emotion it is a little disconcerting to be surrounded by impassive faces, which seem to say to the audience: 'Don't mind 'em, they often take on like this; but we're used to it.' This is the only point on which military discipline conflicts with the conditions of the drama. If commending officers would encourage Mr. Atkins to give expression to his feelings on parade, the army might be made a preparatory school for the stage."

An amusing matinée in a London law court is thus described under the caption "Should Actors Be Shot?"

"If I had to begin life again," confessed Mr. Justice Lawrance yesterday, "I should be an actor. I should never be got rid of."

His Lordship's envy of the theatrical profession was roused by statements made during the hearing of an action for breach of contract brought by Mr. Alfred Kendrick (otherwise Alfred Dobson) against Mr. Forbes Robertson, who produced "Mice and Men."

There were more than enough eminent actors in court to have played the piece there, if required, and sufficient managers to have insured at least that the "ghost" should "walk."

The case for Mr. Kendrick was that he played Captain Lovell at £12 a week when "Mice and Men" was originally produced in the provinces, but on the understanding that when the play went to a West End theatre he should go with it. However, Mr. Ben Webster took the part at the Lyric.

In reply to Mr. Kendrick's letter of complaint about this, Mr. Forbes Robertson wrote:

"It is more a question of personality than anything else. * * *

"If I remember rightly, I wrote you that if you played the part in Manchester, you should do so in town. I should have added, if the part suits you.

"Well, frankly, I do not think it does; but that is no dishonor to you. We all of us play parts that do not suit us—more's the pity. I propose to give you two weeks' salary."

"A case of 'Cassio, I love thee, but never more be officer of mine,'" commented Mr. Kendrick's counsel.

As the piece ran in London for forty-five weeks, and during that time Mr. Kendrick only earned £114 in other engagements, he estimated his loss at £452—besides damage to his reputation.

Evidence was given by Sir Charles Wyndham and others that an engagement at a West End theatre meant an engagement for the run of the piece, unless otherwise agreed.

"It is perfectly clear," said the Judge, "that the only way to get rid of an actor if you don't like him would be to shoot him."

"There is an alternative," pointed out Sir Charles, "you can shoot yourself for having engaged him."

"May I suggest," interposed Mr. Kendrick's counsel, with an eye to business, "one other alternative outside these murderous designs? You might pay."

"Certainly," admitted Sir Charles Wyndham.

"That was what he meant when he said the manager might shoot himself," remarked his Lordship.

After Mr. Kendrick's counsel had addressed the court, his Lordship found for Mr. Forbes Robertson.

"In the old days," he observed to counsel, "I should have non-suited you before you had finished your eloquent address. But I am glad to have heard the case—I have been interested and instructed."

A stay of execution was granted.

Writing to The Pall Mall Gazette, the Paris correspondent conveys the information that for the first time in many years two English plays will be given in Paris at the same time. M. Antoine, who is at present in South America, intends producing "King Lear" on a colossal scale, and numerous scenes have already been painted. The other play adapted from the English will be "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," destined for the Odeon.

"It is curious to note how French theatrical managers hesitate in producing English plays, and that the failures of such plays in France have chiefly been on account of the unsatisfactory translations," comments the correspondent. "At the first performance of 'Macbeth' at the Porte Saint Martin, when Sarah Bernhardt was the leading lady, in the scene where the three witches greet Macbeth with the words, 'Hail Macbeth!,' the adapter's translation was 'Bon jour, Monsieur Macbeth,' which, needless to say, caused a large section of the audience to laugh heartily. Another disastrous failure in Paris, which had been successful in North America and England, was 'Secret Service,' which the Parisians insisted on treating as a farce from beginning to end, and I do not think there has been such an amusing incident in any theatre as on the first night when the manager stepped before the curtain at the termination of the performance and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, my company have had the pleasure of presenting to you a melodrama.'

"As to the various Shakespearean plays at the Comédie Française, they have all more or less been badly translated, and have, consequently, never been anything else but indifferently received. The 'Hamlet' prepared for Sarah Bernhardt was, perhaps, the best adaptation seen in Paris for many years. It will be interesting to see what Antoine's 'King Lear' will be like; also how the Odeon company will present 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' which will differ in many ways from the version recently given in London by Mme. Jane Hading. However, even if the latter play should not be entirely satisfactory, Mr. Pinero will have one great consolation, for Mlle. Berthe Bady, the Maslova of 'Resurrection,' who is to be intrusted with the rôle of Paula, is, in my opinion, the only actress now in France who can safely be said to have any of the genius and emotional power of Sarah Bernhardt. I shall never forget the dress rehearsal of 'Resurrection,' when, after the prison scene, the audience rose from their chairs to cheer her, and at the end of the fourth act she was called over and over again."

In connection with the above, some comments of Max Beerbohm in The Saturday Review are timely. "Advice to Those About to Translate Plays" is the caption, under which, after commenting, among other things, upon Mr. Archer's admirable ability as a writer, he adds:

"But his style is rather inflexible. Besides, there is a great difference between what looks well in type and what sounds well on a pair of lips; and the width of this difference Mr. Archer has yet to realize. Thus Ibsen's characters in English talk like books, or, at any rate, like newspapers of the better sort; and the mimes are accordingly constrained. But, even if Mr. Archer were a reed through which Ibsen's words came in exquisitely vocal music, he would still be a damaging translator. For his heart and soul are rooted in a false theory of translation. On a shelf near me are ranged in a row the versions he has made of Ibsen. No library should be without them. But I have to consider them in reference to the theatre. To show that no theatre should be with them, I take down one of them at random. It happens to be the last, 'When We Dead Awaken.' It opens at Page 14, where Rubek, the sculptor, is describing his contempt for the subjects of the busts which he has been making since his soul lost inspiration. 'At bottom they are all respectable, pompous horse-faces,' he insists, 'and self-opinionated donkey-muzzles, and lop-eared, low-browed dog-skulls, and fatted swine-snouts—and sometimes dull, brutal bull-fronts as well.'

"A strange passage! Of course, one sees what Mr. Archer is driving at. One sees only too clearly that he is driving at an exact reproduction of what Ibsen made Rubek say. But one does not hear, through this exotic gibberish, the voice of Rubek. It has been well said that in translating a foreign author we ought to write exactly as he would have written if he had happened to be (without, of course, any according change in his thoughts or temperament) a true-born Briton. Similarly, in translating a dramatic work we ought to think what a true-born Briton would say if he had exactly the same feelings, character, and circumstances, and were expressing the same thoughts, as the character whose words we have to translate. If Mr. Archer had projected himself into the soul of an embittered British sculptor, he would have been on the highway to a right rendering of the Norwegian words, (though it is true that to reach the goal he would have had to write on the model of De Quincey's darkest manner.)

"A few pages further on, I find another shining example of how not to do it. Ulfheim enters. He is a rich gentleman, devoted to sport, and caring not at all for society. He sees the illustrious Rubek, whom he had met some years before. 'Why,' he says, 'blast me if here isn't a country tyke that has strayed into regular tip-top society.' I will not labor the point that the construction of this sentence is opposed to all the requirements of oral speech. I merely insist that the words strike an utterly false note. 'Blast' and 'tyke' and 'regular tip-top' are, no doubt, exact equivalents for the original words. But the whole sentence is a nightmare. Possibly it was a nightmare in Norwegian. In that case, Mr. Archer should have tried to improve it. By the way, no author is infallible. There is no reason why the maker of a translation for the stage should not try to correct occasional lapses. A dangerous theory? But I am anxious, at all costs, to cure translators of their exaggerated veneration for original authors. Only so can the original authors get a chance."

Apropos of the death of Mr. Henley, it is interesting to note that The Times considers that his fame will rest largely on the four plays which he wrote in collaboration with Robert Louis Stevenson. All those plays have been seen at some time or another at London theatres, though only one, "Beau Austin," has been put into the regular evening bill. Of all of them "Admiral Guinea" is the play which seems to have in it the elements of a popular success. It was produced some years ago for a series of matinées, with an excellent cast, which included Miss Cissy Loftus, Mr. Robert Lorraine, Mr. William Mollison, and Mr. Sydney Valentine, and was received with much favor, but no manager was found to put faith in it.

Of Hugh Morton's new piece, "Glittering Gloria," produced at Wyndham's Theatre, The Standard says:

"Farce is made in many countries, but the patterns differ little. Commonest of all is that which shows the troubles of the delinquent husband who is compromising, or has compromised, himself with a siren of whose unwelcome existence his wife comes to hear; and this is the foundation of 'Glittering Gloria,' as it has been of innumerable plays of the sort before. Mr. Hugh Morton wrote this one, which he describes as 'new and original.' To cavil at the traversing of such overbeaten ground would, however, be absurd, because 'Glittering Gloria' appeared to be very much to the taste of last night's audience, and Mr. Frank Curzon, who produces the piece—English managers 'produce' and American managers 'present,' according to current theatrical phraseology—is wise in his generation.

"Glittering Gloria, otherwise Miss Gloria Grant, is a fascinating vocalist with a nice taste for jewelry, and she has incidentally taken a fancy to a diamond necklace in the shop of Messrs. Slapton & Shreve, priced at £5,000. The question that arises is not whether she shall have it, but who is to enjoy the privilege of offering it, and brisk competition ensues. Mr. Jack James, an old friend of hers, lately married, would like to bestow it as a souvenir; Colonel Pasquale Gallegher, from El Paso, Texas, is anxious to be the donor, and a country solicitor, who has been introduced to her, Mr. Zebedee Poskett, wishes to signalize the acquaintance by a little keepsake, though he does not propose to spend more than 40s., and wants something showy for the money. Mrs. Jack James and her friend Dorothy Kenworthy find out what is going on, hide in the shop, and discover themselves just as the young husband is handing over the £5,000; but he has an explanation, if it is laboriously concocted. He has bought the ornament in order to sell it at a profit to a certain Mr. Milligan, who is in search of just such a trinket, he declares, and 'Produce Mr. Milligan,' is the bride's answer. A Milligan has, therefore, to be found. Poskett is brought in to do duty as the supposititious purchaser, and placidly takes possession of the jewels.

"The second act passes in Gloria's flat, and the composition of it will be readily imagined. Here all the characters assemble, including Mrs. James and Dorothy, to escape whom the men hide, first in an adjacent room and then in two huge trunks which Gloria is taking with her to America, whither she is going with the company to which she is attached. Matters are complicated by the presence of a bulldog, who grows somewhat excited at intervals by the unusual stir that is going on around him. Mrs. James and Miss Kenworthy are at length satisfied that their suspicions have been misplaced; never, of course, imagining that the trunks which porters wheel out contain the husband of the former lady and the intended husband of the latter; but so it is, and the last of the three acts takes place in the Luggage Inquiry Office at Euston, whither the trunks have been taken. The nature of the fun will be understood from what has been indicated, and it need hardly be added that every one is left as satisfied as may be at the fall of the curtain."

"Cousin Kate" is filling the Haymarket Theatre, but the management has seen fit to offer another attraction, Capt. Robert Marshall's one-act fantasy "Shades of Night." The play was produced at the Lyceum in front of "For the Crown," under Mr. Forbes Robertson's management. It was Capt. Marshall's first produced play, and it has many of the qualities which have made his later work popular. There are introduced the phantoms of eighteenth-century fashionables in the persons of Mr. Eric Lewis and Miss Marie Linden, and these shades through frequent gossip with the ghosts of others who have joined them from a later century have acquired Mr. Marshall's habit of light and airy conversation. They are doomed or permitted by the rules of the nether world to revisit the scenes of their former existence once a year, and there to act again a quarrel which ended in the death of the lady and a curse of ill-luck on the line of the man—a curse not to be lifted until the families should be united. The quarrel is re-enacted in the presence of a pair of lovers, descendants of theirs, who have had a tiff. In the end the lovers are paired off and the spirits sink through a trapdoor together.

Within six hours of the opening of the box office every reserved seat in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, had been bought up for the special performance given by royal command on Friday, the 24th ult. The King had his own retiring room and the Queen a dainty boudoir. For the occasion places in the dress circle were rated at £2 each, and proportionate figures charged for accommodation elsewhere in the auditorium. The programme began with "The Man Who Was," played practically by the same cast seen recently at His Majesty's. Thereafter followed the first act of "The Last of the Dandies," with Mr. Tree as Count d'Orsay, Mr. Basil Gill as Ardale, Mr. Edmund Maurice as Lord Ascot, Miss Lettice Fairfax as Henrietta Power, and Mrs. Tree as Lady Blessington. The last item in the bill was "The First Night," Mr. Tree appearing as Achille Talma Rufard, Mr. Robb Harwood as Timotheus Flat, Mr. Cecil Rose as Fitzdangle, Mr. Lionel Brough as Hyacinth Parnassus, Mr. Fisher White as Theophilus Vamp, Master E. Ruthven as the callboy, and Miss Lettice Fairfax as Emilie Antoinette Rose.

The Shah of Persia has conferred upon Mr. H. E. Moss J. P., the Order of the Lion and the Sun. It will be remembered that the Shah attended in state a performance at the London Hippodrome on his recent visit to England, and expressed to Mr. Moss his appreciation of the performance and the way in which the special details had been carried out. His Majesty's recognition has therefore taken the shape of this decoration.

Apropos of the announcement that the title of the "David Copperfield" play to be produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Aug. 1 was to be changed to "Peggotty's Darling," the management find that another version of the novel has been dramatised under this name. In consequence the Adelphi piece by T. Gideon Warren and Ben Landeck will be known as "Em'ly."

Mr. John L. Shine is supervising the production of the new comic opera by Messrs. Edward Martin-Seymour and Mario di Carpi, entitled "Cupid in a Convent," and will himself play the chief comedy part. The opening night will be on Aug 17 at the Royal, Croydon.

The Queen of Roumania, (Carmen Silva,) says the Berliner Tageblatt, is writing a drama of Roumanian peasant life, which she will submit next May to Ermete Novelli.

SOME STAGELAND GLEANINGS

What Happened When the Modern Paris Withheld the Golden Apple—Floating Theatre on the Mississippi River—Little Stories of Theatrical People.

There was great excitement behind the scenes of the Victoria Theatre one night last week. Numbers of chorus girls swarmed into the dressing room, where Rose Earle, the little chorus girl, who was to represent "Punch, Judy & Co." in the Sir Thomas Lipton beauty contest, was sitting before her make-up table. The press representative of the company had just rushed down the long narrow flights of iron stairs that lead from the several tiers of dressing rooms to inform Miss Earle that several emissaries from Sir Thomas Lipton had called at the theatre to see her.

The curtain had rung down on "Punch, Judy & Co." and Rose had removed one-half of her make-up. Her face was smeared with grease paint and cold cream, and she was not at her loveliest; therefore consternation had seized upon the chorus ranks, individually and collectively. It was just a matter of chorus pride. Yet here were the judges come in order to see for themselves whether her photograph did her justice, or whether the retouching pencil had given her a loveliness that in reality she did not possess. Rose turned from before her mirror holding outstretched in one hand the piece of cheesecloth with its motley patches of red lip rouge and black cosmetic.

"Oh, goodness gracious, what shall I do, girls?" she wailed. "Oh, I know I'll never get the decision if they see me now!"

"Yes, you will, too, Rosie," shouted several reassuring voices, as the girls crowded round sympathizingly. "Yes, you will; you're a heap better looking without your make-up than the other girl is with her's on," called out one friendly room mate.

The other girls laughed. Rose plucked her courage up and a few hairpins out.

"Shall I make up again?" she asked.

"Yes, yes," the press representative urged. "Of course you'll have to make up again, and just as quickly as you can. These gentlemen are waiting in a box. As soon as the last vaudeville act is over and we have rung down you must come right up on the stage. I have told them to keep the lights up."

"Oh, can't we come, too? Please let us come?" went up a cry from the entire chorus. And so it was arranged. Willing hands helped Rose to don her discarded peasant frock, with its pretty scarlet overdress. The dainty brown slippers and stockings were put on once more, and her pompadour of soft brown hair was rearranged. At last the performance was over and a group of anxious waiting chorus lassies gathered on the deserted stage. These were flanked by the Hoosier Zouaves, who had just finished their wall-scaling act. They stood at attention as Rose, the prize beauty, was led on the stage by the press representative and presented to Sir Thomas's emissaries, three tall, florid Englishmen, whose faces took on even more than their wonted color at sight of the dainty, dimpled little chorus lassie who stood before them a trembling candidate for the golden apple.

"Gee!" whispered one of the merry-merry to her neighbor. "I wouldn't be in Rosie's boots for a week's salary."

"Hmph! I bet you would if you were as pretty as she is and as sure of getting the decision," retorted the other loyally.

Meanwhile Rose had been complimented and presented with a handsome shamrock pin in gold and green enamel. Then the three courtiers from the gallant Sir Thomas bade the little maiden adieu after one had declared that if the decision lay with him, he would award her the prize without question. But, sad to relate, such is the unexpected eccentricity with which Fate determines things—Sir Thomas at the last moment welched, and the little chorus girl had all her trepidation for naught, save the little gold shamrock pin, which she wears proudly, and a kind little note from Sir Thomas, declaring in Chesterfieldian language his appreciation of her beauty.

Perhaps, after all, the press agent was more disappointed than the chorus girl at Sir Thomas's refusal to "decision it," as they say at Weber & Fields. Be that as it may, little Rose Earle might have worked for many years in the chorus ranks without having attained so much publicity as has come to her through the story of Sir Thomas and the rôle of Paris, which he studied, but afterward refused to play.

Percy Fendall is the newest candidate for playwright's honors in London. Having made a substantial reputation as a novelist, Mr. Fendall turned his talents to writing for the stage, and his first play, "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," was accepted by Mrs. Langtry. The play had a critical presentation in this country last season, and proved so successful that Mrs. Langtry selected it for her forthcoming American tour.

Mr. Fendall was born and educated in France, where he has lived for the greater part of his life. His father, the late Thomas Halcott Fendall, was a "Queen's Messenger." When twenty-one years old Mr. Fendall was ordered to Australia for his health, and made his first literary effort on board the True Briton, having undertaken the editorship of a weekly paper which was started for the recreation of the passengers. In this he was associated with Kyrle Bellew, who was a passenger on the ship, and who took the post of sub-editor.

Mr. Fendall was so pleased with his first attempt at writing that on his return to England he began to contribute stories and articles to the magazines. In 1884 he lost the bulk of his fortune by the failure of his solicitors, and he took up literature seriously. Since then he has published several successful novels, "Spiders and Flies," "Sex to the Last," and "A Daughter's Sacrifice," written in collaboration with F. C. Phillips. Mr. Fendall is also an accomplished pianist, and frequently plays at recitals. The author has been the guest of Mrs. Langtry much of this Summer at her Newmarket house, where he has been engaged in elaborating his play. At the request of various London managers and Mr. Fendall's friends, Mrs. Langtry will probably give one presentation of "Mrs. Deering's Divorce" at the Imperial for a critical view just before her departure for America.

In the early days of the drama the theatrical company that traveled from town to town in what later became known as "prairie schooners" labored for the entertainment of the residents of the frontier and the backwoods; to-day the "floating theatres" of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers supply the demands of thousands of small river towns, where the foot of the Broadway actor has not trod. Of this latter enterprise, W. Frank McClure has written an interesting account for The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"The legitimate drama, aided by a calliope and a brass band and on board a floating theatre, is this Summer invading 2,500 miles of towns which have seen no form of theatrical entertainment, except vaudeville, since the better days of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" says he. "The drama presented is 'Faust,' and this is the first time that it has been played in a floating theatre. There is very much of interest in connection with the floating drama, not least of which is the transformation of the deckhands into actors and vice versa.

"Leaving Pittsburg the floating theatre steams up the Monongahela River to the towns of the coal miners and steel workers. Returning it continues its journey down the muddy Ohio to the Kanawha, the conditions of navigation, in this instance, being a depth of eight feet of water and a population of 4,000 in the towns along the banks. The route of the boat is next down the Ohio to Cairo, and then up the Illinois River to La Salle, which is only a few hours' railroad ride from Chicago. From La Salle the playboat steams back to the Mississippi, and thence to the vicinity of New Orleans, where the theatrical season ends late in the Southern Winter. Over this route there are thousands of towns in all, with many varied types of people as patrons, including those of the famous Mississippi plantations.

"For twenty-five years past from one to four playboats have been on this long water circuit. Years ago French's floating theatre, one of the originals presented 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on the very river over which Eliza escaped on the ice. The water circuit tired of the 'Uncle Tom' show, however, and until now there has been nothing in the floating theatres except vaudeville.

"This year the drama has been revived on water, and a version of 'Faust,' full of electricity and life, is being shown before thousands under more novel conditions than surround most theatrical audiences.

"The floating theatre is notably independent. It pays no railroad fare, hires no houses, divides no receipts, and incurs no hotel bills. From the time the stock company goes aboard the steamer at the beginning of the season until frost comes way down South no member of the company need step on land.

"Back on the steamer odors of cooking mingle with the smell of sulphur from banked fires under the boilers. The deck hands wash their hands and faces and become actors. The Captain stops chewing the tobacco of the sailor man and lights the cigar of the theatrical manager.

"'Make fast that for'ard port hawser,' he says to a deckhand not yet transformed.

"'Put another weight on that No. 3 drop, Mr. Jones; we want that anchor for the boat,' he says to the stage carpenter.

"When night falls the whole outfit, steamer, theatre, and all, blazes with electric lights. A dynamo on the steamer supplies plenty of current, and the floating theatre is as brilliant with lights as the front of a Broadway playhouse. The steamer proper is closely lashed to the main theatre boat. From the edge of the upper deck of the steamer a searchlight flashes about over the hills, the trees, the open fields, or the mills.

"The overture over, the curtain is raised."

This is the latest story of Kirke La Shelle going the general rounds:

There are very few mosquitos at Mr. La Shelle's Summer home on Long Island, Bellport, but many of his friends are sufferers from the pestiferous insect. He visited a friend at a village some miles from Bellport and found that the mosquitos were numerous and active in what would otherwise be a veritable Arcadia.

"What would you do if you lived here, Kirke?" asked his friend, as the two sat on the porch, smoking hard to keep the enemy at bay. "I know you have an idea which is well spoken of."

La Shelle smoked for a minute before he replied: "Have you tried coal oil?"

"Yes; gallons of it."

"Citronella?"

"Yes."

"Pennyroyal?"

"Yes."

"Ammonia?"

"Yes."

"Screens?"

"They get inside."

A smile brightened the manager's countenance as he said: "Then there is only one thing I can recommend. You say all the mosquitos get inside your screens?"

"Yes. Confound them."

"Then," said La Shelle, "why don't you keep outside the screens and fool them?"

The coryphees of "Babes in Toyland" descended on the board of review to-day in hansoms and automobiles and made Cook County $9,900 richer in the full valuation of its personal property, reports The Chicago Post. It was practically the only profitable work done by the board during the day, for when the session was over "no assessment" had been written over the names of most of the other visitors and the remainder had persuaded the reviewers to reduce their figures.

Miss Grace Field of the Plaza Hotel was the only "Toyland" victim. The others evaded taxation by pleading non-residence or no property.

Miss Field gamely admitted that her jewels—heirlooms all of them—were worth $9,900, and she never winced when Reviewer Meacham entered the figures and told her how much it would cost her.

"Where are your diamonds, Miss Field?" said Mr. Meacham, scrutinizing the young woman's ringless fingers.

"Even chorus girls, Mr. Meacham," answered Miss Field, "have a sufficient idea of the fitness of things not to wear diamonds in the forenoon."

Miss Helen Hilton, also of the Plaza, fell to the lot of Reviewer West, and she modestly disclaimed the possession of personal property exceeding in value the sum of $5,000.

"Have you any notes, stocks, or bonds, Miss Hilton?" asked Mr. West.

"I have a few birdlike contralto notes," pleasantly answered Miss Hilton, who is a comedienne, "but although they are negotiable with the Messrs. Hamlin and Mitchell, I fear they are useless for the purposes of taxation. At any rate, as I am a non-resident, may I suggest the futility of further examination?"

SUDERMANN FINISHES PLAY.

"Socrates and His Hotspur Companion" to be Presented in October—Gadski's New York Engagement.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Herman Sudermann, the dramatist, has finished his play, "Socrates and His Hotspur Companion." The first production will be given at the Lessing Theatre in October. The play treats of the revolution movement of 1848, showing how the tempestuous aspirations for liberty of that period were transformed into the present-day liberalism.

Heinrich Conried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, has contracted with Mme. Gadski to appear as Brünnhilde in addition to the previous rôles for which she was engaged. Edith Walker of the Vienna Court Opera, whom Mr. Conried engaged for Wagnerian rôles, is an American, who made her début at the Royal Opera in Berlin several years ago.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

The two hundredth performance of "The Earl of Pawtucket" will be celebrated at the Manhattan Wednesday evening of this week. While Kirke La Shelle and Harrison Grey Fiske have not yet become converts to the souvenir idea, they have arranged an unusual programme for the evening. Sir Thomas Lipton, Gen. Corbin, Gen. Chaffee, and members of the Atlantic Yacht Club are expected to be present. The theatre will be decorated in English and American flags. The comedy holds its own, and whenever the weather gives it a chance proves that there is such a thing as a money-making comedy in the Summer time.

Lotta Faust, Tryxie in the "Wizard of Oz," will return to the cast of the extravaganza to-morrow night and sing "Sammy." She has been in the woods of Maine for a vacation. The two hundred and twenty-fifth performance will be celebrated to-morrow night by the presentation of souvenirs in the form of silver telescopic drinking cups. It is announced that next Saturday night Sir Thomas Lipton will be present. Two hundred members of the Larchmont Yacht Club have purchased seats for that night. Julian Mitchell has devised a new patriotic finale for the second act, entitled "Flag of My Native Land," in which the entire ensemble of the "Wizard of Oz" will pay homage to the Emerald Isle in general and to Sir Thomas Lipton in particular.

"The Runaways" is still at the Casino. Fay Templeton, Arthur Dunn, Alexander Clark, William Gould, Charles Dox, Sol Solomon, Joseph Carey, and the pretty Hengler sisters are yet in the cast. The imitation songs by Miss Templeton, especially "Come Down, My Evening Star," are the best features of the musical comedy. The coolness of the Casino, also, is not unattractive these days.

EARLY OPENINGS TO LEND VARIETY TO AMUSEMENTS

"The Christian" Will Be Reproduced This Week at the Academy of Music—The Garrick to Present "Vivian's Papas" Aug. 17—The Regular Summer Shows.

"The Christian" is to begin a three weeks' run at the Academy of Music next Thursday night. One of the strong points of interest to New York theatregoers will be the appearance of Clara Blandick as Glory Quayle. She was leading woman at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, but was released from there at Daniel Frohman's request to take the place of Cecilia Loftus, who was taken ill. For next season she has been engaged as leading woman for Kyrle Bellew in "The Amateur Cracksman."

The cast of the new company contains as many of the original Viola Allen company as it was possible to obtain. Edward J. Morgan will appear, probably for the last time, as John Storm. George Woodward, who has not played the Archdeacon since the first year of "The Christian," will be with the company this season. Guy Nichols will have his old rôle of Parson Quayle. Mrs. Georgia Dickson, who was in the original cast, will be Mrs. Callender. Carry and Edith Merrilees will also be in the company. Others in the cast will be Clarence Handyside, Harold Hartsell, Frank C. Bangs, and Beth Franklyn, who will play Polly Love.

The Garrick will open with "Vivian's Papas," Aug. 17. The farce, in which Rich & Harris will present John C. Rice and Thomas A. Wise, is the work of Leo Ditrichstein. Hattie Williams, who was with the Rogers Brothers for two seasons, will appear in the company, by the courtesy of Charles Frohman, to whom she is under contract for the coming season. "Vivian's Papas" are two elderly men who attempt to make love to Vivian Rogers, set forth as a typical New York chorus girl. From the way Vivian introduces them each imagines that the other is Vivian's father. Naturally, complications follow.

WEEK'S OFFERINGS IN THE GARDENS.

For the coming week at the Paradise Roof Garden there will be several minor changes in the bill. The leading acts will remain the same. Victor's Royal Venetian Band of forty pieces has made a favorable impression on the public. "Aga," the mysterious floating woman, and "Punch, Judy & Co." will continue to amuse and astonish the audiences that gather nightly on the top of the Victoria Theatre. The hodcarrier song, in which Josephine Sabel proves so popular, is perhaps the most pleasing feature in the little opera. Others on the bill are the Four Nightons, in their athletic exhibition; Gillette's dogs, Edith Helena, soprano; Agnes Mahr, danseuse; the juggling Johnsons, and Rice and Prevost. For the Sunday night concerts the bill is changed so as to conform to the police regulations.

The vaudeville performance aboard the steamboat Grand Republic still floats down the bay every night to Rockaway. The stage is large and commodious, so that it enables the actors to appear at their best. The entertainment is given on the top deck, and while watching it one is able to get the benefit of the breezes that come in from the sea. Among those who will appear during the coming week are Gardner, West, and Sunshine, Billy Barlow, Ed and Josie Evans, Florence Courtney and Mamie Dunn, and Olla Hood. The same people appear on every afternoon trip of the steamboat General Slocum.

To-day marks the opening of the tenth week of the Duss concerts in Madison Square Garden. Miss Margaret Adams, prima donna soprano, has been engaged as the soloist for the coming week. The gondolas that are paddled leisurely around the canal by Venetians, guaranteed native, have not lost popularity, and all four of them are kept busy. The calico, representing the blue sky, has faded a little, it is true, but the electric lights that shine through as stars are just as bright as ever. As for the orchestra, it plays a fairly important part in the whole evening's entertainment, though perhaps much less than the members of it imagine. Probably the most potent factor in the success of the management is the fact that the Garden is so large that it makes one feel as if he were out of doors.

Up above, "Japan By Night" draws just as large crowds as it did the first week—which, however, is not saying that the whole of New York goes there every night. The girls are just as pretty as they were, but no prettier. The music is fully as entertaining as it ever was, the faces just as un-Japanese, the Garden just as cool, the drinks just as refreshing, and the management just as satisfied. In fact, there has been little change in either the cast, the stage, or anything else. And "Otoyo" continues its way undisturbed.

The Crystal Gardens, so named, they say, from the green paper rocks stretching along the eastern side of the hall, are as large and as little like gardens as any "garden" in the city. "Lifting the Cup" is the headliner, and the imitation of Sir Thomas Lipton and the Official Mascot cavort over the deck of the Erin with vivacity equal to that they displayed on the first night, when Sir Thomas himself was looking at them from a box. Emma Carus's song in which she explains the mysteries of a handkerchief flirtation is the most popular in "Lifting the Cup," next to the final song, "New York Forever," the words of which are by Nicholas Biddle. "The Darling of the Gallery Gods" is still on. "Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses" has no difficulty in holding the reputation of being the best part of the show.

"Chimes of Normandy," Planquette's legendary opera, is the offering at Terrace Garden for the coming week. The cast will be Greta Risley, Villa Knox, Aimee Remley, Adele Spencer, Harry Luckstone, George Tallman, Douglas Flint, John Henderson, and G. B. Jackson. For the Sunday night concert the special presentation of "Pinafore" will be presented, with the same cast as last Sunday.

VAUDEVILLE AND LITTLE PLAYS.

The Brette family, in a European novelty, will be the headline act at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house for the coming week. This act will be a human bridge-building achievement, and is calculated to astound everybody who visits the theatre. Harriett Graham and company will present something which is described by the press representative of Proctor's as a new one-act "comedietta." Jordon and Welch will give character imitations, Foster and Foster will present a one-act comedy, entitled "Wanted: A Pianist"; Frank Fogarty, the Dublin minstrel; the Roberts Four, Turner's Pickaninnies, Reta Curtis, and innumerable other specialists will complete the bill.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue house "The Old Coat," by W. H. Alderdice, will be the chief attraction. Frederick Bond and May Vokes will interpret the leading rôles. Others will be Hudson Liston, George E. Bryant, Thomas Reynolds, and Beatrice Morgan. The vaudeville bill will include Lenore and Sinclair, singing and dancing comedians; Vera Marlowe, soubrette; Louis Grant, whistler, and numerous other artists.

This will be the last week of the Summer season at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. "Three Wives to One Husband" will be the attraction. The comedy is by Col. Milliken. Edna Archer Crawford and Robert Cumming will head the cast. Mary Madden, monologist; Hughey Flaherty, singing and dancing newsboy, and other variety stars will be in the vaudeville bill.

The special attraction at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, will be the old play "David Garrick." Wallace Erskine will take the title rôle, and Pearl Landers will play the part of Ida Ingot. Charlotte Barry, impersonator, will be the chief vaudeville artist.

For the Sunday shows Proctor announces, as usual, that he will have "only the best talent." At the Twenty-third Street house will be Mrs. Odell Williams and company, the "Watermelon Trust," Jean Barrymore and company, Berry Walters, and other teams. Louis Simon and company will be at the Fifth Avenue. At the Harlem house Francesco Redding and company will be the attraction. At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will be Colbay and Way and Melville and Stetson.

In Keith's Union Square house, which is kept comfortable even in the most scorching of weather, James Horne and his capable company will be seen in a "screaming farce," entitled "An Awful Fix." John Leonard, monologist, will make his first appearance in this country. Victor Moore and Emma Littlefield have a top place on the programme. Others who will appear are Mazus and Mazett, the tramp and brakeman; Edgar Bixley and company in a musical act. Nellie Beaumont, comedienne; Three Rixford Brothers, acrobats; Shannon and Brown, German comedians; Auguste Dewell, the Castanos, novelty dancers; Al Coleman, mimic, and the Holdsworths. Moving pictures will still be displayed as every week in the past.

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum has been in the hands of decorators and painters for some weeks. When the place is thrown open to the public to-morrow, therefore, it will present an entirely different appearance from that which it presented last season. There have been several changes in the seating accommodation, and breeze-giving apparatus has been provided. In the Curio Hall added space for exhibits and spectators has been secured by the removal of partitions. The bill for the coming week is as follows: In the Curio Hall will be Metling and Bean in their cycle racing treadle; Miss Tunison, having no hands, sews, embroiders, plays musical instruments, and does many more things which are equally wonderful; Mme. Morelli and her spaniels, C. Robbins, the bag puncher; José Marty, clown juggler, and J. Page, clay modeler. In the theatre will be given the first production by the "Edison Projectoscope" of Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hunn, colored comedians; the Bohmes, a funny German couple; Bryan and Raymond, and Smith and Smith will be on the programme.

OPERA AND FIREWORKS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

The second and last week of "A Chinese Honeymoon" will be ushered in to-morrow night, and will bring to a close the regular season of this company. The organization will rest for three weeks before starting out again. The next opening will be in Milwaukee. John Henshaw and Toby Claude are in the cast. Stella Tracey is Mrs. Pineapple. Katherine Call and Kitty Parks are the tea girls.

Pain promises a busy week in the world of fireworks. To-morrow night the sailors and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be at the amphitheatre to witness the Kearsarge on fire. The Commandant of the yard and many of the officers and their wives will attend. Tuesday will be German night, and delegates from German societies will be invited. On Friday night the Order of Foresters will be out in force. Saturday night the Brooklyn soldiers—the Twenty-third Regiment—will parade.

TELLS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Mr. George C. Tyler, the executive head of the firm of Liebler & Co., returned from Europe yesterday on the Lucania, after an absence of eight weeks.

"The Liebler & Co.'s attractions for next season," he said, "will include Miss Eleanor Robson, who will enter upon her starring tour in 'Merely Mary Ann,' dramatised by Israel Zangwill, from his story of that name. The initial production will probably take place at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, about Oct. 26. It will be early seen in Philadelphia, and will have a New York presentation about Jan. 1 at the Garden Theatre. Following 'Merely Mary Anne' she will present either 'Agatha' or the Bataille play, as may afterward be decided upon. She stars jointly with Tomaso Salvini for thirty performances, beginning about April 1, playing five in New York, Boston, and Chicago and one in the other cities, the tour to be announced as the Salvini-Robson tour. Miss Robson will play Desdemona to his Othello, Cordelia to his Lear, Parthenia to his Ingomar, &c.

"Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. Otis Skinner are under contract with Liebler & Co. for twenty-five weeks next season, during which they will be starred in the principal cities in the East, West, and South in a répertoire which will include 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' and Sheridan's 'School for Scandal.'

"My arrangements for Vesta Tilley are now in excellent shape," said Mr. Tyler. "Mr. Caine has consented to a revision of 'The Isle of Boy' by an American collaborator, for the purpose of injecting into the play certain 'Tilley comedy' which I deemed essential, and I have secured Edgar Smith's promise to aid me on the lines indicated.

"The Ermete Novelli engagement I regard as among the most important of my foreign contracts. He comes to this country about January or October next and for practicaly one hundred performances. He will paly in Italian, of course.

"Mme. Duse is to return to this country and under our management, but not until the season following this. This also is the arrangement I have with Mme. Réjane.

"I have sought for two years to close a contract with Miss Bessie Abbott, the soprano of the Paris Opera, but all my efforts have been unsuccessful until now. Now, it is all arranged, and we are to present her to the American public next season in English opera. I am having a new opera written for her by Puccini, the author of 'La Bohème.' Miss Abbott is an American girl, who went to Paris some years ago, completed her musical education, and on the 9th of December, 1901, appeared as Juliette at the Paris Opéra. Her success was pronounced.

"Among my contracts for new material is a play written for me by Sir Conan Doyle for James O'Neill. It is based on his published narration of incidents in the life of his Napoleonic hero, Brigadier Gerard.

"I have a contract with J. Comyns Carr for a new play in blank verse, which will be delivered the first of the year. Mr. Carr is the adapter of Tennyson's 'King Arthur,' which Sir Henry Irving presented in this country.

"The arrangements for Mr. Kyrle Bellew the coming season constitute his appearance in a new play by Mr. E. W. Hornung, written around the character of A. J. Raffles, the hero of 'The Amateur Cracksman.' This play was afterward taken in hand by Mr. Eugene Presbrey."

Another one of the productions promised is the dramatization of Mrs. Annie Hegan Rice's stories, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and "Lovey Mary," made by Mrs. Annie Crawford Flexner. Other plans include a big production of "The Eternal City" and the appearance of Edward Harrigan in "Under Cover" at the Murray Hill Theatre.

NEWS FROM RESORTS FAVORED BY SOCIETY.

Early Season at Bar Harbor Has Forced Fashionable Colony to Keep Busy—Big Functions Held During the Week—Entertaining Naval Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 1.—The last week of July has been a good forerunner for the real season which comes in August. There has not been such a July for years for Bar Harbor. The visit of the British fleet forced an early season, and society has been keeping up the abnormal pace set for it.

During the past week there have been a large number of big functions. There were some coming-out receptions, a wedding, several dances, and a round of dinners. The chief feature, however, has been the fleet in the harbor. There has never been such a large squadron of American warships in Maine waters, and during the week the officers have been receiving considerable attention from the social leaders. Brass buttons and blue coats have had preference over the ordinary mortals. The Kearsarge has been the mecca of all sight-seers, and during reception hours she has been crowded every day.

Mrs. William Postlethwaite, well known in Washington society, is the guest of Mrs. Nicholas Anderson. During her stay entertainments will be given in her honor by several of the society women, including Mrs. Anderson. Miss A. W. Martin will give a card party for her early in the week at the Parker cottage.

Mrs. C. Minot Weld of Boston and her family have arrived for the season, and are at their cottage in the Field.

The Thursday evening dancing class began last week at the Malvern. Among those who have already joined the course are the Misses Biddle-Porter, Miss Pearson, Miss Moore, the Misses Whyte, and Miss Louise Knowlton.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained at dinner Tuesday evening. The table was decorated with orchids and poppies. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Miss McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ellis, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Lieut. von Brelow, Mr. Hauge, Robert Bowler, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Miss Elisabeth Seely, and Miss Helen Seely.

Capt. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson de Chair are spending the Summer here. The Captain, a Canadian by birth, is the Naval Attaché of the British Embassy. While still a Midshipman he attracted a good deal of notice by his capture of Arabi Pasha during the insurrection of 1882 in Egypt.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, who is at Newport with her daughter, Mrs. J. Steward Barney, is expected here next month.

Dr. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia is at Tanglewold for the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Inches, Henderson Inches, Charles E. Inches, Jr., and Miss Louise Inches of Boston are at the Lynam House for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorndike came for the Gurnee-Thorndike wedding this week and are at the Malvern.

Senator Hanna was in Ellsworth this week to visit Senator Hale at the Pines. The Senator and Mrs. Hanna also visited the yacht Alvina, as guests of the owner, Clement A. Griscom. Others in the party were Mr. and Mrs. George Griscom and Miss Phelps.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a large dinner on Tuesday evening at Bide-a-While.

The Louis von Gaertners of New York, who during previous seasons have had such delightful Sundays at home, are to resume them again this season at the Alley cottage.

Miss Frances Cuyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, is the guest of the Biddle-Porters.

Morris K. Jesup entertained at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Admiral Sands of the Texas. J. Pierpont Morgan was among the guests.

Congressman Robert Adams of Philadelphia is at the Malvern for the season.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green, who has been traveling in Europe for some time, will sail for this country on Aug. 12. She is expected here about the 25th to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks. It is probable that a number of yachting parties will be given during her stay, as the Bankses have their yacht in the harbor, although it has not been in use much owing to the foggy weather. Mrs. Green will be one of the most enthusiastic patrons of the swimming pool, as she is an expert swimmer.

Miss Seely gave a lunch at Kebo on Thursday afternoon. The guests were Mr. Patterson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Bliss, Miss Sampson, Miss Ripley, Miss McLane, Mr. Thorndike, Mr. Jackson, Miss Green, Mrs. Beales, Baron von Brelow, and Mr. Sears.

Miss Nancy Pleasants Hollingsworth and J. Parker Morris, Jr., of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reed Hatfield at Thingvalla, Kebo Street.

The freedom of the Mount Desert Reading Room has been extended to the officers of the visiting warships. Here they find superior landing facilities for their launches and delightfully situated lounging rooms and verandas overlooking the harbor and the navy at anchor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison of Philadelphia arrived Thursday and are at Wauso-Lo-Wan for the Summer. They have just returned from Europe.

The yacht Aloha has been in these waters recently with Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James aboard. Mr. and Mrs. James went to Northeast Harbor, and are at the Kimball House. With them are Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Webb and Miss Todd. The Aloha left the first of the week for Iceland with another party on board.

Samuel Ragland of New York is one of the recent arrivals at the Louisburg.

Miss Susan Lombard of Boston has come for the Summer. Miss Lombard will pass the season at the Belmont, as she has leased her house on Eden Street for the season.

D. T. Worden of New York came Sunday for a brief visit with his family at the Belmont.

J. P. S. Stuart of New York is at the Malvern for a visit.

Late arrivals at the Belmont include S. J. Neill and Mrs. Henry Martin of New York.

Miss Lizzie L. Herrick of Rockford, Ill., and Miss Julia F. Jones of Spencer, Mass., have come for a visit at the Parker cottages.

Charles A. Winp Wissmann of New York came to the Belmont Wednesday.

J. R. Allen of Lexington and William Green of Baltimore arrived Wednesday for a visit at the Lynam.

The opening hop of the season at the Malvern is always an enjoyable affair, and the one given Wednesday evening proved no exception to the rule. The dancing commenced about 10 o'clock and continued for a couple of hours, about thirty-five couples participating in the dance. Among those present were Mrs. Tevis, Mrs. Goodspeed, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Morgan Hill, Mrs. Robert Leslie, Mrs. Miller, Miss Hill, Miss Hoy, Miss Rutherford, Miss De Castro, the Misses Taylor, the Misses Holland, Miss Baxter, Miss Hume, Miss Bower, Miss Potter, Miss Wright, Miss Dabney, Alexander Derby, Mr. Wright, Robert Bouraem, Mr. Wiltse, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Bower, Mr. Irving, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Peters.

Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained at dinner in the Livingston cottage on Saturday night. The dinner was in honor of the Admirals of the fleet in the harbor, and J. Pierpont Morgan was among the guests.

Mr. Morgan spent the latter part of last week and the early part of this week in the harbor on his big black yacht Corsair. He seemed little concerned with the critical state of affairs in Wall Street. He made calls, and was entertained. In turn he entertained a few of his intimate friends at luncheon on the Corsair Saturday noon. On Saturday afternoon he followed the yacht race, and on Sunday he steamed over to Northeast Harbor, where he was the guest of Bishop Doane of Albany.

Three of this season's débutantes were introduced into society this week, and there are several more to be introduced before the end of the season.

On Monday Mrs. Biddle-Porter of Philadelphia introduced her two daughters, Miss Margaretta Porter and Miss Catherine Rush Porter. The reception was in the afternoon at Wyandotte, the Porter cottage on Hancock Street, and everybody in society was there. Mrs. Biddle-Porter was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Natalie De Castro was introduced by her aunt, Miss Godwin, at the Summer home of her grandfather, Parke Godwin, the well-known New York ex-editor. Miss De Castro is a favorite among the younger set, and many of her friends welcomed her.

Capt. Thomas Bush of Lexington, Ky., gave his annual reception to the young set of Bar Harbor at the Pot and Kettle Club, Hull's Cove, on Tuesday afternoon. A large party of young people attended, and the grand march was led by Miss Lillie Potter of Philadelphia and William Wright.

The officers on the Indiana gave a dance and reception aboard that vessel last Saturday afternoon. All the young women of Bar Harbor were there.

NORTHEAST HARBOR GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Aug. 1.—Just now athletic sports are much in evidence at this resort, and though the severe weather has been unfavorable links and courts have been occupied every possible moment. The Golf Club has sprung into great favor and the weekly tournaments began last Saturday with an eighteen-hole match against bogie. Two fine clay tennis courts have been constructed near the Kimball House.

Among the arrivals of the week at the Clifton House are Mrs. Joseph H. Rieman, Miss Charlotte Rieman, the Misses Thorn, Mrs. P. Lea Thorn, Henry C. Thacher of Baltimore, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Miss Lane, Mrs. Joseph B. Warner, and Roger S. Warner of Cambridge, Miss Huntington of Salem, G. S. Benson, Jr., of Philadelphia, Charles D. McIver and Miss Clapp of New York, Mrs. Edwin Ashley Walker of New Haven, Daniel L. Kirby of St. Louis, Miss R. E. Forsyth of Lawrence, L. I.; Mrs. H. S. White of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Blake, Miss Blake, Miss Palfrey, Mrs. J. C. Hubbard, and Mrs. Richardson of Boston.

The inhabitants of Northeast Harbor will not welcome the arrival of the fleet, if their coming is to be attended with so disastrous results as followed the visit of the torpedo destroyer Decatur early in the week. The waves left after her swift passage through the harbor caused havoc among the shipping and wharves, and at one slip considerable damage was done.

President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge are occupying their attractive cottage for the Summer. They stayed in town later this year than is their custom because of hospitable duties connected with the National Educational Association.

Arrivals of the week at Rock End include Miss Slade, Mrs. George S. Fraser, Mrs. E. Le B. Gardiner, Langdon P. Marvin, Miss J. C. Delafield, Miss E. Delafield, Miss Effie V. R. Waddington, and Miss Eleanor Crosby of New York; Miss A. M. Converse, Arthur T. Hatch, Charles C. Payson, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Basset of Boston, and R. W. Hawes of New York.

Among the week's arrivals at the Kimball are Miss M. R. Prime, Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Janeway, Miss Mildred Dubois, Miss Amanda Stock, Miss Frances W. Janeway, S. B. Lawrence, Mrs. F. W. Ballard, George B. Phelps, Miss Ballard, Master Phelps, the Misses Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Pelton, G. F. Spencer, F. H. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Miss Pyle, W. S. Pyle, Jr., Mrs. E. J. Hancy, Miss Jean Hancy, Mrs. E. J. Chapman, and Miss Hone of New York; Winthrop Sargent of Boston, Mrs. G. A. Pickett of Connecticut, M. C. Shoemaker of Cincinnati, and J. H. Van Buren of San Juan, Porto Rico.

The swimming pool for several seasons past has been one of the principal places of recreation during the Summer. It is owned and operated by the Village Improvement Society, having been built five years ago. One of the latest improvements is the addition of a large pump to supply the water during the low run of tides. A large court was added to the grounds at the end of last season, and it is being used for handball and similar games.

GAY WORK AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—From the beginning this week has been a gay one. On Monday, while many were watching the trial race of the yachts Reliance, Columbia, and Constitution out in the bay, tennis games at the Country Club were monopolizing the attention of the rest of the fashionable colony. It was the first tennis tourney at the Pier for several years. Prominent among the players were Richard Sears of Boston, Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, and Count Kinsky of Bohemia.

On Tuesday there was a large attendance at the courts, and the enthusiasm shown at the matches recalled the old days of tennis at the Casino when the National tournaments were played.

Polo will be the all-absorbing attraction at Narragansett for the next three weeks, and the opening game of the series will be played on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club to-day, the rival teams being the Meadow Brooks and Bryn Mawr Second. The field at the club is in superb condition, and this year an increased number of carriage spaces have been set apart on each side of the grounds for those who wish to view the matches from traps and automobiles.

Jamestown and Newport polo enthusiasts will be in evidence at the tourney, as heretofore, and many of the Newport contingent will sail to the Pier on their yachts. The tournament will continue until Aug. 19, after which will come the Narragansett Horse Show, which is scheduled for Aug. 28 and 29. With a golf tournament yet to come, the Pier has much to anticipate in August.

St. Peter's-by-the-Sea will hold its picturesque annual fair on the church green on Friday, Aug. 7.

Among those entertaining at the Point Judith Country Club Thursday evening were William C. Shepherd of New York, F. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, and Frederico Marioni of Italy. Signor Marioni is a frequent entertainer in the Grecian Gardens.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould were visitors at the Pier Tuesday. They sailed over from Newport on the Niagara and lunched on the Gladstone green.

Among the hotel visitors are:

GLADSTONE—Mrs. Sidney Rickart and Mrs. Halley Rickart of Saratoga, N. Y.; the Misses Helen Clarke and M. D. Clarke, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Hazel Montgomery of San Francisco, Vivian Nickalls of London, England; Philip G. McFadden and L. Harrison Dulles, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. Andrews, R. Dow, Mrs. D. Bernard, Miss C. Reineman, and Ward G. Foster, of New York.

IMPERIAL—E. P. Smith, C. W. Steward, Miss M. A. Steward, Miss K. E. Steward, Mrs. J. E. Frances Herreshoff, William Littauer, Miss Bert Andrews, and Miss Lillian Andrews, of New York; Mrs. R. J. Haldeman of Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss A. C. Griffiths of Philadelphia, and Count Gabriel des Garets of France.

MATHEWSON—Richard Sears and Rodney Thayer, Boston; Col. A. Stickney, Mrs. A. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley, Miss Hoadley, Chisholm Beach, Dr. Francis E. Van der Veer, C. W. Vigueron, Mrs. J. M. Hart, J. L. Dudley, Jr., and E. S. Miller, of New York; Miss Mayme Shields of Appleton, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Smith of Chicago, and William H. Kemble and Henry Lewis, of Philadelphia.

MASSASOIT—Judge and Mrs. Albert Ritchie of Baltimore, T. S. Mumford, Mrs. T. S. Mumford, and C. Abbey Swan of Philadelphia; Miss Marion Fish and Miss Holt of Newport; Harry L. Greene of Providence, Mrs. Walter P. Prescott Surette of Baltimore.

GREENE'S INN—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Smith of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Baker, E. C. Baker, and Frank W. Gale of Providence; G. J. Edwards, H. McK. Twombly, Jr., and F. B. French of Newport, and O. L. Mathews of Chicago.

METATOXET—Isaac P. Robinson, Philip Oberchauer, and Mrs. Hildebrand of New York; Lee H. Porter of Boston, William P. Farnsworth of Holyoke, Mass.; Mary E. Collier and Robert F. Collier of Gardner, Mass.

ATLANTIC—Miss N. Smith, Mrs. D. L. Hutchinson, Henry J. Rowland, Mrs. Henry J. Rowland, and Miss Lilly C. Rowland of Philadelphia; George S. Leonard and Charles P. Kellogg of New York; W. F. Fales of Winthrop, Mass., and H. L. Greene of Providence, R. I.

LENOX PERSONALS.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 1.—With the advent of August comes the departure of many of the cottagers to various seashore resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marian Haven left on Monday for Newport, where they will remain about a month, returning to Lenox in time for the horse show.

Mr. Charles Lanier has gone to Bar Harbor for August.

Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster and Miss Katherine Hall also have gone to Bar Harbor.

Jameson Cotting, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, has gone to Newport.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who has been spending some time at the Curtis Hotel, has gone to the Stokes lodge in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and the Misses Bristed have returned from Europe and are now at Lakeside.

Mrs. Myles Standish of New York has been the guest of Mrs. William B. Bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paterson have been spending the week with friends on Long Island.

It has been decided to open the annual golf tournament on Saturday this year instead of Monday, as in previous years, and Sept. 12 is selected as the date, when the tournament will open with a match for the Foster Cup, presented by Mr. Giraud Foster, Secretary of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grugan are the guests of Major and Mrs. Grugan at the Newton cottage.

The Aspinwall is to run tri-weekly coaches to various points of interest throughout the country.

Miss Frances Bruce of Pittsfield gave a dinner-dance at the Aspinwall Tuesday evening for her guest, Miss Marian McCutcheon of Plainfield, N. J. There were about twenty couples, who made the trip by trolley from Pittsfield.

David W. Bishop arrived in Lenox from abroad this week and has opened his country house, Interlaken, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn and Amos Schermerhorn returned Tuesday from an automobile trip to Brattleboro, Vt.

Mrs. William C. Wharton gave a dinner Monday evening at Pine Acre.

Landlord Learey has laid out the only clock golf course in the county on the Aspinwall grounds in front of the hotel. This is in the form of a dial with 12 disks, and the ball is played to the centre "keyhole." He has also laid out a summit golf course, which requires sharp playing over ledges and around trees.

Mrs. John Caldwell of Stockbridge gave a reception Wednesday from 4 to 6 for her daughter, Mrs. Gerard Fountain, and her friend, Mrs. Horace Morehead, who is spending the Summer in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick gave a reception on Tuesday for the Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick of St. Paul, Minn. Many of the Lenox cottagers were present.

Mrs. John Swann gave a tea and reception at her country house in Stockbridge Thursday afternoon. It was attended by all the cottage colony and many from Lenox.

Plans are under way to consolidate the Stockbridge Casino, golf club, and canoe club into one organization, to be called the Country Club. The scheme includes moving the Casino to the golf grounds.

It is proposed to have a "golden rod" automobile parade in Lenox sometime during August, to include all the automobiles in the southern part of the county. The run will be from the Hotel Aspinwall through the principal streets and back to the starting point. While any decorations may be used on the autos, golden rod and yellow ribbons will be preferred.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—The Newport season is slowly getting into its swing, but not for another week will the large entertainments begin. The coming week will see the first of the more formal dinners of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, but the dinner dances or balls will not begin until the week after.

Miss Marian Fish had a large dinner at Crossways to-night, followed by informal dancing, and next Saturday night Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a dinner with a little dancing afterward on the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. Astor will give her opening dance at Beechwood on Aug. 10 and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will give a ball and some elaborate accompaniment at Belcourt on the 14th. These will be the first of the real balls. Mrs. Twombly's is down for the 18th, but the dates of the others are as yet secret.

The weekly receptions given by Miss Annie Leary will be missed this year. Miss Leary, or Countess Leary, as she is entitled to be called, will do little or no entertaining on account of the death of Pope Leo, who gave her her title, and of whom she was a devoted adherent. Since last Summer Miss Leary has bought a house and remodeled and improved it with the expectation of continuing her entertainments, which have been a feature of many social seasons at Newport, but even if she had not been prevented by the death of the Pope she would have been unable to entertain much there, at least not until much later in the season. The house is still in the hands of the painters and carpenters, and Miss Leary, coming here this week, found it quite uninhabitable and left later for New York again.

It is remarkable what a place lawn tennis has in Newport's Summer life. Where everything else in outdoor sports scarcely succeeds at all, or at best is popular only to a degree, lawn tennis continues to hold its own in popularity, and apparently grows to be more than ever the fad of the hour. From the opening of the Casino courts each morning until the luncheon hour, and from early afternoon until the courts are closed, they are filled with enthusiastic players, with others waiting quite impatiently for their turn.

Not only the boys and girls, but those well on toward middle life are actively interested in the game. The women seem even more enthusiastic than the men, and are seen about the courts at all hours of the day, and frequently matches hold the players and interested spectators with never an indication that luncheon time has come.

The recent tournaments have brought to the front several new players, and there is apparently enough interest to provide tournaments continuously through the Summer. Among those most seen on the courts are Mrs. Barger Wallach and her sister, Miss Edna Barger; Miss Anna Sands, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Miss Mary Busk, who might be called veterans; Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Natica Rives, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. J. Earl Sheffield, Miss Dorothy Potter, Miss Twombly, Miss Mary Sands, and Miss Colford, among the permanent Summer residents, and Miss Edith Hall, Miss Leonora Sears, and the Misses Iselin among the visitors. Among the men nearly everybody in the social set takes a hand. So much interested are these people that they even forsake the bathing beach at the noon hour and put off their swim until late in the afternoon or the early evening.

Miss Alice Roosevelt's second season at Newport undoubtedly will be as successful as was her first. Already, before her coming, a number of entertainments have been arranged for her, and there will be no lack of dinners and luncheons for her to attend. She will come next Tuesday, again as the guest of Miss Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who have this year the Gibert cottage, on Bellevue Avenue. With them she will remain two or three weeks, probably until after the National tournament, so that her stay will include the earlier of the balls. Mrs. Cutting will give a dinner in her honor on the night after her arrival and a luncheon for young people on the following days, and Lispenard Stewart will be one of the first outside of her hosts to entertain for her.

The hunts of the Monmouth County hounds have had a varying experience this week. Early in the week they were so poorly attended that Mr. Collier, the master of the hounds, who maintains the hunts at his own expense, became so discouraged that he thought of giving them up, but later there were more spectators and more riders, and the hunts will be continued for some time yet. In the first hunt Miss Edith Pomeroy, who is one of Mr. Collier's firmest supporters, met with an accident that has kept her out of all the others.

Two features of former Newport seasons have failed to materialize in any marked degree this year. The Thursday evening dances at the pretty little white-and-gold theatre of the Casino have been flat failures, and as yet the musicians have played their liveliest music without attracting a single dancer to the floor. Nor have the Sunday night dinners at the Casino been the fad they have been in former years. There have been dinners there during the Sunday evening concerts, but those who went to see the finely gowned women at the tables have been very much disappointed, for few of them have come.

Society is turning more and more to vaudeville, and many of the Summer people are regular patrons of the open-air theatre at Freebody Park. There are regular first-nighters, who go every Monday, and others have regular nights later in the week. The announcement is made that next week's bill will contain a well-known Newport singer, Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, who has sung frequently at the Summer residences, and will make her professional début at the park.

Among the visitors this week is Miss Chanes Pole, the celebrated English beauty, who is guest of Miss May Van Alen. She has made a profound sensation already, and will be extensively entertained by the Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are expected to arrive early next week from their extended wedding tour in Europe. They will occupy their new home at Sandy Point Farm, in Portsmouth, where nearly all the improvements are practically completed, and they are expected to do a good share of entertaining before the end of the season.

Golf and Tennis Contests At Resorts in Adirondacks

Visitors at Lake Placid Engage in Spirited Matches on the Courts and Links at That Resort—News from Other Sections of Mountain Region.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 1.—There have been some interesting contests on the golf course and the tennis courts at Lake Placid in the last week. Tennis championships have been fought out at the Lake Placid Club and Whiteface Inn; there have been golf matches at the Stevens House, Whiteface Inn, and the Lake Placid Club, and baseball games in each of which the women who are at Lake Placid this Summer have taken important parts. The golf tournament at the Stevens House on Saturday last was open to both men and women, and nearly every one on Signal Hill, including the visitors at the hotel and the cottages, participated. The men who played were burdened with handicaps to prevent them from walking away with the handsome pin donated by Dr. Ash of Brooklyn. It was a windy day, and in consideration of this, and the fact that they were playing against members of the gentler sex, it may be that the skill of the men was affected, for at the conclusion of the game it was found that a woman was the victor, and that the women generally played a better game than the men. Some of the net scores of the men were larger than the gross scores of the women. The termination of this match was most interesting. Miss Maud Stovell of New York was among the first to finish, and her net score of 69 promised at the time to be the best of the day. Mrs. Henry F. Miller of New York, who was playing with Mrs. A. E. Taylor, also of New York, was the last one to finish. She had been very successful in her approach shots, and her net score was 68, giving her the honors of the day.

The tennis championship of the Lake Placid Club, which was decided on Saturday, was noted for the great number of entries and also for the fine playing of Miss Gertrude Beecher, a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher. Among the players in the tournament were H. Vrooman, P. D. Caskey, C. S. Vrooman, Miss Bertha Beecher, H. C. Davidson, Miss Barrett, J. H. Jackson, Jr., H. H. Bradley, R. Brown, P. Nelson, N. Curtis, W. McCarroll, Miss Freeman, Miss Neergaard, R. Tillinghast, Miss Talmadge, P. E. Robinson, Miss Waltham, and R. C. Barrett. In the second round Miss Gertrude Beecher met and defeated William McCarroll, and she was matched against R. C. Barrett in the semi-finals, in which Miss Beecher was able to secure a set. J. H. Jackson, Jr., who defeated Mr. Caskey in the semi-finals, was defeated in the finals by Mr. Barrett, who secured three straight sets.

The young women at the Lake Placid Club have organized a baseball team, and have been practicing with the utmost diligence for a fortnight. One of the first things they did after organizing was to issue a challenge to the men who play baseball at the club, but it was a long time before the men finally accepted. It has been arranged that the men play against the young women on the condition that the men wear skirts and rubber boots, keep the right hand in the pocket, and throw with the left. The young women who are to face this aggregation are Miss Freeman, who is Captain; Miss Gertrude Beecher, Miss Jackson, Miss Bertha Beecher, Miss Barrett, Miss Smucker, Miss Neergaard, Miss Cheney, and Miss Estelle McCarroll.

A tennis tournament for women is in progress at the Lake Placid Club. The Ruisseaumont also has a ladies' tennis tournament.

Donald C. Vaughan won the golf match at the Whiteface course on Wednesday. H. E. Hollis of New York was second.

Team matches between the representatives of the Whiteface Club and the Stevens House Club have resulted in two victories for the Stevens House players.

There has been much to entertain the visitors to the Hotel Grand View in the last week. There was a euchre party, in which the first prize for the gentlemen was won by H. M. Butler, and the first prize for the ladies was secured by Miss A. L. Plummer. Saturday afternoon there was a coaching party to Adirondack Lodge, while the young people had a straw ride to Cascade Lakes. On Sunday there was a special concert. Wednesday the feature was a progressive euchre party, and to-night the first of the full-dress hops took place.

Among the recent arrivals at the Grand View are the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Muller, George W. Clark, John H. Hurley, Squire Garnsey, Ellen M. Garnsey, Miss Olie Garnsey, Miss Florence Garnsey, Owen H. Garnsey, C. W. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brase, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Perrin, Mrs. Henry C. Dowley, Francis Dwight Dowley, and Miss A. L. Plummer.

Recent arrivals at the Lake Placid Club include the following from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy Burton, Rodney B. Stuart, G. H. Hornfect, Mrs. George J. Carr, Miss Katharine Carr, Shirley N. Carr, Mrs. E. H. Jewett and children, A. Van Vandeventer, Mrs. Charles R. Sanders, Miss Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mabie, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Eddison, Miss Annie Eddison, Miss Bessie Eddison, W. Barton Eddison, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Baldwin and family.

Mrs. Victor Herbert, Miss Ella Herbert, and Clifford Herbert are at the Ruisseaumont, where it is expected Mr. Herbert will soon join them.

Stephen Farrelly, Miss E. Farrelly, and V. Farrelly of New York have joined Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Farrelly of New York at the Farrelly cottage, Woodside.

B. B. Vincent Lyon, W. B. Lalor, Frederick K. Mohr, Mrs. James M. J. Gummey, and Miss Elsie M. Supplee of Philadelphia arrived this week at Camp Theanogran, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Supplee.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Humphrey, Dorothy Humphrey, Adelle Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Shunk Brown, Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., and Anna H. Brown of Overbrook, Penn., are occupying Camp Overbrook, near Whiteface Inn.

Miss Mina L. Marshall, Miss Helen Bogley, Miss Edith Arnold, and Miss Dorothea Freeman of New York are at Camp Abenaki.

Mrs. George P. Way, Mrs. Franklin Haines, Miss Frances Haines, Frank M. Haines, Dallas Haines, and Rowland Haines of Yonkers are occupying the Hadley cottage on Signal Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Arnold, Miss Amie Arnold, and Miss Levine Battersby of New York, sister of Mrs. Arnold, are occupying Paradox cottage this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are entertaining Dr. William Morris Butler of Brooklyn, State Medical Examiner.

PLEASURES AT PAUL SMITH'S.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The month of August in the Adirondacks opens with all the camps occupied, with possibly a few exceptions, and in those instances preparations are hastened to have everything in readiness for the coming in the near future of those who are to occupy them. Of camp life in the Adirondacks this season it may be said that it is the most fashionable of years, for the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the Reids, the Morgans, the Blaines, the McCormicks, the Stokeses, the Mortons, and many others are in their camps, some of which are new and others of which were enlarged and extended in anticipation of entertaining many friends during August and September. This, together with the number and class of the applicants who have reserved apartments at Paul Smith's for August and September indicates that the St. Regis Chain of Lakes will be the rendezvous of many persons distinguished in the financial and business worlds, as well as the social world. For those who are in camp on the St. Regis Lakes the principal source of amusement and entertainment is the races of the St. Regis Yacht Club, of which the Commodore is Anson Phelps Stokes, and who has several boats entered in the various classes. These races are held on Wednesday and Friday mornings and Saturday afternoons. While camp life on the St. Regis Lakes is one of retirement to a very great extent, there are about thirty yachts sailed in the regattas by their various owners; there is a coaching party now and then to some of the other lakes in the region; there are excursions through the lakes in launches, of which nearly every camper has one, and some of them have three or four each, ranging from boats that may be used by the women to the powerful craft which are supposed to excel all others in speed; many of the camps have tennis courts, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, &c., in connection with them, while the visitors at other camps where the idea of the primitive and primeval is preserved to an interesting degree and those who wish to play golf and tennis journey to Paul Smith's Hotel and to the golf course on the shores of Osgood Lake.

Canoeing is not neglected, even in these days of elaborate launches and handsome turnouts, and the guide is frequently called upon to row the camper to some fishing grounds or to visit the Upper Saranac Lake, a delightful journey for a day, broken by short walks over mountain trails or woods roads, along which the guide may carry his canoe on his shoulders. Ofttimes there is a rifle range at the camp, where both the men and women practice. The camp has all the wonderful musical instruments of the day, and about the grounds play the denizens of the forests who may have been tamed beginning with the time that they were picked up in the woods, little things too young to get along by themselves. The natural shyness and antics of these animals, among which there may be deer, rabbits, a stray grouse, squirrels, and chipmunks, the score made on the tennis court, at the rifle range, or in golf or bowling, the catch of fish, or the journey to distant waters, or the visit to another camp furnish the little themes of camp life, while the automatons render concerts of an evening and add another delightful feature to this existence among the pines in the mountains.

On Sunday there is an entertaining parade of launches, yachts, canoes, and rowboats which carry the people to the churches here at Paul Smith's. Ashore here on a pleasant Sunday the simple white and unpretentiousness of the weekday garb is laid aside, and the parade of Fifth Avenue is repeated. Even in the midst of this display of fashionable gowns by the churchgoers there appear every now and then men and women attired for the trail and for the canoe journey. So it is a cosmopolitan crowd, after all.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake on Monday. They will remain in the mountains until Autumn and will entertain many friends. Mr. Vanderbilt's catboat Mystery will enter the races of the St. Regis Yacht Club and will be sailed by Mr. Vanderbilt himself.

Whitelaw Reid has a new catboat, No. 17, that will participate in the events, and it will likely be sailed by Ogden Mills Reid, who has the large Idem boat Water Witch. Commodore Anson Phelps Stokes has a number of fine sailboats in the races, among which are the Shadow, of the large Idem class; the Delos, and one of the catboat type. Harold P. Stokes also has a catboat which carries the number 18 in the races. The other boats entered are as follows: Catboats—Osowa, owned and sailed by Henry L. Hotchkiss; Cecilia, Louis F. Slade; Lafayette, Walter Ferguson, Jr.; Heron, Stuart Hotchkiss; Defiance, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, Jr.; Echo, William Rauch; Caprice, Dr. Thomas R. French; Spider, Harry Livingstone; Spitfire, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt. Large Idem boats (jib and mainsail)—Malta, Louis F. Slade; Kingfisher, H. L. Hotchkiss; Flying Frets, Louis S. Thompson; Elfmere, George H. Earle; Peeka Boo, Robert W. Stuart, and Aquia, William French.

In the events of the Idem class on Friday morning Mr. Slade's boat won, and Commodore Stokes's boat, the Shadow, was second. The open race on Saturday, in which catboats and boats of the large Idem class participated, Mr. Durkee's Achicchi was first and Dr. Trudeau's Defiance second. In the open races the boats of the Idem class, which carry jib and mainsail, are penalized for the jib, but it has been found that the boats which carry only the mainsail, the catboats, are much faster in these waters, as they get into the wind better.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick arrived on Tuesday at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake, where they will entertain Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice during August and September.

Capt. W. H. Cowles arrived this week at the Roosevelt camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake, where Mrs. Cowles has been for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel V. Hoffman of New York opened their camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake this week. Mr. Hoffman is a son of the late Dean Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Joseph Preston and W. B. Thompson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Thompson, who have the Cooper camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake this season.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Frederick Bartlett of Boston are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Jacob C. R. Peabody at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cauldwell, Miss Elizabeth Cauldwell, and Miss Helen R. Cauldwell are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McAlpin at the McAlpin camp.

R. S. Williams of New York has been visiting at the cottage of John Skelton Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Flower are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. R. S. George of New York at their cottage here.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, John Forsythe Little, Miss Anna M. Little, Miss Florence Little, Miss Helen N. Wilson, and Miss Beatrice A. Wilson of Philadelphia, who arrived this week, compose one of the family gatherings at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Among the recent arrivals at Paul Smith's are the following:

Mrs. Spicer Dickinson, Miss A. C. Dickinson, Miss L. D. Dickinson, William I. Spicer, Joseph W. Welsh, Eugene Finck, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Baker, W. R. Whittelsey, S. S. Whittelsey, Lamont Dimmick, Miss Dean, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fountaine, Livingstone Fountaine, Clarke Day, Mrs. N. F. Gregory, Miss Jeannie Gregory, Mrs. King and child, Mrs. A. S. Hubbell, Miss M. C. Mills, Alice W. Gamsby, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Abbott, L. H. Kemble, Anna Bennera, Mary Abrams, Caroline G. Kemble, Miss Ida Agnew, Arthur J. Young, John R. Emory, and Louis B. McCagg, New York.

RAQUETTE LAKE CAMPERS.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—J. P. Morgan, Jr., is at the Morgan camp, Camp Uncas, Mohegan Lake, where his sister, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Hamilton spend much of the Summer. There are about 1,500 acres in the Morgan park, and it is one of the hardest for the poacher to enter that may be found in the country. Mohegan Lake has been stocked regularly with trout fry purchased by Mr. Morgan, and here Mrs. Morgan and her family have much sport in the season. Mr. Morgan makes rare visits to his Adirondack place, preferring life on his yacht, it is said.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith, Susanne Smith, Mrs. James M. Hanley, Charles Thackera, and L. Howard Weatherly of New York, who are occupying Camp Red Wing, Lake Placid, this Summer, have been visiting at The Antlers, Raquette Lake.

The new camp of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, widow of Thomas L. Carnegie, on North Point, Raquette Lake, has been completed and Mrs. Carnegie has taken possession of it. Andrew Carnegie is expected to visit at the camp during August.

M. Hampton Todd, Miss Alice E. Todd, and Anne H. Todd of Philadelphia are at The Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Withers, Miss Withers, Miss Davies, D. S. Jacobus, and George Dinkle of Jersey City are among the recent arrivals at The Antlers. Charles Newman, Henry Newman, Miss S. H. Page, Albany; W. P. Mason and son, Troy; William C. Barry, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clark and family, South Orange; L. F. Leonard, F. E. Hughitt, Miss Caroline Hughitt, and Mrs. J. B. Houston, Auburn, are at The Antlers.

Among the late arrivals are the following New Yorkers: H. W. Charles, Mrs. Thomas Kavanagh, Miss May Irene Kavanagh, Dr. N. R. Dunn, Edward Weinacht, H. B. Colburn, W. H. Van Steenburgh and son, H. Kimbel, Mrs. Kimbel, and the members of their family, C. M. Clark, and J. Rufus Terry.

SARANAC INN INCIDENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Agar of New York have opened their camp on the Upper Saranac Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs of New York are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Whitney and Miss Margaret Whitney at their cottage, Kinderwold, at Saranac Inn.

Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Hoe, Prof. and Mrs. Rufus B. Richardson, Miss Richardson, William Thorn, Master Ralph Beale, and Ernest Trow Carter of New York, who are at Point Rush, Mrs. Hoe's place on the Upper St. Regis Lake, drove to the Upper Saranac Lake on Saturday, accompanied by Dean Wilford L. Robbins and the Rev. A. P. Hunt, who have a cottage at Paul Smith's Hotel this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Sage of Albany are at their camp at Saranac Inn.

Mrs. A. H. Belo of Texas is a guest at the Belo cottage.

Mrs. L. A. Campbell of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Simpson, at Saranac Inn.

E. T. Randolph of New York has been at Saranac Inn for a few days while the Randolph camp was being made ready for occupancy.

G. A. Comstock of New York, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mathews of Harrisons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Somers Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster and party of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. N. P. A. Carter and Miss M. H. Carter of Chicopee Falls, Mass., are among the late arrivals at Saranac Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. White of New York and their family are expected within a few days at their camp on Deer Island.

Fairview cottage at the Wawbeek is occupied this Summer by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Miss Lucy Eastman, Miss Annie K. Eastman, and Norman Eastman of New York. Blossom Bungalow, at the Wawbeek, has been opened for the season by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and her family from Westbury, Long Island.

James R. Dunlap of New York is occupying his camp on the Upper Saranac Lake this season.

Eric P. Swenson, Jr., of the Yale freshman crew has joined Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Swenson at their cottage on the Upper Saranac Lake, near the Wawbeek.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfonso Sterns, Miss Ethel A. Burrows, S. G. Shermer, Bogart G. Southack of New York, and Mrs. S. M. Douglas, Miss Douglas, and Kenneth R. Douglas of Albany are at the Wawbeek for the season.

CROWDS AT COOPERSTOWN.

Good Weather Makes the Otsego Lake Country an Attractive Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The good weather of this week has brought numbers of city folk to the Otsego Lake country. Hotel Fenimore is well filled, and the Park, Carr's, and Otsego Hall have a large patronage.

Capt. James Savory of the British Navy, with his family, is stopping at the Worthington home. Mrs. Savory is a niece of ex-Consul John Worthington.

Herman Mendel and his sister, Mrs. Andrew Mendel of New York, who are now at Sharon Springs, are expected here next week for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Bunn of Brooklyn are guests at the Davidson home.

Mrs. Willis A. Bates of Scranton, Penn., is a guest at Cedar Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterman Willis have gone to the Thousand Islands for a few weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Foster of Flushing are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Sylvester at their cottage on Lake Street.

Mrs. Charles Reutter of New York is with Mr. and Mrs. George Spingler at their home on Eagle Street.

Walter C. Flanders of New York is visiting Edward Severin Clark at Fenimore Farm.

Among the recent arrivals at the Pioneer is Miss Genevieve Richmond of New York.

Camp Oneida is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell, Miss Bess Wilcox, Miss Caroline Schmidt, Miss Jessie Russell, Miss Mildred Thornton, and Miss Jessie Browne, all of Utica.

Mrs. A. W. Baker of Philadelphia is at the Burch cottage.

The Rev. and Mrs. Chellis E. Nichols of Albany are occupying their camp on the west side of the lake. Mr. Nichols is pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in the Capitol City.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Vernoy are among the guests at the River Camp.

Among arrivals of the week at the Park Hotel is Mrs. W. J. Moak of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Alwaise of New York have been spending a week at Florence cottage, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ernst.

The date of the Otsego Lake regatta has been postponed from Aug. 7 to Aug. 11 or 12. A committee is now visiting various cities along the Hudson, with the idea of securing two sculling teams for a race on the lake on the day of the regatta. Arrangements are being perfected for the illuminated yacht parade, which will bring to a close the festivities in the evening.

Arrivals of the week at Hotel Fenimore include Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Booth, Samuel D. Edick, H. B. Hodgetts, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beals, the Rev. and Mrs. O. B. Beals, George W. Eggleston, Miss N. M. Hawes, Miss A. R. Crounse, P. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brown, Miss Aker, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bussing, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hutton, M. S. Hutton, Irving Washburn, Dr. and Mrs. W. Stevens, William C. McGregor, C. A. Kahn, Andrew Bahmer, Mrs. Theodore Dimon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Todd, Jr., F. M. Hackett, F. K. Derthick, and Mrs. A. R. Welch of New York.

THE SEASON AT STAMFORD, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The continued showery weather has proved very disappointing to the golf and tennis enthusiasts, but indoor amusements have been plentiful hereabout.

As the dates for the annual championship and handicap tournament of the Utsayantha Golf and Tennis Club approach, followers of these sports are eagerly preparing for the contests. William M. Adams of New York, who won the golf championship last season, is again spending the Summer in Stamford and will compete this year.

Miss Helen Miller Gould intends opening her Summer home, Kirkside, in Roxbury, during August, and the two children of Count and Countess Castellane will spend the month of August with her.

Many parties have been given at the various hotels this week. On Tuesday evening a progressive euchre was given in the parlors of Churchill Hall by Mrs. Max Lang and Mrs. William F. Bertsch of Brooklyn, and on Wednesday evening euchres were given in the ballroom of the Rexmere by Mrs. S. B. Sexton of New York and at the New Grant House by Mrs. Charles S. Barker of Brooklyn.

The Stamford Opera House has been refurnished this year and several performances have been given there by traveling companies.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bryant of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitney at their cottage on Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Brevoort Bristol Barr are the guests of Dr. E. L. M. Bristol at Chateau de Navarre, his handsome Summer residence in Granthurst Park.

Among the recent arrivals at the hotels are the following:

CHURCHILL HALL—Miss Ades, Robert M. Laury, Miss Rushman, H. W. Johnson, John C. Welwood, Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mathers, Miss Katharine Mathers, Miss Ella E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Canda, and Edward H. Findy of New York; J. R. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mead, Mrs. Douglas Gubner, Miss Edna Gubner, Miss Aurelia Gubner, Harry Gubner, Mrs. W. L. Harron, Miss E. E. Harron, Mrs. G. B. Anderson, Miss M. B. Hatch, Frank A. Clarry, Mrs. E. E. Mackellar, Miss Ada Mackellar, Miss Florence Mackellar, and Mrs. W. H. Freystadt of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Nichols of Port Richmond, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dudley of Mount Vernon; Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Davis of New Rochelle; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Willetts, Miss Willetts, and Miss Florence Willetts of Richmond Hill, L. I.; C. A. Schwoerer of Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Dresser, and Miss Kate T. Burr of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Bellows of Yonkers; Mrs. William Witte and Mrs. Edwin Kastendike of East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. E. B. Van Deyam, Miss Marion Van Deyam, and Mrs. G. G. Young of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. Welles and Mrs. R. J. Duryea of Paterson, N. J.

FAR VIEW HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ross, E. H. Patterson, Miss M. A. O'Donnell, and Miss M. Milhearn of New York; Mrs. C. W. Ackberg, William S. Ackberg, the Misses Emily and Edna Ackberg, Charles Ackberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baas, Miss Baas, Miss Martha Baas, Carl Baas, Miss B. L. Hassenger, Herman Mushorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Rogers, Miss Eva Rogers, George Rogers, Mrs. Eva Kesler, and G. Myers of Brooklyn.

GREYCOURT INN—Mrs. J. C. De Bevoise, Mrs. H. S. De Bevoise, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Patterson, Miss C. Lewis, Mrs. E. J. Pettit, Mrs. J. E. Hicks, Mrs. E. L. Schafuss, Miss Prosser, Mrs. J. B. Dawson, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Crowder, of Brooklyn; Miss E. M. Hughes, Miss M. H. Williams, Miss Eleanore Williams, Miss Lillie Williams, Thomas Dennison, and Mrs. Charles L. Dennison, of New York; I. M. Wendichen of Yonkers, Miss Ellen G. Gilbert of Mount Vernon, Miss Mary G. Van Vranken, Henry B. Cannon, and Miss E. Shea, of Elizabeth.

NEW GRANT HOUSE—M. G. and J. M. Dugan, William Cumming, Jr., William B. Denison, George D. Bangs, Thomas C. Edgar, Mrs. George C. Stewart, Mrs. J. H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Winchester, and Mrs. Stewart, of New York; H. M. Harris and C. F. Merritt, of Jersey City, and Miss Adele Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Ebel, of Brooklyn.

RECENT ARRIVALS IN THE CATSKILLS

Houses in All Parts of Mountains Filled with Guests from New York and Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The crowd has rushed to Cairo this week to find recreation, rest, and a complete change in surroundings, and Cairo offers a great many attractions to those who visit it. Good roads, charming scenery, fine hotels, and the fact that many young people are here this year make it the liveliest place in the Catskills.

Among the late comers are:

AT MAPLE LAWN—Mrs. T. F. Sweeney, Miss L. Coleman, C. Regelman, Miss Mabel Ross, Miss Anna Montague, Miss May E. Sweeney, Thomas Sweeney, James Hebron, Jr., Arthur M. Wall, Miss Kathryn Hunt, Miss Lillie Halliman, Miss R. Mary Carrewan of New York.

EVERGREEN GROVE—B. Jackson, Mrs. H. Neylan, Miss Miriam A. Neylan, Miss T. McKeirnan, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Miss May Ryan, Miss Josie McCormick, Miss Edna McCormick of New York.

DELLWOOD—Miss Anna Grobert, Miss MacRey, Miss Janet MacRey, Miss A. W. Jamison of Newark, N. J.; Rudolph Bolich, Charles A. Hamschel, D. Farrington, Miss Ellyne Weiss, Miss Elizabeth Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Troy of New York.

OVERLOOK HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. J. Getz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Houtman, Mrs. M. Weisner, Mrs. M. Hore and daughter, Mrs. C. Osborne and family, and Miss Monahan of New York.

COLUMBIA—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Flack, Donald Flack, T. S. Wolfe, George Benjamin, Miss M. A. Flack, Miss Anna E. Sullivan, and Miss Mary T. Sullivan of New York.

ROUND TOP FARM HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Powers and son, New York; Frank Schwarzbaum, L. G. Schwarzbaum, Miss Stella Schwarzbaum, Savannah, Ga.

PINE GROVE FARM HOUSE—Mrs. Estabrook, Miss Bessie Estabrook, Miss Mildred Gardiner, Miss Florence Coffin, New York; Miss Evelyn Finkens, Miss Jessie Finkens, Mrs. Thomas Smallwood and family, George Finken, Brooklyn.

THE BECKWITH—Miss Bertha Loweth, Mrs. J. Saddock, Arthur Schloss, Ben Brickner, Miss Nellie Meiltner, Miss Lottie Myers, Mrs. R. Martiner, the Misses Martiner, Fred Kahn, S. Ronsheim, J. Markendorff, New York.

ROCKWOOD—A. J. McCarthy, Claude Ritch, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Akerman, the Misses Fitzgerald, W. H. Phillips, Miss Nellie Scanlan, William Winans, J. Stratton, Thomas Flynn, New York.

JENNINGS HOTEL—Mrs. M. Wilson, Miss E. L. Sexton, Miss N. McCarthy, Miss Anna L. Schuler, H. L. Stickler, Miss Short, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cobb and family, and Miss Mary A. Short of New York.

MELEASKA HOUSE, SOUTH CAIRO—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kearney and family, Walter Hatton, Miss Emily Gormley, Mrs. N. H. Griffith, Miss K. A. Doherty, and William S. Graham.

DUNCAN VILLA—Miss Lillian Levine, James H. Troy, the Misses Donohue, M. Kalish, Miss Clara Kilson, Miss Frances Sigal, Miss Annie Stein, Miss Pauline Levy, Mrs. Charles Widmer, Miss Edith Widmer, and Leslie Widmer of New York.

LITTLE FALLS HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. George Crandy, Miss Crandy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sonner and family, and Mr. and Mrs. George Spott and family of New York.

THE FARM HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. J. Shear and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gilling, Mr. Colligan, Miss Hewitt, Otto Radman, and Mrs. Radman of New York.

The hotels at Greens Lake have had a large increase in the number of guests during the past week.

GIPSY POINT HOUSE—Mrs. J. J. Lyons, Mrs. T. E. Fenn and family, J. T. Flanell and family, Miss K. Harvey, J. Corcoran, Stephen McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Flood and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pick, and Miss May Fox, New York.

GREENE LAKE HOMESTEAD—Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kipp and family, Arthur Colligan, D. J. Price, Miss May L. Bunce, Archibald Gray, Mrs. W. H. Panston, Miss Panston, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Costigan, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ruddy and family of New York.

The Green Lake House is also nearly full.

KAATERSKILL—Mrs. E. Lowers, Miss M. Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. George Frieh, Mrs. A. Steinhardt, Miss Fanny Klein, Miss Edith Durbach, N. T. Durbach, Nathan Ottinger, Albert Ottinger, L. Fried, C. M. Weil, Miss Jennie Thompson, Edwin Blum, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blumenthal and family, Isaac Meinhard, and Miss Deaby of New York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mrs. O. P. Pillsbury and Miss M. E. Holliday of Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Volaski, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Michaels, Mrs. M. B. Feldman, Mrs. S. M. Strassney, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, Miss J. E. Epstein, Miss Blanche Kahn, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Gleitsman, Miss Jeanette Bagard of the "Prince of Pilsen" Company; Miss Zella Frank Park, Mrs. A. S. Patton, Miss Boniface of New York, Mrs. E. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Long Branch.

LAUREL HOUSE—C. J. Ewell, Miss Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Max Simon, F. T. Greene, S. D. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, John Murray, and Mrs. R. S. Stern of New York.

THE ANTLERS, Haines Falls—Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. H. Steininger and family, William Collier, Mrs. A. H. Kahn, R. Kohn, John E. Kellen, E. Max, W. Meurke, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs.

SUNSET PARK INN—Miss Marion Strong, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Walker, R. K. De Angelis, Miss Fanny Ode, Miss Clara Ode, and R. J. Caldwell of New York.

LOXHURST—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Delgrave, College Point, L. I.; S. H. Boyer, Mrs. S. T. Lees, Miss Laura F. Lees, S. H. Lees of Philadelphia.

KENWOOD ARRIVALS INCLUDE Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Miss Margaret J. Dunham, Frank W. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Schatz, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. F. Deyo, Miss Harriett B. Deyo, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Seamon, Jr., Miss Dorothea V. Seamon of New York.

LEDGE END INN—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tindale, R. Talbot Tindale, Miss Nellie V. Stowers, A. V. W. Van Vechten of New York.

HOTEL MARTIN, TANNERSVILLE—M. Goldberg, Leopold Myer, Mrs. J. Lippman, Miss D. Lippman, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gehrman and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hess and family, and B. J. Smith of New York.

THE AMERICAN—Mrs. Elizabeth Flanigan, Miss Alice M. Flanigan, Miss Harriett Flanigan, C. H. Flanigan, Miss S. B. Mulholland, Albany, N. Y.; Alexander M. Levy, New York.

MOUNTAIN SUMMIT HOUSE—A. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schwab, F. Lowenthal, L. Fein, J. N. Goldman, A. Feldenstein, Mrs. A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Erlanger, and M. Rose of New York.

BLYTHEWOOD—Emil Tausig, the Misses Tausig, Mrs. C. Freundorf, Miss Fannie Drucker, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wallach and family, Mrs. Louis Wallach, Miss Wallach, Mrs. Robert Davidson of New York.

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Prager, Miss B. Hollander, Miss R. Schwartz, M. Weil, Miss Y. Rosenthal, Mrs. S. Bean, M. Sacks, Miss Clementine Weil, Mr. J. L. Schrader and family.

THE KAATSBERG, HUNTER, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. George F. C. Booss, Miss Florence Graham, Miss C. Graham, Mrs. J. D. Kumff, D. Kumff, Miss J. S. Doherty, Miss G. Doherty, Miss N. Doherty, Miss M. Doherty, Miss N. Maher, and Miss M. Maher of New York.

PROSPECT MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Miss Mary A. Sullivan, Miss Florence Sullivan, E. H. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sharum, Mrs. J. S. Sullivan, Miss M. A. McAleer, Miss Alice McAleer of New York.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—Miss Teresa Stein, Miss E. Steiner, Mrs. William Steiner, Miss Irene Baker, Mrs. L. A. Franklin, Miss Regina Franklin, Jacob Grant, Mrs. C. J. Hoffman, Miss L. B. Hoffman of New York.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL—George W. Hicks, Miss Rose Hicks, Miss Sadie Streit, Miss Bertha Streit, Miss Lucy Streit, Mrs. A. S. Valkenburgh, W. T. Chase, W. H. Reynolds, and W. G. Hawley of New York.

PAWLING GOLF SCORES.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Dutcher House golf links were the scene of a women's handicap tournament on Thursday, and Mrs. Todd won with a gross score of 104. The complete scores of the first seven players were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Todd	104	0	104
Miss Finch	131	[illegible]	108
Miss Warner	147	[illegible]	112
Miss Douglass	146	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Loveridge	140	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Phillips	163	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Winslow	163	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Dutcher House golf team defeated the Sharon team on their own grounds by a score of 19 to 15.

Bowling, pool, and ping-pong are among the many diversions for the guests, and the Saturday night dances are still popular.

The Amenia baseball team defeated the Pawling team on Saturday, 5 to 1.

Among those who have arrived at the Dutcher recently are:

Charles W. Finch of Summit, N. J.; Alden S. Swan of Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. L. Coleman of Newark, F. C. Elliot of New York, G. W. Strong of New York, S. J. B. Rogers of New Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Strong of Stamford, Conn.; William London, Jr., of New York; G. W. Hyatt of Whitehall, N. Y.; J. H. Strong of New York, Mrs. R. C. Loveridge, Sr., of New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baumgard and family of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Drake of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Pike of New York, T. Emory Weaver of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Jersey Shore Resorts Are Now Filled to Overflowing

Serious Problem to Care for Crowds at Atlantic City—Boarding Houses as Well as Hotels Profiting by Successful Season—News from Along the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—As the height of the season approaches the question of caring for the multitude becomes an active problem. The big hotels have been filled for the past two weeks, and the smaller ones and the boarding houses are now reaping their harvest as well. The indications are that to-day will create a new record for crowds, and there will be a struggle for accommodations by the time the last trains are in. All trains from New York and Philadelphia have been running in sections since early this morning, and the congestion is visible on the streets and the crowded porches of the hotels.

Atlantic City has been pluming itself on the return this week of Charles M. Schwab, the steel king, after a fruitless search of the famous health resorts of Europe for benefit to his health and restoration of his nerves. When he left this city last season he declared that he felt better than for years, and he was loth to go at that time, but his physicians insisted upon his going to Europe in the belief that he would find a quicker road to health there than here. When he determined to return to Atlantic City a couple of weeks ago, he told his secretary that he preferred this resort to all others for the reason that he could find quiet and life and gayety in better combination here than in any other resort in the world. That he does not intend to devote all of his time to rest is evidenced by the fact that he is bringing a large stable of thoroughbred horses and several automobiles with him, and he instructed his agent that an extensive stable was a requisite to the cottage he should rent. He has met with considerable difficulty in finding the Summer home that combines all the requirements demanded by him. He wanted the Coatesworth cottage that he occupied last season, but it had been taken by Mr. Eversard, the New York brewer. He then made a bid of $1,500 a month for the Busch cottage, but Mr. Busch declined to vacate. The search for a suitable cottage is still in progress, and in the meantime the steel magnate is occupying a suite of apartments at one of the big beach-front hotels.

There has been a factional local fight in progress for several weeks past on the subject of adopting additional safeguards against bathing accidents on the beach. One side contends that these devices tend to alarm the visitors and that they are not necessary, while the other element protests that every device for life-saving should be installed for the purpose of inspiring confidence in the minds of timid bathers. It is agreed and conceded that the Atlantic City bathing beach is the safest in the world, and the dispute is simply on the question as to the effect of precautionary measures on the minds of the bathers.

Within the next few months Atlantic City will have the finest theatre in the State. This announcement has been made before, but this time it is a go. A contract was signed the other day between Capt. John L. Young, proprietor of the Ocean Pier, and Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and Mr. Cahn, on behalf of the Theatrical Trust, which assures the construction of the theatre by the first of February. It will be erected on the forward part of the pier and on the site of the present Music Hall, and will be a thoroughly modern and up-to-date auditorium. It will have a seating capacity of 2,800, and will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. In addition to the parquet floor there will be a balcony and gallery.

The visitors to Atlantic City are divided into two factions, although both are battling for the same cause. One side is composed of the adherents of a baby show given on one pier and the other side is composed of the friends of the rival show on another pier. In other words, the town has taken up the baby shows as a new fad. Prizes are offered at these shows for the prettiest, the fattest, the "cutest," and the best dressed babies, and a special prize is hung up for twins. People who are not blessed with babies have been drawn into the conflict through personal appeals from rival mothers, as the prizes are awarded according to a majority of votes cast by the spectators. The prize for the prettiest baby at the show held on Tuesday was awarded to Frederick Pope of Memphis, Tenn. The last show of the season will be held on next Tuesday.

The Tax Assessors have just completed their work, and have made public the result. The assessment this year was made on what is technically called a "fair" valuation, which places the amount of realty taxables at $70,000,000. Experts say that this represents about one-half value, which would make the total tax list $140,000,000. This is certainly conservative enough when it is considered that the highest valuation fixed by the Assessors for beach front property is $1,400 a front foot, whereas a recent sale was at the rate of $4,000 a front foot. In fact, in the fashionable hotel district the lowest price paid this year has been at the rate of $3,000 a front foot.

"Wizard" Edison made a trip to the city the other day from the Oranges in a vile smelling gasoline automobile. When asked why he used fuel instead of electricity he declared that he was simply testing the machinery of the heavy touring car with a view of installing one of his batteries on his return home. He says that the racing car cannot be improved upon as far as its mechanical parts are concerned, and that it is perfectly adapted to use with his new batteries. Mr. Edison admitted that he had not yet been able to get a high rate of speed out of electric automobiles, but that it would come in a short time.

"American Day" will be celebrated in this city on August 13 by the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. It is expected that at least 15,000 members of the order will be here and that their friends will swell their number to between 30,000 and 50,000. A meeting of the State Board of Officers will be held at the same time.

Attorney General Knox is a guest at the Hotel Chelsea, where he will remain for a few days' rest.

Many of the Grand Officers, past and present, of the B. P. O. Elks are quartered in this city at the Hotel Rudolf. They are headed by Meade D. Detweiler of Harrisburg, who is accompanied by the newly elected Grand Master, Joseph T. Fannigan of Indianapolis; Past Grand Master John Cavin of Cincinnati, Grand Secretary George A. Reynolds of Saginaw, Mich., and Robert N. Brown of Louisville, Ky., member of the Grand Board of Trustees. A large delegation of the Williamsport Lodge of Elks passed the week at the Grand Atlantic, being headed by Elmer E. Wolfe, who is prominently mentioned for Grand Exalted Ruler.

The United States Army is at all times well represented in this city, among the officers at present here being Gen. J. J. Coppinger, who is a son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, who has quarters at the Holmhurst; Major Andrew Cregg Custin Quay, son of Senator Quay, who is at the St. Charles; Col. J. E. Shannan, who is at the Traymore.

Among the representatives of the United States Navy who are here are Capts. B. C. Bartholomew, Adolphus Andrews, and G. A. Deering, who are at the Iroquois. G. Chester is at the Strand and Dr. Clement Biddle is registered at the Dennis.

United States Senator James W. Denney of Maryland is occupying quarters at the Seaside House.

Congressman David Mercer of Omaha, Neb., who is Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee of the House of Representatives, is a guest at the Chalfonte.

E. B. Hardenbergh, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, spent the week at the Dunlop.

Prominent New Yorkers registered at the leading hotels include:

WILTSHIRE—Miss Bella Lindner, Charles H. Israels, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lennox, Joseph W. Clausen, W. E. Graham, Ralph Yoerg, S. H. Quackenbush, Frederick Peters, Karl D. Brennan, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Cuyler.

RUDOLF—W. Grove, A. Schlesinger, Miss V. R. Benway, M. H. Gens, A. C. Cheswyn, S. Heyman, Miss N. Mintager, M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hoss, G. Jacobson, M. Barents, D. Barents, N. Hollander, and W. Honigbaum.

ROYAL PALACE—J. Bogg, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Knowles, J. Knowles, H. Huchson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hill, E. Lanaugh, H. Hano, W. T. Dillon, A. B. Wechsler, H. Hans, S. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell, and H. Herchberger.

DUNLOP—James E. Moore, C. M. Wagner, Miss Sadie A. Davis, Mrs. T. S. Tilton, H. W. Fraunthol, Miss Kate Fraunthol, Miss Rebecca Fraunthol, William E. Hoyt, E. P. Bobb, E. Edward Cammack, C. B. Pasham, L. M. Clarke, D. C. Cone, Sidney Smith, and A. Jardt.

COLUMBIA—George B. Platt, William Watts, J. B. Gesner, Walter McDonald, William Bolten, Mrs. William Bolten, Alfred J. Girdson, O. G. Morton, F. S. Greers, John Pearson, and Albert Bowen.

CEDARCROFT—Mrs. W. Beers, Miss Gertrude Barrett, Mrs. L. Tracey, Miss Hella Tracey, F. H. Nolan, and John E. Golden.

ELLSWORTH—S. L. Topitts, L. Silberg, S. Simon, J. Starr, J. Scheele, Miss D. Scherick, Miss E. Scherick, Miss S. Scherick, M. Eiseman, N. Levy, A. Marcuse, Mr. and Mrs. C. Zeppard, Mrs. I. Beckman, Mrs. L. Beckman, J. T. Gilmartin, A. L. Welbarst, H. J. Simonds, L. E. Gottheimer, H. Blyer, Alfred Blyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Zeppas, N. Levy, L. T. Topitts, L. Silberger, S. Simon, J. Storm.

BERKELEY—Mrs. Louis McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Roll, R. Roll, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Reginald Lockwood.

DENNIS—J. K. Simon, Mr. Betheund; John A. Morton, E. P. Kingsland, Mrs. B. M. Totten, J. H. Powers, William P. Kenny, Lillian Adolphi, Mrs. Adolphi, Charles Adolphi.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Ralph M. Carroll, W. M. Taylor, J. H. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Pope, Jr., Mrs. Ellsworth Childs, Miss Frances Wallace.

YOUNG'S HOTEL—Mr. and Mrs. Lew Dockstader, Mrs. L. Rawson.

STRATHHAVEN—S. O. Hall, R. D. Peck, C. R. Rowe, Mrs. A. Brack, Miss Helen Brack, George P. Pegram.

HOTEL RALEIGH—J. S. Jaeger and wife, F. W. Ferckel, F. Handrit, Mrs. C. Weiner and daughter, Miss J. Walch, Miss R. O'Brien, F. G. Phiney, Mrs. Hersereaux, N. Levy and wife, J. C. Wormley and wife, Mrs. A. Leary, Mrs. H. L. Cohn, Mrs. J. L. Cohn, Miss J. L. Genn, D. M. Bressler, William Babbitt and wife, A. J. Kupp, Charles Wiener, Gus Lurie, Dr. William Quibby, John Krantz, George Heuser and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, B. Goodman and wife, T. R. Goodwin, Mrs. H. E. Missick.

ASBURY PARK ACTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—In Asbury Park social activity will be uninterrupted until the end of August, and so the Carnival Committee, under whose management the Park's historic baby parade has come to be an elaborate three days' pageant, has deferred this festival until the last week of the month.

Crowds of visitors are pouring in by every train and engaging rooms until September. It is estimated that there are at present 60,000 Summer visitors and 10,000 "natives" and hotel employes in the resort. Never before has the place been so crowded prior to the first week in August. Whether the much advertised improvements—most of which, with the exception of the new Boardwalk, are still in the imagination of the optimistic Beach Commissioners—have brought the increase of patrons is a question. There is every evidence, however, that the Park is "picking up," and if those interested in gaining patronage for it in the future carry out the plans of improvement which have been suggested there is no doubt that hotel accommodations will have to be doubled next year.

One of these plans, suggested by William Stillwell of Baltimore, provides for a theatre on Ocean Avenue, connected by an arcade of iron construction, spanning the driveway, with a marine observatory on the beach. This would cost $250,000. It is declared that the capital is already at hand if the concessions can be secured from the city authorities. The theatre would have a population of 200,000 in Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and the near-by towns to draw on for patronage. Those who do not believe that a concession to span a public thoroughfare will be granted by the Aldermen think that a modification of these plans, providing for an iron pier on which a theatre could be erected, would be a more practicable improvement.

An automobile floral parade has been suggested as an attractive feature for the three days' baby festival on Aug. 26, 27, and 28. From Sea Girt to Sea Bright this section of the shore is full of enthusiastic automobilists. Thousands of the machines visit Asbury Park every week. Ocean Avenue is lined with them every pleasant afternoon. The automobile repository on the beach shows that within the town itself there are enough of them to make a fair-sized parade.

As for the floral part of the parade, it is designed to have the decorations very elaborate, and that this may be done the commission will provide for having flowers shipped by carloads from the florists who furnish the blossoms for the fête at Saratoga. The Coleman House, Hotel Columbia, Hotel Brunswick, Sunset Hall, Ocean Hotel, and the Hotel Monmouth have signified their intention of giving dances to the carnival masqueraders on the night of Aug. 27.

Entries may now be made for the canoe races to be held on the first afternoon of the carnival on Deal Lake. Walter W. White is in charge of the entries, and prizes will be awarded to the winners.

The annual Wesley Lake boat carnival will be held on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 11, and the young mariners are planning brilliant and beautiful decorations for their little craft, for prizes are to be awarded those who display the most ingenuity.

Jersey politicians from every nook and corner of the State were at Belmar this afternoon as the guests of the Association of the General Assembly, which is composed of Assemblymen who served in the Legislature of 1901. The solons and their guests partook of a typical shore dinner, served at the Belmar Casino, and while they ate slates were made and slates were broken.

Two thousand Hudson County Democrats were turned loose in Asbury Park on Thursday. They came here to enjoy the annual outing of the Bayonne City Democratic Club. The women in the party were delighted with the attractions the resort affords, but a majority of the politicians roundly upbraided the committee for bringing them to a place where soda water and red lemonade were the strongest thirst relievers obtainable.

Immense schools of bluefish made their début off the coast this week, to the delight of the army of amateur anglers who have been longing and patiently waiting. The schools tarried hereabout for three days and then left as suddenly as they came.

Ex-Mayor George H. Hartford of Orange is stopping with his family at the Coleman House.

Dr. Victor H. Baillard of New York has located his family for the Summer at the Burrington.

Dr. William E. Dodd of Astoria, L. I., is enjoying a vacation at the Victoria.

Mayor Henry M. Doremus of Newark brought his family to the Hotel Brunswick recently for a long visit. Later in the season the Mayor will leave for the Maine woods.

Mrs. William P. Hamilton and Miss A. W. Hamilton of Brooklyn have rooms at the Hicks for the remainder of the season.

Dr. C. D. Kerwin of New York spent several days this week at the St. James.

Dr. B. J. Munsey of New York is whiling away the torrid period at the Hotel Bristol.

Dr. and Mrs. William Tyrell of New York are enjoying their honeymoon at Sunset Hall.

The Rev. John C. A. Becker, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, New York, is with Mrs. Becker at the Lakelyn.

Assemblyman James Hamell of Jersey City was a Boardwalk promenader this week.

Dr. John J. Decker of New York is domiciled for a few days at the Hotel Lafayette.

Newcomers at the leading hotels include the following:

THE HICKS—James Newman, Terrance Riley, Frank Lynch, Mrs. S. Frank, Mrs. E. Rosenberg, L. Lowenstein, C. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Colquhoune, M. E. Shaw, Rose Shaw, Eleanor E. Lang, May Ernhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mahar, Mrs. A. McKeever, J. W. Frank, J. T. Cunningham, R. G. Craering, Mona C. Skow, Rose Skow, and Max Emberdt.

COLEMAN—Mrs. V. B. Slata, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey, W. O. Chapman, Miss L. D. Halmer, W. H. Evans, Harry Smock, Mr. and Mrs. William Hade, Frank Keys, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kreek, W. Atkinson, E. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bagley, William D. Parsons, Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clews, Miss Drummand, Ray McCune, H. A. Carter, Mrs. N. Walker, C. Howard Newman, Walter Mafee, Sterling S. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Root, Fannie Root, Grant N. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moore, John W. Ward, L. Palmer Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Predmore, R. L. Maynard, Julia Doyle, J. M. Enright, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leak, C. C. Engle, William J. Hade, J. C. Parks, E. J. Grant, L. G. Grant, Katharine Grant, and D. B. McCormick.

VICTORIA—Edwin Gosses, Leonia Gomes, Joseph Auspegker, Leon Steinbeck, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Burns, Gladys Burns, Lillian Norris, Marie Hunter, C. H. Olden, Fred C. Williams, Dr. E. W. Dold, William E. Dold, Mrs. M. Hays, Miss M. Hays, Miss A. Hays, Jack Reed, Dr. H. E. Golpin, C. W. Welch, Miss H. Hays, Edward A. Warr, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Root, A. W. Coons, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hyers, J. W. Gardner, C. G. Gardner, Mrs. L. J. Fowler, William F. Cameron, John L. Cameron, C. W. Baker, A. C. R. Wilson, Mrs. Edward Middleton, and Miss E. V. Middleton.

NEW YORK—Frank F. Keefer, Otto A. Stengley, M. E. Moody, Ruth R. Johnson, Mrs. R. R. Miller, Miss S. F. Handrick, E. V. Brown, D. H. Allan, and Fred A. Smith.

GRAND AVENUE—Miss R. Rodkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gumble, A. L. Zabriskie, J. V. Moran, L. H. Robinson, C. L. Wilson, Charles P. Willets, F. P. Fowle, Frank Weaver, Charles Everingham, Mrs. G. F. Seymour, F. S. Smith, F. J. Wentax, W. W. Ayres, J. E. Trosch, and G. H. Cubber.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—Mrs. J. Philanders, Mrs. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, J. F. Hotaling, E. L. Barnetz, Mrs. D. A. Rees, F. Milburn Rees, Mrs. J. C. Palmer, Frederick Palmer, S. A. Townsend, W. S. Leibeley, L. F. Wise, Miss G. Dunlap, Henry A. Jordan, H. A. Smith, Miss Alice Treuboth, Dr. William T. Brown, Dr. G. W. Parisen, Dr. George H. White, and Dr. H. O. Ryerson.

RAVENSWOOD INN—John Greek, R. K. Janush, E. J. Janush, A. L. Matthews, G. Farst, A. M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. A. McConnell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coulehan.

WILLARD—Mrs. J. D. Freeman, H. R. Forist, Florence Coverly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cook, J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Seebman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, Susie Mattox, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Edna Moore, Mrs. R. J. O'Brian, Miss Mary J. O'Brian, and William E. Nicoll.

MINOT—F. C. Clements, H. E. Dean, C. F. Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Yauch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dawson, E. C. Crain, A. M. Sides, J. Thomas Moore, Mrs. G. L. Cook, Mrs. L. H. Demary, Dr. A. F. Hoffecker, Mrs. E. A. Hoffecker, Louise Saunders, and H. Stacy Smith.

LEADLEY—Miss L. E. Reed, James S. Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. W. R. Runk, Mr. and Mrs. William Rice, L. F. Watson, Mrs. W. C. Watson, Mrs. M. O. Males, Mr. and Mrs. J. Higgans.

BRISTOL—William Ross and family, Mrs. Thomas J. Thaffe, Mrs. W. Jacques, Miss M. E. Brumley, E. L. Nolen, G. C. Kreuger, A. C. Hensler, George B. Darlington, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Appleton.

ST. GEORGE—Thomas L. Bannam, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bond, Jessie Schanam, Mrs. Hinman, Mrs. B. W. Hinman, and Miss Edna Hinman.

DEVONPORT INN—Mrs. Clarence J. Brown, Miss Florence Brown, Alice Brown, H. Geisnemer, I. Meyer, Miss J. Flynn, W. H. Bishop, Dr. J. J. Brown, J. D. Hagerman, Mrs. S. Arnold, Miss L. Arnold, Miss J. Arnold, W. G. Hill, Miss Rose Back, Mrs. G. L. Covely, and S. G. Watt.

OCEAN GROVE SERVICES.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 1.—It would be a hard task to find any vacant sleeping apartments in one of Ocean Grove's numerous hotels or boarding houses to-night, for the famous semi-religious resort is entertaining a record-breaking multitude. The reason for this is that the best of the special services are now being held.

The Sunshine Society and the New Jersey Epworth League held their annual conferences in the Temple during the week, and this evening an audience of 10,000 musical enthusiasts gathered in the Auditorium to hear Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah." The chorus, led by Tali Esen Morgan of New York, numbered 800, and there were eighty musicians in the orchestra. The singers included the members of the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus and some from similar organizations in New York, Brooklyn, and Elizabeth. The visitors came to the Grove by special train and were banqueted in the Temple prior to the performance. The soloists were Gwilym Miles, who assumed the part of Elijah; Mortimer Howard, tenor; Mme. Selma Kronold, prima donna soprano, and Margaret Keyes, contralto. A week from to-night the Ocean Grove and New York Choral Societies will sing Gaul's "Holy City."

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the founding of Ocean Grove was observed last night by the members of the Camp Meeting Association and others, who assembled just before dusk in Thompson Park, and on the same spot where the first prayer meeting was held years ago conducted a prayer and praise service. Prior to this the annual memorial service was held.

Both services to-morrow in the Auditorium will be devoted to the children. The morning meeting, at 10:30 o'clock, will be in charge of Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, leader of the Young People's Meeting. He will deliver a brief address on "Jesus and John," and then will follow songs and recitations by the little ones. At the evening service Mr. Morgan will give "The Coming of the King," a musical entertainment in which the entire Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, the Children's Festival Chorus, the Young Ladies' Choral Club, and the full orchestra will participate.

Foreign and domestic missionaries and deaconesses connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church will have charge of the special meetings to be held next week. The Woman's Home Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk is President, will be in session on Tuesday and Wednesday, the deaconesses on Thursday, and the Foreign Missionary Society the rest of the week.

One week from Monday next the Summer School of Theology will inaugurate a ten days' meeting in the Temple. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp-Meeting Association, is the dean of the school. The Faculty includes the Rev. Dr. J. R. Van Pelt of the Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Col.; Dr. Joseph Shimoon, a native Persian; Prof. R. J. Cooke of Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Rev. Dr. R. W. Rogers of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Gross Alexander of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Two sessions of the school will be held daily.

The Rev. Joseph L. Howard of Trenton, the Rev. F. A. De Maris of Camden, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Gillies of New York were here this week.

The Rev. and Mrs. James Parker of Jersey City are spending the season at the Summerfield.

Bishop Breyfogle of Indianapolis, who is affiliated with the Evangelical Alliance, is enjoying his annual vacation in the Grove.

The Rev. Dr. George Adams of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Mead of Hoboken are here for the season.

SIDELIGHTS ON SEABRIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 1.—The cottagers still feel very indignant over the fact that they are obliged to continue paying toll to the old turnpike company at Seabright, though nearly every one of them subscribed to raise $1,000 to have the toll gate done away with early in the season.

Nahan Franko gave another of his concerts at the Monmouth Beach Country Club on Thursday. Among the audience were Mrs. Rudolph Erbsloh, Mrs. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. C. B. Foote, Mrs. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. A. P. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spalding, Mr. Dwight Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pratt, Mrs. H. H. Beadleston, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Thornell, Mrs. W. S. Seamans, the Misses Ralli, Mrs. A. G. Paine, Mrs. and Miss Vance, and Miss Beadleston.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, who have been spending a portion of the month of July at Seabright, have gone to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Keeler, Jr., are summering in the Wells cottage.

Mrs. E. F. Ward, who has been on a trip to the mountains, has returned for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Cornell, son of J. M. Cornell, is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. José F. De Navarro, who have been here during the early portion of the Summer, will spend the remainder of the season at Manhattan Beach.

Ex-Mayor Robert Van Wyck of New York, who is summering at the Octagon Hotel, is seen enjoying his daily drives upon the avenue. He is a regular bather every day.

An entertainment was given on Wednesday evening at the Monmouth Beach Country Club by Mrs. Ida Barrows. The receipts from the entertainment are to be used for the Babies' Home.

William E. Strong of New York, who has a handsome Summer residence on the "Point," is adding an improvement to his river front on the Shrewsbury River by making the channel deeper. Capt. Charles H. Peterson, who has charge of the work, has removed about 11,000 yards of dirt from the bottom of the river.

THE WEEK AT LONG BRANCH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 1.—Horse show week here has been a very busy one for the hotel and boarding house proprietors, and now there will be the customary rush of visitors up to Saratoga and the mountains. They make their departure by hundreds just after the horse show every Summer.

However, a great many of the visitors who spend their outing at the mountains in July come to the seashore in August. The proprietors have numerous applications from the mountain resorts, and in a couple of days they expect their hostelries to be well filled with new guests.

On Wednesday a tally-ho party went from the Brighton Hotel on a trip to Asbury Park and return. Among the travelers were the following New Yorkers: Mr. J. Harold Van Wyck, Mr. L. G. MacDowell, Misses Julia Humason, Beatrice Calvert, Florence Selden, Jennie Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Selden, Mrs. W. B. Calvert, and Miss Emily Aspinwall.

Mr. Clarence C. Munsenheimer of New York, who is summering at Elberon, gave a dinner to a number of his friends on Wednesday night. His guests were R. F. Carman, F. H. Cohn, Jacob Field, George B. Hume, Walter Scheftel, Louis F. Watson, S. B. Beyers, Leo Speyer, H. Bloch, I. Spiegelberg, A. Nathan, J. T. Fisher, Dr. W. E. Woodend, William L. Beadleston, W. B. Oliver, Jr., Gordon T. Hughes, B. Frank Hall, and Mr. Frick.

The cottagers at Elberon have become considerably interested in the protection of their property. They have all subscribed very liberally toward the building of a new firehouse, which is to be built at once on Lincoln Avenue. The building will be erected upon a lot next to the Stratton block, and will cost $6,000 or more.

Mrs. G. H. Woolley of Buffalo, N. Y., is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherman, on Bath Avenue.

The Right Rev. Bishop B. Derrick will hold his fourth and last annual retreat in the Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Liberty and Railroad Avenue, on Aug. 5 and 6.

Among the latest cottage arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Sy of Philadelphia, who are occupying the St. Vincent place on Liberty Street.

Miss Florence Morse of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Kriamayer at West End.

Mrs. Charles A. Parker and her son, Arthur, of New York, are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Parker on Monmouth Road.

George B. Cohen of New York has purchased a farm at Poplar, near Elberon, from Benjamin P. Morris.

Mrs. L. Dunn of New York is summering in the Donnelly cottage, on Norwood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandelbaum of New York were recently guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Rothenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Krumideck, Mrs. Henry, Miss Helen Snyder, Mr. Smith, Mr. Weeks, William Krumideck, and Arthur Henry, all of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards, on Liberty Street.

Announcement of the marriage of Miss Ida M. Slocum of Long Branch and A. H. Cotton of Texas in New York on July 22 has been made.

On Thursday night a great many of the cottagers journeyed to Norwood Park to witness the fair and entertainment given at the Casino by Auxiliary No. 11, of which Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim of New York is Chairman. It was given in aid of the Stony Wold Sanitorium for Consumptives, and was well patronized.

Percy H. Johnson of Bloomfield is spending the month of August at the Brighton Hotel. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Fish and Game Commission of New Jersey.

GOLF AT DEAL BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Golf enthusiasts have taken possession of this resort, and nearly every day during the past week there have been club and individual contests on the links of the Deal Golf Club. On Wednesday the programme included a driving contest and several handicaps, and to-day there were another driving contest, more handicaps, and a league match between the Deal Beach and Seabright teams.

Mrs. Thomas Rayner and Mrs. George Rayner of Yonkers, N. Y., arrived this week at the Dunes.

Recent arrivals at the Hathaway Inn include Mrs. R. S. Newcombe, Miss Newcombe, F. J. Sprague, and F. W. Ranken of New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Searles of Washington, D. C.; Frank C. Page of Englewood, and J. Emil Walscheid of Jersey City.

An ocean swimming match between Miss Christine Haywood and Norton Walters drew a large number of spectators to the beach Monday. The contestants swam from the pavilion to the Deal Lake sluiceway, a distance of half a mile, and Miss Haywood was declared the winner.

Andrew Dam of New York, a guest at the Dunes, captured a forty-pound striped bass Tuesday. That is the heaviest fish secured in the vicinity this year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Castle Wright of Philadelphia, H. A. Colby of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Moore, Miss M. Stanway, and L. W. Mitchell of Toronto, Canada; Eugene H. Hughes and E. G. Rathbone of Hamilton, Ohio; E. W. Solis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holder, M. Frederick, H. Mortimer, Jr., J. Dunham, George F. Norton, H. V. Keeps, W. E. L. Moore, William G. McKnight, H. M. Britton, Mrs. A. Wright, Theodore B. Heller, George M. Nichols, Jr., Miss Berton, Maxwell S. Mannes, Thomas S. Atkinson, J. C. Weir, R. J. Mahoney, Robert G. Cook, S. S. Lothimer, E. S. Swan, and J. J. Roberts of New York were at the Hathaway Inn this week.

ALLENHURST'S FESTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., Aug. 1.—The first cotillion of the season at the new Allenhurst Club on Wednesday evening was limited to the club members and those occupying the club cottages. It was led by Griswold Thompson and Miss Annabel Middleton, and the favors were gold and silver novelties. Several new figures were introduced, and there was also a potato race.

C. M. Burt of New York, Vice President and Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is spending the season with Mrs. Burt and their daughter, Miss Mabie, at the Throckmorton House.

Mrs. T. P. Riley won the recent women's club handicap at the Deal golf links with a net score of 43. Mrs. T. H. Polhemus was second, with 53, and Mrs. Daniel O'Day was third, with a score of 57.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Richard Walters, Miss Edith Butler, Mrs. Charles E. Butler, and E. Converse Butler of New York; Mrs. Alice K. Vesin and William K. Vesin of Elizabeth, N. J.; L. L. Wetmore of Englewood, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Wightman and Miss H. Estelle Whitlock of Mount Vernon are newcomers at the Curlew.

E. C. Bird of Brooklyn is one of the latest cottagers to arrive with his family.

Miss A. J. Chatry of New York is spending the Summer at the Throckmorton House.

Recent arrivals at the Throckmorton include James F. Gannon of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Frye of Pittsburg, H. S. Breckenridge of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Ethel S. Lovett of New York, and Philip V. R. Schuyler of Bloomfield, N. J.

DOINGS AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 1.—Bathing and fishing continue to be popular here.

At the Buena Vista Mrs. Harris Westcott gave a marshmallow roast on the beach early in the week.

Mrs. Wycoff gave a Welsh rarebit party, and there was progressive euchre on Friday, the prizes being taken by Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Paul Coster, Mrs. James Barnett, Caleb Woodruff, Robert Coster, and Mr. Ormsby.

The principal event of the week at the Columbia was a favor cotillion, the first of the season, on Friday night. Raymond Lefferts of New York led with Miss Lucille Fletcher of Brooklyn. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Reuter, Miss Dunbar, Mr. Churchman, Miss Grindell, Mr. Lycett, Miss Holden, Mr. Morrell, Miss Coe, Mr. Bell, Miss Eppins, Mr. Hudson, Miss Blanche May, Mr. Holden, Miss Dickes, Miss Montrose, the Misses Paul, Miss Osborne, Messrs. Schott, Lee, Keating, Montrose, Field, Turner, and Kertscher, and Dr. Strowbridge.

A fair and festival are to be held next week at Belmar for the Tabernacle, and the following week a bazaar to aid the Monmouth Hospital will be given at Jackson's Pavilion.

Some of the young women at the Neptune gave an impromptu minstrel performance in grease, paint and costume on Monday night. Misses Blanche Donelly and J. Belle Boltwood were end men, and Ada B. Comstock, Mrs. W. Reardon, Maud Scholey, Julia E. Cox, Florence Donelly, Gertrude Pane, and Ethel Swan took parts.

Buena Vista arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stubbe, Violet Stubbe, Mrs. H. M. Williams, Janet Williams, F. T. Richardson, C. S. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Moore, Mrs. R. I. Farrington, Dorothy Farrington.

Columbia patrons are E. W. Rider, Mrs. A. de Cernea, William B. Gower, Miss L. C. Paschal, G. K. Thompson, H. C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gilmore, James W. Bell, Jr., T. E. Vail, C. E. Ferguson, L. W. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Oatman, R. I. Shipman, Mrs. Charles Bailey, S. R. Bonnell, Mrs. H. C. Hutchins, Charles R. Smith, Lawrence Whitman, Charles G. Schramm, A. S. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thurston, Mrs. R. C. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Mead, Cornelius Dewarest, S. F. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Phelps, and L. B. Marks.

Llanymor arrivals include Mrs. Robert N. Whelan, William A. Roy, Mrs. James A. Orr, Jr., Mrs. John Reed, Miss Reed, and Miss Edith Reed.

At the Windsor are J. B. Thomas, Joseph Patten, Elizabeth Pearse, Miss M. J. Leddy, Miss J. B. Malley, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jay Roberts, and A. C. Perry.

Brunswick arrivals are Angus A. Mason, J. W. Donaldson, S. A. McGuire, and Mrs. H. H. P. Copeland.

Carleton House patrons are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Alice S. Clarke, H. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gehen, Viola Gehen, J. C. Smith, H. C. Bell, Lucia Barbour, and Agnes Bremen.

At Melrose Inn are Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo P. Kohly, Miss Consuelo Kohly, Miss Marie Louise Kohly, Mrs. W. C. Napier, and Mrs. F. E. Opp.

Colorado arrivals are E. M. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Thompson, A. M. Kermann, Paul Hanke, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Walden, Mrs. B. G. Alger, Miss Muriel Alger, Reginald Alger, Henry M. Read, W. T. Emery, H. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harris, H. B. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Thompson, Miss Rita H. Thompson, C. G. Fay, Mrs. Arthur Hammerstein, Genevieve Cooney, and Miss Florence Cooney.

At the Colorado this week there was an informal hop Tuesday night, a full dress dance Saturday, and a progressive euchre on Wednesday.

Neptune patrons are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, L. C. Bostwick, Gertrude L. Sager, J. J. Cassely, Henry Hoyt, Mrs. S. J. Sargent, Mrs. M. M. Chamberlin, Miss M. S. McLaughlin, Miss Marcella W. Kramer, Miss M. Gladys Kramer, John Adie, George A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Horton, and C. H. Gardner.

WEEK AT POINT PLEASANT.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 1.—The week at Point Pleasant has been a very eventful one. There were sailing races on the Manasquan and the mixed foursome handicap at the Country Club, in which the cups were won by Mrs. George Gillette of Brooklyn and Henry Allan Price. To-day the Country Club held its annual water sports—canoe and boat races, swimming races, and tub races—at the club dock. The judges were Henry Allan Price, James K. Warnock, and Charles S. Kohler.

There was a kickers' handicap tournament at the Point Pleasant Golf Club this week, in which James Dohan was the cup winner.

At Beacon-by-the-Sea the Indians from the Carlisle School gave a dialect entertainment on Saturday night.

The Carrollton Monday night euchres are popular with visitors to Point Pleasant. This week's prizes were taken by Mrs. Bayos, Miss Mervin, L. N. Johnson, and W. E. Walsh.

Young people at the Leighton are holding a two weeks' tennis tournament. The contestants are W. Frew, T. Rodd, M. Merrick, J. C. Blair, A. Harper, J. C. Rea, Miss V. Frew, Miss L. Franklin, W. Rea, W. Boxer, J. Wohlman, and W. Rodd. Two cups are offered in this tournament.

The children's field day at the Pine Bluff Inn resulted in the winning of a prize for quoit pitching by Arthur Preston and for hurdle racing by Fred Conn.

Hops were held this week at the Casino, the Carrollton, the Stratford, the Pine Bluff Inn, and concerts, euchres, and other entertainments at each of the hotels.

WARWICK ARMS—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Meany, W. J. O'Toole, Regina A. Gannon, Mrs. M. F. Bauchman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Griffith, Z. H. Rosse, Charles A. Jargius, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wistar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, R. E. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hand, J. C. Schrader, Mrs. J. C. Voorhis, S. W. Maguire, Maud Meany, J. W. Eichen, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cole, William Froelich, Belle N. Conley, W. E. Terrene, Walter E. Hope.

THE CARROLLTON—Miss Flora M. de Varona, I. M. de Varona, B. L. de Varona, Amy de Varona, Irene C. de Varona, L. F. Rearley, P. J. Keagan, W. E. Walsh, Mary G. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrickson, Bertha Snyder, Mrs. E. N. Reilly, A. N. Laird.

STRATFORD BY THE SEA—T. E. Oliver, A. V. Buckley, L. G. Buckley, A. E. Cowdrey, H. B. Williams, Miss Williams, Edward Miller, W. J. Kilmartin, H. H. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Stafford.

THE LEIGHTON—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Osman, Mrs. E. N. Crawford of East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidge of Binghamton; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cox, Le Roy Brunn, Mrs. W. B. Malloy, Edith Malloy, Lila Malloy, Mrs. A. A. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gibbs, J. J. N. Peters, M. B. Wheeler, Dr. C. A. Foster, C. N. Boyee, Jr., Mrs. L. V. Broome, S. J. Bechter.

BEACON BY THE SEA—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Closson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thompson, Allan Gilbert Cram, Mrs. J. E. Randolph, H. A. Dougherty, Bert C. Jaques, R. N. Quin, H. D. Newson, W. H. Bennett, Robert W. Stuart.

PINE BLUFF INN—Hans Kellner, H. Schlichter, Mrs. C. A. Osborne, S. M. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. D. De K. Smyth, Alice T. Smyth, Mrs. A. S. Tower, Harrison Armstrong, Miss S. E. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Whiteside, William A. Preigh.

CAPE MAY CROWDED.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The height of the Summer season is but a week off, the crowds are here, and the old resort is as gay as ever with its population of more than 20,000 patrons who have come from every large city in the country and from nearly every State in the Union. All the hotels are comfortably filled, while a few are expected to repeat the history of last Saturday evening by having to turn away guests, because of a lack of accommodations. This condition of affairs, however, ought to be remedied by next season. A boom which has been in progress here for the past three years has developed two syndicates, each of which will build a million-dollar hotel on Beach Avenue, one on one side of Pittsburg Avenue and the other on the other side. A third hotel will probably be built at the corner of Beach Avenue and Howard Street, which will also be an up-to-date hostelry.

It has been an exceedingly lively week on the golf links. On Monday the women's handicap tournament was largely attended. In this series of plays there is a spirited contest on, there being a close standing between some leading players of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and New York. On Tuesday a bogey tournament was played, in which the old gentleman beat all the women. Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Judge Elliott Rodgers of Allegheny, had the best score and was downed only by two. On Thursday Mr. Hetherington Fitzgerald gave a foursome, which was largely participated in. On Wednesday of next week the first of the inter-city matches, between the Cape May Golf Club and the Atlantic City Golf Club, will be played, and the Cape May team will be taken over to Northfield in a special car by George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who will be one of the team, and who has always downed his opponent of the Atlantic City team. A return match will be played at Cape May on the following Wednesday. In all the matches played in the past three years Cape May has been victorious.

The Cape May Yacht Club will take its first annual cruise on Wednesday next. Some forty yachts will be in the cruise, and they will go northward and attend the annual regatta of the Ocean City Club. Plans are now being drawn for the $10,000 clubhouse.

The Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey, is a guest at the cottage of Mrs. Sewell, widow of United States Senator William J. Sewell.

William H. King, ex-Congressman from Utah, is enjoying a vacation as a guest at the Star villa.

Mrs. Field, widow of Eugene Field, the poet, is a guest of Mrs. W. G. Durfur of Baltimore at her cottage here.

The Rev. Leo Koenig, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of New York, and family are at Cape May for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mackie have joined the New York colony here to remain for some time.

Richard Meade Smith has joined his family, who are spending the Summer here. His son, F. Guerney Smith, is taking an active part in the golf events.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fisher are among the New Yorkers who are here for the Summer.

New Yorkers who have arrived recently include:

Julian W. Hodskin, Charles Furthman, Mrs. J. Wilmer Stoltz, Miss Nellie Stoltz, James B. Mackie, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Charles Blatchley, Miss Cornelia Lewis, Isabella Lewis, James Mansey, Mrs. M. J. Lewis, John L. Ryan, Miss Florence Stoltz, A. Blumenthal, O. T. Parker, R. H. Booth, H. M. Grant, Edward R. Butler, Philip Andrews, John C. Fisher, Miss Blanche Ring, Mrs. John C. Fisher, Miss Elsie Ferguson, W. J. Yager, H. C. Turner, R. Meade Smith, F. T. Parks, Miss Hutchins, John G. Thalke, A. M. Lemcke, N. C. Brewster, John Gobbee, John G. Parrides, Henry Meyer, J. W. Stoltz, Mrs. M. G. Stevens, Mrs. Celia Largarott, W. H. Premins, C. Allen, J. G. Thatcher, A. N. Lesicke, N. Browstein, S. J. Smith, F. Love, F. Lanford, Miss Herbitt, Mrs. J. E. Parker, Edward F. Barrow, Alice S. Lansing, H. Ettings, Frederick Lone, F. W. Longford, Lloyd F. Lonergan, Mrs. Longergan, Miss Elizabeth Longergan, Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Will C. Smith, S. J. Smith, Miss Beatrice Murdock, E. J. Fisher, Mrs. D. E. Reilly, Miss Reilly, S. C. Kelley, and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Morse.

NORRISTOWN NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 1.—With blare of trumpet in the morning and glare of lamp by night, James Pyle escorts his party of friends to and from the station daily. Mr. Pyle has been entertaining at Glen Alpin, his house on Mount Kemble Avenue, and in order that his guests may reach their train in the morning and get to the city in time to attend to business, he drives down with them every morning to the train, and is there to meet them when they return in the evening.

The Whitneys of Morris Plains and Sherman Hill are now leaving, one or two at a time, for their Summer outing. Arthur Whitney departed Tuesday for Bathhurst, New Brunswick, where he will spend a fortnight fishing in company with Douglas Cox and Joseph Forbes. Mrs. Stephen Whitney left Thursday for South Hampton, L. I., to spend the month of August. Stephen Whitney and his children will go Monday morning to Atlantic Highlands to visit his grandmother, Mrs. William Whitney, who is at Frederick Kernochan's place. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Whitney and their family have gone to California for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel have returned from their trip up the Maine coast and are now at Inamere Farm on the Lake Road. They do not intend to leave town again this Summer.

Miss Howland closed her house on James Street to-day and started for Bar Harbor. She will be back after a four weeks' outing.

The Samuel Freemans have gone to Seal Harbor, Mount Desert Island, to remain until the schools open next month. Mr. Freeman, however, will join his family about Aug. 11 or 12, when he begins his annual vacation. During the financial flurry in Wall Street Mr. Freeman has to remain in town to attend to his duties as President of the Morristown Trust Company.

Miss Jessie L. Hind, niece of the late James Fisher Hind, sailed Wednesday on the White Star liner Oceanic, taking with her several hundred of her uncle's choice paintings.

The Morristown colony at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, was strengthened this week by Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen and Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, who left town Thursday. They will not return to Whippany Farm until the college season opens.

The Rev. William M. Hughes, S. T. D., with Mrs. Hughes and her son, Gordon Hoxsey, left Wednesday morning for Halifax, N. S., where they will have a two weeks' outing.

The Albert H. Vernams have closed their house on Madison Avenue and opened the cottage at Fisher's Island. The unsettled condition of the money market, however, keeps Mr. Vernam in town. He is President of the First National Bank.

Mrs. Jessie U. Sweet, with her daughter, Miss Estelle C. R. Sweet, have left their home in Brooklyn and are now at Bolding's, on South Street. They leave next week for Hurricane, in the Adirondacks, and will spend the month of August there, returning to Morristown in September for the Fall season.

Mrs. George H. Dalrymple leaves to-day for Oscawana-on-the-Hudson, where she will remain through August.

Mrs. Frederick Winston Merrill is again home after a tour of Canada and the Adirondacks. She will not take another outing until late in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers opened their cottage at Watch Hill yesterday. They will return to Morristown the first week of next month.

OPEN-AIR LIFE AT RANGELEY.

Fishermen Continue to Report Good Catches of Large Salmon and Trout, but Many Visitors Who Do Not Cast the Fly Are Now Enjoying Camp Life.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 1.—This is the season of Summer gayety, when the tourist is seen more often than the fisherman, for many come just to take a tramp through the forests, where every breeze from the mountains is laden with the health-giving perfume of fur balsam and pine.

At the Rangeley Lake House are more than 200 guests, many of whom will tarry until October. Yesterday a party left the hotel for a two weeks' camping trip to Four Ponds, on one of the Bemis Mountains. In the group were Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Gorden and their daughter, Miss Lillian Gorden of Brooklyn; W. S. Harrington of New York, and Miss Brock of Boston.

John A. Middleton, Second Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and his wife are here for their first trip, as are Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Edey of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Hallock have been camping at Kennebay Lake, where Mrs. Hallock had great success casting the fly. She caught more than a hundred trout. They start for a Western trip to-day, before returning to their New York home.

Mrs. William B. Wadsworth, Miss M. J. Wadsworth, and Joseph Wadsworth of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Hazel King of San Francisco, their friend, are to be joined soon by Mr. Wadsworth. They have a fine little launch and take many trips on the lake.

Mrs. H. G. Atwater, Miss Margaret Atwater, and P. D. Atwater of East Orange, N. J., have chosen this place for their Summer sojourn.

Senator Alfred J. Beveridge's party pass much of their time out of doors. While the Senator is off rowing on the lake Mr. Whitcomb, his guest is on the golf links.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Boyer and their children, who are now camping in the woods, will return to the hotel next week for a month's stay.

Newark, N. J., is now represented here by Mrs. J. B. Pnineo, Miss H. A. Coe, and R. B. Coe.

A trip through the wilderness to Seven Ponds is being enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wright, Warren M. and Miss Margaret Wright of Watertown, Mass. Seven Ponds is that part of this country extending near the Canadian border, and it is here the waters are alive with trout. They can be caught with a fly as long as one cares to fish.

George C. Applin of Boston, who is an enthusiastic angler, wishing to prove the statement that one "could catch hundreds of trout if they only fished," decided to keep a record of all that took his fly this season, and in fourteen days he got just 1,535.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hopkins of Brooklyn, after a month's stay at Bern Pond, where they saw a number of wild deer and had great trout fishing, returned home this week.

A party of young men camping in the Seven Pond section are Philip Brown, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Guatemala; Herrick Brown of Williams College, and Erskine Holley of Williamstown, Mass.

On Moonchanis Island, Capsatic Lake, is a picturesque set of log cabins, and it is here President Roosevelt and Senator Eugene Hale of Maine are expected in September. The following house party from Atlantic, Ga., is now being entertained there: Dr. C. F. Harrison, the Misses Emily and Laura Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Boyd, and Miss Nannie Boyd.

In Mountain View House, at the foot of Rangeley Lake, among the recent comers who will remain until September are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pilling of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Russell H. Chellendon of Yale, Miss Lillian Chellendon, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Farwell, Miss Margaret Farwell, and Mrs. M. McGregor of Pittsburg, Penn.

On the log cabin near the hotel the flag announces that the following family will be "at home" for six weeks this Summer: Mr. and Mrs. James K. Shaw, their son, Walter Shaw; their daughter, Miss Dorothy, and a nephew, J. M. Shaw of East Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Frost of Boston are a little late for their annual fishing trip, but during the past week Mrs. Frost made a good record, landing a 3½-pound salmon and many smaller ones.

Bolder Camp, on Kennebago stream, is now taken by Mr. and Mrs. Wears, Fred Sexton, Miss E. May Best of New York, and Miss Hazel Robinson of Boston. They are several miles from the nearest camp or hotel.

Harry P. Dill, United States Consul at Port Hope, Ontario, and Mrs. Dill opened Moxie Lodge, their cottage on Rangeley Lake, this week.

There is now a large company at the Mooselookmeyuntic House.

George O. Coon and Walter B. Winslow of Brooklyn have occupied Camp Ned, on the lake shore. Mr. Coon has taken some fine fish during his stay—a four-and-a-half-pound trout, four-pound salmon, and five that tipped the scales at three pounds. Mr. Winslow caught more, but none over three pounds in weight.

Near the hotel, in a big log cabin in the woods, some New Yorkers are having great sport. They are Mrs. Mary B. Parsons, Louis A. Parsons, Joseph Parsons, Frank Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rowe Shelby, and Miss Margaret Shelby.

United States Congressman L. Fletcher of Minneapolis, Minn., spent part of the week at Mooselookmeguntic House.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Willets, Miss Eliza Willets, Morris L. and Chester A. Willetts of Flushing, N. Y., will sojourn here through August.

Over at Bald Mountain camps the guests have been lucky fishermen this week. James C. Eagle of Jersey City brought in a salmon of eight pounds' weight.

On Sandy Point, Mooselookmeguntic Lake, in the forest which extends back over the mountain, is a new hotel, The Barker, and a set of log camps. This week a large log casino was completed and now there will be dancing in the wilderness on the lake shore. It is at this new place, close to the fishing grounds, that Dr. Walter C. Wood and Mrs. Wood of Brooklyn are staying. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Babcock of Brooklyn also have taken a cabin there.

H. E. Andrews of New York and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Andrews of Manchester, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harmann of Denver are at Sandy Point for a month. Messrs. Andrews and Hermann are sharing honors over the five-pound and four-and-a-half-pound salmon.

At the Birches, on Students Island, Miss Hanette W. Frothingham, with her young nephew Tom, a lad of twelve Summers, had an exciting experience on Tuesday. Both the young folks can paddle their own canoe and handle their fishing rods, and spend many hours on the lake. They were fishing, when a gamy salmon struck Miss Frothingham's hook, and for more than an hour the battle between this angler and the fish lasted, while the lad took care of the boat, and landed the salmon, which weighed five and a half pounds. Then Tom distinguished himself by catching a two-and-a-half-pound trout.

Mrs. J. P. Benson and Charles Hamilton, Jr., of Philadelphia have joined their parents at Do-Drop-In cabin at the Birches.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea and Miss Constable of Philadelphia are again at the Birches. Mr. Lea, who has the only sailboat on these lakes, enjoys every breezy day.

Other Philadelphians to choose the Birches for August days are Mr. and Mrs. Leland Harrison and their two sons, Morris and John Harrison, and Mrs. J. H. Varner and her children have come from Cincinnati for a bit of log cabin life.

At the Bear River Clubhouse for the Summer are Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Berry of New York and their friend, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Goss and Daniel and Raymond Goss of Chicago.

Isaac B. Rich of Boston is at Middle Dam, as are Mr. and Mrs. George S. Harrall of [illegible] comb, his guest, is on the golf links.

SPORTS AT KINEO.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., Aug. 1.—Golf and tennis are the popular sports here this year, but the young men are devoting a great deal of time to baseball, and several interesting games have taken place between a nine made up of the guests and one composed of the bellmen and other hotel employes. Among the New Yorkers on the guests' nine are John W. Carmrick, Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr., John H. Lapham, and Leonard Sullivan.

The season's social pleasures began during the week with an informal german, which was unique in that each woman was provided with two partners. The Committee of Managers found themselves up against a difficult proposition, for there were more men than women, and so they provided the women with a partner and a "goat." The "goats" had every second dance. To provide still further for the unattached men two were invited to preside at the refreshment table.

Orville G. Frantz of Harvard and Mrs. M. D. Paterson of New York City led. Among the participants were Leonard Sullivan, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Marian Place, Miss Adelaide Doremus, Miss Julia C. Lea, Dr. and Mrs. Rowland Cox, Robert H. Cox, and Miss Nanno Dougherty of New York City. The matrons were Mrs. Henry Lea of New York and Mrs. George F. Huff of Greensburg, Penn. Mrs. Henry Feuchtwanger of New York City and Mrs. J. Henry Hentz, Jr., of Philadelphia presided at the favor table, and John W. Carnick of New York City and Wallace Lanahan of Baltimore served.

Prominent among the late arrivals are Mrs. L. H. Lapham, John H. Lapham, Miss Elinor Lapham, and Miss Ruth Lapham of New York, who come for the season to occupy their private cottage. Miss Ellen A. Dearborn of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. Lapham. Mr. Lapham and his son, Roger, will join the party early next week.

R. M. Van Arsdale of New York is here for the season and will spend a good deal of time fly fishing. He has been an annual visitor for a score of years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall, Miss Agnes Hall, and W. Claiborne Hall of New York are at Marr's Indian Pond camps for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Celler, Jr., of New York were recent visitors.

E. S. Lawrence of New York and C. G. Schwartz of White Plains, N. Y., are out for a camping trip on West Branch waters.

George Hardin of New York City has gone away, after ten days' camping on Brassua Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Brown, Miss Dorothy Brown, and Miss Elena Brown of New York were guests here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves of Orange, N. J., are here for the season. They have been visitors for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. William Graves and Master William Lee Graves of South Orange, N. J., are here for the season.

Mrs. E. V. Sutherland of East Orange, N. J., is another visitor. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller, Fred Miller and Burt Miller of Montclair, N. J., are here for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Kimball and Mrs. G. H. P. Hawkins of Vineland, N. J., were guests over Sunday.

George F. Laughlin, F. W. Kinsman, Jr., of New York and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Tucchaal of Brooklyn are in the Roach River region.

Mrs. Frederick Busk and children, Mrs. Montgomery and Miss Alexander of New York are at Crow's Nest for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Huff, Miss Carolyn B. Huff, Julian B. Huff, and Burrell R. Huff of Greensburg, Pa., are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Lindsay, James G. Lindsay, Jr., Charles C. Lindsay, Philip H. Lindsay, Miss Eleanor Lindsay and Miss Mildred Lindsay of Philadelphia are here for August.

C. W. Hare and T. Truxton Hare of Philadelphia and H. B. Hare of Radnor, Pa., are in the woods for an extended trip.

GOSSIP FROM GREENWICH.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—A tennis tournament at mixed doubles has been in progress at Edgewood Inn this week for cups presented by the management, the participants being W. Carhart and Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, H. Durant Cheever and Miss Maxwell, F. W. Hencken and Miss Fraenckel, George E. Mareus and Miss Wurster, W. J. Tingue, Jr., and Miss Gray, F. W. Wurster, Jr., and Miss Wilmot.

The management is also giving cups in a mixed bowling tournament, and there have been a large number of entries and interesting play for several evenings. The players include Miss Norton and W. J. Tingue, Jr., Miss Wilmot and Byrd W. Wenman, Miss Louise Wurster and W. H. Childs, Miss Maxwell and W. S. Gray, Mrs. Adamson and J. H. Halstead, Mrs. H. T. Horwill and John Aspegren, Miss Gray and Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Miss Barnes and H. Durant Cheever, Miss Hencken and I. Hallam Jenney, Mrs. Jenney and F. W. Hencken, Miss Bertha Wurster and G. D. Hencken, Miss Fraenckel and W. F. Wurster, Jr. Miss Gray and the Messrs. Hencken are in fine form, and are making the best scores of the tournament.

A feature of social life at the Inn is the large number of dinner parties each week, Greenwich resorters coming up to dine at their pleasure, or at the invitation of guests. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stevens entertained a party of thirty in the private dining room last evening, and were host and hostess at a dinner of eight covers on Saturday evening. Miss Louise Wurster presided at a dinner of ten covers on Sunday evening, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Horwill, Miss Wurster, Miss Adams, Miss Fowler, Col. Robert B. Baker, W. T. Temple, F. W. Wurster, and F. W. Wurster, Jr. A special dinner was served on Sunday evening to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Schanck and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Rourke of the Kent House, and on Friday evening to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carhart of Bellehaven, Miss Edna Birdsall, Miss Carhart, W. Baker, and W. Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilmot, who are very well known at this resort, had a party of eight at their table on Saturday evening, and also entertained on Wednesday evening, those at table being Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, Miss Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Russell, Mrs. Edward N. Norton, William H. McCord, Gen. Frank M. Freeman, and E. W. Russell, Jr.

Prominent among the late arrivals from New York are A. S. Frissell, Norman L. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Berlin, J. F. Alexander, George B. Hedges, and Winthrop Steele.

SPORTS AND SOCIAL EVENTS AT THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

Preparations Completed for the Annual Meeting of the American Canoe Association, Which Will Be Attended by 200 Members—Anglers Also to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS PARK, Aug. 1.—An event of special interest to take place soon at the Thousand Islands is the annual meeting of the American Canoe Association from Aug. 7 to 22 at Sugar Island, near Gananoque. This island was purchased from the Canadian Government by the association some months ago, and is used this year for the first time as a camping ground. Last year the meeting was held at Chatham Bay, Cape Cod, Mass., and the year before at Mudlunta, Thousand Islands.

Commodore Nathaniel S. Hyatt of Ossining has been here for two weeks completing final arrangements for the meeting. An attendance of 200 members, which is about the usual number, is expected. Most of these members bring their canoes, which are the finest of the various types made in different parts of the country. The first week is to be devoted to cruises among the Thousand Islands. All the second week will be spent in racing, and twenty-four classes of paddling and sailing races have been arranged.

The officers of the American Canoe Association are: Commodore—Nathaniel S. Hyatt, Ossining, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—H. Lansing Quick, Yonkers. W. M. Carpenter of Ossining is Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

The itinerary has been arranged for the visit of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal during the middle of August. The coming of the club is awaited with expectancy, and its stay will be marked by the most elaborate social events of the season.

James J. Riley, Hon. Secretary of the club, writes that the yachts will start for the Thousand Islands immediately upon the conclusion of the races for the Seawanhaka Cup on Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, in the second week of August. In the party will be forty or fifty members, with about fifteen fast yachts representing the various classes.

The trip from Montreal to Kingston will be made in the shortest possible time. At Kingston it is the plan of the Kingston Yacht Club to entertain the Royal with dinners and a grand ball. After leaving Kingston, Aug. 15, on the return trip, a stop will be made at Gananoque, and then the club will go to Frontenac for a visit. From there early on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 19, the party will sail for Alexandria Bay.

During their stay at Alexandria Bay a ball will be given in their honor by the Thousand Island Yacht Club in its clubhouse, the Casino, on Welcome Island, and the Chippewa Bay Club is planning a series of sailing races in honor of the visitors.

The Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, which has a membership of nearly 400 prominent island residents, will hold the twentieth annual meeting on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at the Lotus House, St. Lawrence Park, as guests of the proprietor. The object of this association is to bring members into closer touch with each other and to devise methods for the enforcement of laws regarding unsportsmanlike and illegal fishing. At the meeting several questions relating to such fishing in the St. Lawrence will come up for discussion.

Another interesting tennis tournament has been held at Frontenac this week. Young society people from all over the islands participated, and handsome silver cups were given as the trophies. The prizes in the men's singles were won by C. P. Morse of Syracuse and Paul Tomlinson of New York. Miss Clover Boldt, daughter of George C. Boldt of New York, won first prize in the women's singles, and Miss L. C. Townsend of New York won second prize. The officials of the tournament were A. C. Smidt, Edward Van Wagenen, and E. J. Hart, all of New York. George A. Sleicher of New York was umpire.

On Tuesday afternoon a tennis tea was served at the Frontenac courts. It was attended by many of the young people of the vicinity. Mrs. Fred Frazer and Mrs. E. W. Bragg of Philadelphia presided over one table, and Mrs. Alfred Costello and Mrs. Charles E. Peck, both of New York, over the other. The young women of the Frontenac served. In the evening a tennis dance took place in the grand ballroom of the hotel.

Frederick K. Ward of Rochester won the first contest in tennis this year at the Thousand Island Yacht Club for the R. C. Vilas Cup, defeating Paul J. Dashiell of the United States Naval Academy, the present holder of the cup. Several other games in this series are yet to be played.

Charles D. Mosher, the yacht maker of New York, has been here this week making speed trials of the Presto, which was built by him and purchased recently by George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. No official report on the trials has been given out, but it is known that the yacht very nearly equalled her record on the first official trip, when she made thirty-one miles in an hour. The Presto is a seventy-five-foot yacht, has nine-and-a-half-foot beam, and is fitted with quadruple expansion engines. She is one of the prettiest boats on the river.

W. W. Dyckman of New York, who has been spending the Summer with his family at the Hotel Frontenac, has a houseboat that bids fair to be the most noted craft of its kind on the continent. It was built in Kingston, Canada, and is called the Avenal. It is fifty-five feet long, with a thirty-foot beam, and is elaborately furnished.

The houseboat, it is said, will be made the subject of a bill in the United States Congress. Built in Kingston, it is a Canadian boat, and is therefore under the international commerce laws, which provide that on leaving one American port with passengers or goods she cannot land them at another American port. As Mr. Dyckman is an American these laws naturally mean much inconvenience to him, so he intends to have his Congressman introduce a bill for the naturalization of the boat, which he and his family occupied this week for the first time, cruising among the islands. Later they intend to take a trip in the boat through the Rideau lakes in Canada.

The Summer school for teachers, conducted at Thousand Island Park under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of New York, came to a close yesterday after a three weeks' session. The school has been unusually successful this year, 425 teachers of the State having been enrolled as students. State Institute Conductor Charles A. Shaver has been the director.

Amateur theatricals were held at the Edgewood Hotel last Saturday evening for the benefit of the Free Ice Fund of New York City. The leading woman was Miss Florence Hall of New York, and the leading man Burt M. Johnson of Rochester.

J. R. S. Boardman of Brooklyn, one of the oldest and most expert St. Lawrence fishermen, arrived in Clayton this week for his Summer's outing. For a number of years past, his friends say, it has been observed that the best fishing of the season begins upon Mr. Boardman's arrival. Already he has made several fine catches.

The religious services at the Tabernacle, Thousand Island Park, will be conducted to-morrow morning and evening by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

W. S. Ward and family of Port Chester are at the Hotel Frontenac for the season. Mr. Ward is an ex-Congressman from New York State.

J. Morris Oliphant of New York is visiting at Gilbert T. Rafferty's on Isle Imperial.

Cecil Brownlow, a young man of Ogdensburg, had a painful experience while bathing in the river at Cedar Island Tuesday afternoon. After he leaped from a springboard his left foot struck upon a sharp stone and his large toe was nearly severed.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley M. Bowdish and wife of Brooklyn are spending a few weeks at the Frontenac.

Thirty-five Epworth League delegates returning to Philadelphia from the National convention at Detroit have been at the Hotel Westminster, in Westminster Park, for the past few days.

State Engineer Edward A. Bond of Albany and ex-Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock of Syracuse have been at the Hubbard House, Clayton, for a few days.

P. B. Chase, proprietor of the Chase Theatre in Washington, D. C., is at the Thousand Island House, Alexandria Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Henry Smith of New York are at the Frontenac for the season.

Miss U. Charlotte Lund of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Sophia Shaw of Wayne, Penn., at the Thousand Island House. Miss Lund recently was entertained by Sir Thomas Lipton.

Miss Jessie W. Costello of New York returned to the Hotel Frontenac Tuesday after a visit of several days in Olean. She brought with her Miss Josephine Higgins, daughter of Lieut. Gov. Higgins, to be her guest for two weeks.

F. O. Lowden of Castle Rest, son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, has taken a party of Chicago friends to Lake St. Francis for a four days' fishing excursion in his yacht Venice.

Joseph Weber of Weber and Fields has taken a party to the Rideau Lakes and Jones's Falls on his yacht Helen. The members of the party are Mr. and Mrs. Weber, Mr. Friedman, Misses Sadie and Martha Friedman, P. Friedman, and G. W. Martin. Mr. Weber caught a ten-pound pickerel Monday while fishing in the river near his Summer home.

Arrivals from New York and vicinity at the leading Thousand Island hotels during the past week include the following:

FRONTENAC—Dr. and Mrs. H. P. de Forest, E. H. Hornbostel, Miss S. F. Smith, Miss A. L. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheninger, Miss Ethel Sheninger, Miss Helen Sheninger, Mrs. Nedad W. Stone, Miss Pearl B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Pratt, Miss Maude A. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Traubner, Byron Brooks, Mrs. C. M. Van Heusen, Mrs. William F. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Townsend, Mrs. P. B. Brent, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. B. F. Ellis, Mrs. J. H. Lesser, Myron Lesser, Harold Lesser, Miss Ronella Lesser, Miss Elizabeth Townsend, Miss Ruth Townsend, Miss Stella Rogers, Mrs. T. R. Crawford, Dr. W. H. Crawford, Mrs. K. L. Richmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Abram I. Elkins.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Carpenter, Mrs. Emma Billings, W. A. Danner, Miss Ida M. Hickock, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss McDowell, Charles Shevlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Mrs. D. F. Mann, Rae Mann, F. B. De Gress, Mrs. Westfield, J. M. Foote, E. C. Walton, E. Maxon, Mrs. James Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Isaac M. Kapper, Fred D. Kapper, B. Sandell, W. I. Stonehill, T. H. Calam, Miss Calam; John Brennan, Dr. Alida E. Wakefield, Miss Kate E. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mallen, and Miss Jennie Mallen.

GROSSMON HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carew, Miss Kittie Lamb, Miss L. Gerdes, Miss S. N. Johnson, Mrs. W. F. Mallory, Miss Mallory, Albert Miller, B. F. Clawson, William H. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beggs, Dr. A. H. Ritter, Dr. E. W. Candidus, M. L. Wedel, William H. Muller, E. H. Cook, Alfred M. Barrett, Miss Amelia J. Vignot, Bernard Frank, J. E. Middle, Angell Matthewson, Miss Matthewson, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Free, Mrs. Sophia Provost, W. B. Higgins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wright, W. P. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kirby, Walter Kirby, James O'Shea and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blake, Thomas Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Ray, and Mrs. A. D. Bradford.

COLUMBIAN—Mrs. N. W. Pratt, Stephen Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Boynton, E. Kirk Watson, Miss E. Jackson, Miss Marion E. Jackson, C. Floyd Haviland, F. R. De Gress, G. E. Miles, L. E. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Townley, Miss J. Morrison, Mrs. P. A. Bailey, Mrs. E. Hohn, Miss M. Bodin, Miss E. Williamson, Mrs. A. Mead, Mrs. T. W. Dwyer, A. S. Ingles, Stanley E. Gunnison, Lloyd E. Brown, Bert L. Cumler, L. E. Collings, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Langworthy, and W. W. Alden.

MURRAY HILL—A. G. Beder, Miss Edith English, Dr. E. Ellsworth Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Gast, F. W. Waterman, Miss Sadie Feinberg, Miss Rose Simon, W. S. Kupfer, Miss T. Martindale, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Miss Florence E. Shevlin, Charles Baswitz, E. F. Thompson and family, Frank H. Shevlin, Louis Rossou, Edward Todd, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jenks, and Charles L. Clarke.

LOTUS HOUSE—J. M. Redway, J. M. Foote, R. A. Osborne, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Marguerite Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mannigan, Charles S. Shevlin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Lang, Miss Katharine Lang, Alfred Lotz, D. S. Haviland, Miss Julia Tracy Phillips, and Miss Edna G. Frey.

HUBBARD HOUSE—V. A. Bradbury, J. W. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wells, L. Stock, L. J. Colford, Miss Marguerite Becat, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Miss Margaret B. Bailey, Marcus L. Bailey, Jr., H. C. Turner, B. Greenwald, I. W. Hoyer, D. O. Talbot, L. T. Duryea, Miss Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jones, Isaac M. Kapper, Alfred H. Seeley, J. F. Updegraff, Mrs. Frank Myers, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cozzens, Mrs. G. E. Kilgore, Dr. Thomas H. Reynolds, B. E. Safford, Albert Seitz, Miss E. Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Blanchard, L. S. Lewis, P. Hayden, Robert Friedman, Julius B. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Handel, A. Schumbehl, Walter D. Elmore, and H. E. Beebe.

LAKE GEORGE HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 1.—That Eugene Ashley and Robert Adams of New York did not find watery graves Wednesday is because the steamer Sagamore happened along and they were rescued by members of the crew. Messrs. Ashley and Adams are guests at the Marion House, and they were sailing in a small yacht out near the centre of the lake in its widest portion. A wind squall upset their craft, but they were so fortunate as to be able to reach their overturned boat, to which they clung. They were so far from shore that no one there noticed their predicament, and they were discovered by the Sagamore's pilot. The steamer hove to, a boat was lowered, and they were rescued half an hour after the accident in a nearly exhausted condition.

The Marion House is having one of its most prosperous seasons in several years. There are now about 150 guests stopping there.

The other evening there came near being a terrible drowning casualty in Kattskill Bay. Three ladies and two gentlemen, all from New York except one of the men, who bears a title, were out in a small boat. The New York man, the only one who could swim, was in a bathing suit, and he endeavored to dive into the water. In doing so he capsized the boat, and all were precipitated into the lake. Fortunately, the accident occurred near the hotel dock, and assistance was immediately at hand. The ladies were soon rescued, but it was some moments before the absence of the Count was noticed. Finally his body was seen lying at the bottom of the lake, and by means of a pole and hook he was brought to the surface and to the shore, where he was resuscitated after some time.

The young ladies of Halliday House gave a pleasant reception Tuesday evening to the people at the head of the lake. The entertainment consisted of theatricals, followed by a dance, and both were thoroughly enjoyed. The comedy, a spicy, witty play, entitled "Pickles," was presented very cleverly.

Competition which has been brought about by the opening of the new trolley road between here and Saratoga Springs has compelled a reduction in fares on the steam road and a doubling of the train service, so that never before have the two famous resorts been so close together as now.

The Empire State Paper Box Manufacturers' Association has been in annual session at the new Fort William Henry Hotel the past week. Including the ladies there are about 150 assembled.

One thing that strikes the attention of the returning pilgrims to Lake George this year is the great increase in the number of motor launches. At least fifty of these launches have been added to the cottagers' fleet, and they may be seen every day exploring all the bays and channels where the larger boats cannot go. Some of the new launches show considerable speed, and this will add to the motorboat race at The Hague regatta, which will be held Aug. 20. The committee has the preliminary arrangements well in hand. This is the greatest event of the Lake George season, and for twenty years has been an institution, and an endeavor is being made this year to have it surpass all of the successes of former years.

David Williams of New York, with his family, is at the Rogers Rock Hotel. Mr. Williams recently became the owner of this property, and he has his plans made for extensive improvements there.

Mr. Sol Smith Russell and daughter, Miss Russell, are spending a few weeks at the Rogers Rock Hotel.

Michael Murphy, who for years has been the athletic instructor at Yale, has leased one of the Lake House cottages, and with Mrs. Murphy will remain through August. Mr. Murphy has fallen in love with Lake George, and next year he intends, if his plans do not go awry, to bring several of his most promising athletic candidates to the Lake for a preliminary training in anticipation of the work he wants them to do during the college year.

The committee having in charge the dedication of the Lake George Battle Monument has arranged this programme: Monday, Sept. 7, military manoeuvres in the morning, to be participated in by details of infantry, cavalry, and artillery from the regular army, and a detail from the National Guard, under the direction of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, to be followed by a military parade and review by Gov. Odell in the afternoon. In the evening there will be a ball at the new Fort William Henry Hotel. On Tuesday there will be the reception to the invited guests and a military parade and review by the visiting Governors in the morning. A luncheon for specially invited guests will be served. The ceremony of unveiling will occur at 2 o'clock.

The monument will be presented to the society by Frederic J. de Peyster, Chairman of the Monument Committee and Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars, will be received by J. William Beekman, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, and will be turned over to the State on behalf of the society by Senator Depew. It will be received on behalf of the State by Gov. Odell. The principal address will be made by Hugh Hastings, State Historian, and he will be followed by several of the visiting Governors.

Saddle parties are very popular this season with the guests of the New Fort William Henry Hotel, and there are but few accessible points within a radius of fifteen miles which have not been visited.

NOTES OF HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The weather here seems to bear a grudge toward golfers, but however much the rain may abuse the links they are rarely without players. Two tournaments this afternoon divided the interest of the gay party gathered to view the sport from the golf clubhouse, where tea is served in the most attractive fashion. The approaching and putting tournament—eighteen holes, open to men and women—was the first of that kind played this season.

The departure of the Misses Mix for their country place in Connecticut makes an ellipsis in the golf set. Miss Louis Mix leaves with a record of the best score made by a woman on the Champlain links this season. Attractive golf posters are being sent out announcing Hotel Champlain's annual tournament for the Adirondack championship, to take place Sept. 5, 7, and 8. Silver prizes are offered.

At the girls' tennis tournament the green was gay with parasols and Summer gowns, while the hotel orchestra played on, and Miss Paula Slevin of Orange, N. J., won the first prize—a silver loving cup of ladylike capacity, while Miss Elsie Daumont of New York came second.

Tuesday is rapidly becoming known as progressive hearts night. More than fifty took a hand in the last game played in the ballroom.

The women's prizes (silver toilet articles) were won by Mrs. C. E. Johnson of New York, Miss L. Heaslip, and Miss Highl, while William Runkle, Baron Branca, and Major Leigh carried off the men's.

Much informal private entertaining is being done in the way of card parties. Mrs. L. B. Moore was the guest of honor Monday evening at one given by Miss Minnie Daland of New York, who, with her mother, is spending the Summer here.

Miss Wheeler and Capt. Wheeler, daughter and son of Gen. Wheeler, stopped at the hotel on their way from Sagmore, where Miss Wheeler has been the guest of Mrs. Stires, wife of the rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York. Miss Wheeler, who went as nurse to the Philippines, is just recovering from a severe illness contracted while on duty in the army hospitals.

Judge B. J. Brown and Mrs. Brown of Little Rock, Ark., who have a cottage at Saratoga, paid Hotel Champlain their first visit on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. Aertsen who has been spending the season with her sister, Mrs. John W. Griggs, at ex-Attorney General Griggs's cottage, sailed Wednesday for England. She was called to London by a cablegram announcing the serious illness of her son, who was stricken with typhoid fever.

Late New York arrivals include Daniel Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Conant, W. H. Smith, M. J. Morren, C. E. Kesler, Mrs. L. H. Graves, H. Reinhart, M. F. Wyman, George C. Smith, William H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Childers, Miss L. Parmley, Marshall H. Mallory, Joseph B. Cherry, R. Androse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Carlington, Mrs. L. A. Weed, Mrs. E. L. Kingland, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. De Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Tessler, Dr. Alice B. Wakefield, Miss Kate Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Johnston, R. F. Kelly, A. W. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Free, S. H. Provost, William Henschel, May Henschel, Mr. and Mrs. V. Bourg, Mrs. George R. Fuller, Mrs. Harry Black, Mrs. C. H. Tuttle, L. E. Swartz, Lee Lash, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, W. J. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tappins, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Cook.

SOUTHAMPTON DOINGS

Coming Athletic Tournaments—How the Summer Residents Amuse Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—The week's social gayeties were brought to a climax by the dinner dance at the Meadow Club Friday evening. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Weaver, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morris Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. William Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald S. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge, Mrs. B. A. Sands, the Misses Edgar, Mrs. H. H. Beekman, Miss Helen Parrish, Miss Morton, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, the Misses Barclay, Miss Middlebrook, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. M. A. Brown, L. F. H. Betts, Walter G. Oakman, L. E. Frith, Nathan Lord, H. C. Dickinson, La Grande Griswold, Jerome Hill, B. R. Ruggles, Grosvenor Atterbury, T. Markoe Robertson, Charles Chester, R. H. Malden, Jr., and A. J. Akin, 2d.

The annual meeting of the Southampton Fresh Air Home was held at the residence of Mrs. T. Wyman Porter on Tuesday. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Walter G. Oakman; Vice President—Mrs. Charles E. Miller; Secretary—Mrs. Lewis A. Connor; Treasurer—Mrs. T. Wyman Porter.

Thomas T. Corrigan's house, the Charles H. Bishop place, had been offered to the managers at a reasonable price and it was voted to take a five years' lease of the premises. In order to equip the house for the purposes of the home some alterations will be necessary, and to raise the money a bridge tournament and euchre party will be held at the residence of Mrs. James L. Breese Thursday afternoon. Tickets may be secured at the residence of Mrs. Frederic H. Betts. The bridge tournament will be under the direction of Mr. Baker. The patronesses are Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Alfred R. Conklin, Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, Mrs. James R. Soley, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, Miss H. L. Parrish, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mrs. Thomas G. Cauldwell, Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. Lewis C. Murdock, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Miss Leroy, Mrs. Seymour Cromwell, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, and Mrs. Charles S. Brown.

The attention of society is now largely centred on the invitation tournament to be held on the Meadow Club courts during the week beginning Aug. 10. The committee has invited most of the crack players of this country and also the English team, which includes the Doherty brothers.

The courts are in excellent trim, particularly the three directly in front of the clubhouse.

The Waller Cup tournament, which was scheduled to be played during the last week of July, has been postponed until the last week of August.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is holding its regular handicap tournament to-day. Those entered are A. H. Larkin, N. Edgar, L. R. Bowden, C. G. Coakley, D. M. Marvin, E. L. De Forrest, R. H. Robertson, C. W. Barnes, S. K. De Forrest, J. M. Thomas, L. C. Murdock, A. B. Boardman, C. S. Brown, S. D. Parrish, J. C. Parrish, and J. Bowers Lee.

Many of the golf enthusiasts are practicing daily in anticipation of the annual invitation tournament to be held the latter part of August. The British 'Varsity team will meet the all-Eastern team. The latter will be represented by the best players east of the Alleghanies, which practically means the pick of the amateurs of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The date selected for this match is the opening day of the tournament.

Mrs. George N. Curtis gave a dinner party at Rose's Grove this afternoon.

Herbert L. Satterlee has rented Robert Olyphant's Summer residence at Southampton, and is occupying it for the remainder of the season.

William B. Hornblower and his family left their residence here to-day, and will spend the remainder of the season at Manchester, Vt. Seymour Cromwell has taken the cottage for the rest of the season.

Junius S. Morgan of Princeton, N. J., has rented Mrs. Oakman's residence for August.

Among the recent additions to the ranks of automobilists are Mr. Van Brunt, William C. Gray, N. R. Havens, D. S. Ellsworth, and Dr. Marvin, all of whom have new machines.

John H. Goodale is about to erect a cottage on Hampton Road.

Prof. C. B. Kortright and family of Turner's, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George R. Howell.

Mrs. Katherine McAnish of Newark, N. J., is making an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ormiston C. Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Arbuckle of Newark also are visiting Mrs. Gardner.

Misses Fannie and Bessie Huntting are entertaining their school friends at Skeeter Lodge this week. The visitors are Miss Jean Hoey of Philadelphia, Miss Ethel Washburn of New Bedford, Mass., Miss Edna Moore of New York, Miss Ethel Gordon of Brooklyn, and Miss Josephine Fordham of Richmond Hill, L. I.

Miss Ida Kelsey, who has been spending the Summer in Southampton, has gone to Loch Sheldrake, N. Y., for a two weeks' stay.

CROWDS AT LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 1.—August opens up at the Long Beach Hotel with a full house. There are guests from California, Louisiana, Canada, Texas, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia. The weather has been ideal for both land and sea sport—and for sleeping.

There are many college men in the cottages, among them Assistant District Attorney James R. Ely of New York, Dr. Eugene Fuller, W. D. Murphy, W. C. Beecher, E. V. Rossiter, Vice President of the New York Central; Robert Tilney, O. D. Murphy, Charles Adams, and Dr. Y. D. Myers of the Yale Alumni, J. Edward Wycoff and J. McKissam of Columbia, and John M. Hall of Harvard.

Mr. Van Riper of Freeport, L. I., organised this week a party to cross the country to Long Beach in automobiles, carriages, and stages, and on cycle and horseback. The object was to attend the minstrel show now being rehearsed at the Long Beach Hotel. Miss Stella Hammerstein of New York and Mrs. Sterling are to be "end-men."

A fat man's gymnasium is organised for exercises on the beach well down toward the Jersey Bay. Here pinwheels, "manx" turns, stoop overs, pulling the rope, the pigeon-wing, and short runs are executed in silhouette against the blue horizon by such men as H. B. Fischer, Mr. Taylor, Peter Miller, Richard Cartright, Joseph Dykes, and Charles Dale.

Mrs. Sprague, wife of the ex-Governor of Rhode Island; Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Ronald Stuart, and Mrs. Helen Bridgman are expected visitors at the hotel.

Some New Yorkers at the hotel this week are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Breument, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dummage, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lutkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lowiere, W. T. McCann, Jr., Chandler Smith, Charles M. Grey, E. S. Hanbolt, Woolsey Canate, E. Steinbrugge, C. F. Hoffirbirth, William M. Hatfield, F. R. Roberts, Norton Goddard, John R. Sheehan, Lucien G. Chaffin, Mark J. Hayes, H. F. Pell, Frank S. Savage, H. M. Dewant, F. T. Allbaugh, W. Toas, M. D. Pitou, Miss Shirley Onderdonck, Mrs. R. Peder, Mrs. R. Baron, Mrs. M. H. Straus, Mrs. A. Van Lasselle, Mrs. John Sheehan and family, Mrs. Jayne, the Misses Hirs, Miss M. C. Roberts, Miss M. Tobin, Miss Carruth, Miss Emma Iden, Miss Onderdonk, Miss Emma Straus, Miss Annie Colman, Miss Etta Cohen, Miss Ingalls, Miss Josephine Jayne, Miss Stella Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Dr. Lewenyork, Dr. H. A. Humboldt, Dr. Charles A. Seitz, Dr. and Mrs. Mossman, the Rev. A. Towner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McArdle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slater, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bustine, Mr and Mrs. William Griffiel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Ash, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Foet and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bedford, J. J. Kenyon, W. H. Black, J. M. Morton, A. Kingley, M. Long, J. S. Erskine, H. M. Lyle, J. M. Hetzel, J. D. Conn, George Donneberg, Thomas Young, M. Shannon, F. C. Terry, E. McCarty, L. Calahan, A. Haufer, W. B. Hill, G. L. Dunwall, F. B. Walden, F. T. Lawrence, M. Ash, Jr., J. J. Keegan, A. F. Dudley, E. S. Beardsley, J. T. Gwathney, J. E. Garlick, George C. Cramer, Hamilton Busbey, W. L. Williams, J. F. Johnson, W. H. Marshall, H. W. Eggleston, F. Brevoort Allen, J. H. Waters, A. K. Elliott, M. Godfrey and daughter, F. W. Halsey, J. F. Makley, J. H. Lascelles, Nicholas J. Barrett, Lambert Suydam, J. Frye, F. A. McHugh, J. N. Perkins, H. L. Somborn, H. D. Lounsberg, John Sheehan, C. W. Eaton, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. J. W. McGuire, Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Sallerman, Mrs. Herzog, Mrs. M. E. Littlejohn, Mrs. J. A. Barber, Mrs. Ed Popper, Mrs. E. J. Dunn, Mrs. F. W. Fach, Mrs. R. Smyth, Miss Josephine Sexton, Miss Anna Jackson, Miss A. M. Archer, Miss Gooden, Miss Ash, Miss H. W. Lisher, Miss Mann, Miss Walker, Miss McGuire, Miss Hanna Sharp, Miss Thorn, Miss Mae B. Miller, Dr. W. F. Cleveland, and Dr. and Mrs. Edgerton.

From Brooklyn are J. A. Cartright, C. L. White, R. C. Hollman, C. E. Houghtaling, Joseph Vernon, Wyllis King, Charles Crawford, E. M. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. R. Hollman, the Misses Hollman, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Griswold, Miss Eleanor Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunne, Miss H. M. Lescher, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruhman, and Dr. and Mrs. Watter.

HEIGHT OF SARATOGA SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—There has been a vast improvement in the general appearance of this Summer resort during the past few days, especially as regards the number of guests entertained. While thousands, mostly regular patrons, have been here for the greater part of the season, the accessions to their ranks have greatly added to the floating census, and the result is much more activity about the hotels and boarding houses.

The list of arrivals has lengthened daily as the week progressed. To-day they were the heaviest so far this year, and to-morrow's special trains, with the racing contingent, will swell the numbers and elevate the season to its height. August always has been the regal month of the Saratoga year. Though June and July did not meet popular expectations, this August gives promise of being a record-breaker.

A number of additional cottages were rented this week. They were taken by those who will remain here till early in October. Mrs. J. F. Trunkett of New York City has secured Mrs. Charlotte E. Gardanier's cottage on Lake Avenue. James Rowe of New York has taken the B. F. Cover cottage, on Spring Street. Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., of New York has taken the Harry J. Epler cottage, on Caroline Street. Daniel Clausen of New York has leased the Joseph G. Salisbury cottage, on Lake Avenue, and H. L. Hall, also of the city, will occupy the John Ledenick cottage, on Philadelphia Street. The cottage colony embraces fully fifteen hundred people, who are known as "Summer Saratogians."

The principal diversions during the week have been outdoor sports, which from year to year are demanding more attention.

The picturesque field of the Saratoga Polo Club has been the spirited scene of its annual tournament for the distinction and honors attached to the Ballston, the Hitchcock and the Sanford Cups. The event opened on Monday, and will conclude early in the coming week. The competing teams are representatives of the Saratoga and Albany Clubs, all of them very clever players. Large and fashionable audiences have witnessed the sport. Another tournament, probably, will be arranged for the latter part of August.

The links of the Saratoga Golf Club and the courts of the Saratoga Lawn Tennis Club have been patronized by the many enthusiastic members of both organizations. The golf cup offered by H. M. Preston of New Orleans, La., passed to the credit of A. J. McClure of Albany, who vanquished W. E. Ellis of New York City at the close. The contest in the lawn tennis courts was over a trophy presented by Miss de Golcouria of New York.

The fact that the Saratoga Racing Association, of which William C. Whitney is President, will begin its August running meeting on Monday has brought here from all parts of the country more than one thousand race horses and a multitude of turfmen and sportsmen. The meeting gives promise of being most successful.

Baseball has been added to the general programme, the sport being fostered and promoted by the Saratoga Baseball Club.

Many of the local pulpits were occupied last Sunday by visiting clergymen. In the First Presbyterian Church was the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young of the Church of the Puritans, New York City, who formerly was pastor of this church. Other out-of-town preachers were the Rev. Dr. Edwin Knox Mitchell of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Henry W. Maier of Schenectady, the Rev. W. F. George of Rockwell City, Iowa; the Rev. M. G. Christmas of Warrenton, N. C.; the Rev. Dr. E. G. Selden of Albany, and Prof. O. Bradley Towne of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.

Benjamin Franklin, baritone, of Troy, will assist Gartland's orchestra at the sacred concert in Congress Spring Park to-morrow evening. Townsend H. Fellows, baritone, sang there last Sunday evening. M. S. Frothingham will have charge of the children's festival to be given on these grounds on Aug. 15. The afternoon concerts have been revived in the park.

Regular dances have been established at all of the large hotels and many of the boarding houses for the season. The piazza concerts at the hotels never cease to be a general source of attraction.

A progressive party was the principal function at the Kensington Hotel on Thursday evening.

The children's park was formally opened for the season to-day, when a concert was furnished by the Ballston Band. The park is under the management of the Women's Greater Saratoga Association.

The two leading conventions scheduled for Saratoga for September are those of the New York State Bankers' Association and the American Street Railway Association.

"Pop" Elkes's wrestling tournament will begin on Aug. 7 in Convention Hall.

Vernon Hughes of New York City has become choirmaster of the First Presbyterian Church.

A lawn festival was held on Monday evening at Elmwood Hall.

The birthday dinner given at the United States Hotel by Mrs. James English of New Haven, Conn., was enjoyed by twenty intimate friends.

Mrs. Julius Hart of New York City entertained the little people of the Children's Home on the day Barnum & Bailey's show was in town. She provided them with seats on her piazza so that they could view the parade, later gave them a luncheon, and finally took them to see the show.

Judge George S. Batcheller of the International Tribunal, Egypt, and his daughter, Miss Kate Batcheller, are spending the season at their Circular Street cottage. The body of Mrs. Batcheller is to be brought from Egypt to Saratoga for interment.

Mrs. Isabella Brooks Rutherford of New York City, who died at Cooperstown, was brought here for burial. She was seventy-seven years old, and was a daughter of the late Col. Brooks, United States Army, who formerly lived here.

DOINGS AT SHARON SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Sharon hotel men are happy over the fact that notwithstanding the railroads of the State complain that the Summer travel has been light so far this season and that many resorts admit that they are doing poorly, Sharon Springs is having a record-breaking season. Not merely a newspaper record breaker, but a genuine one. To be sure, there are not many people here of national importance, nor is the proportion of young people so large as at many resorts, as is perhaps natural in view of the fact that this is most essentially a health resort, but it is filled with a good, substantial lot of middle-aged people, who make little display, but nevertheless do their full share toward making the hotel men and villagers prosperous and happy.

The Pavilion has for the past two weeks averaged about a hundred and thirty more guests than on the corresponding date last year, and the other hotels are doing equally as well. In fact, the smaller hotels and boarding houses have been refusing applications for some time past.

Ex-Sheriff James A. Flack of New York, who has been a regular visitor here for nearly forty years, is again at the Sharon House.

The concert of the Old Fort Plain Band on Sunday drew about three thousand visitors from the nearby villages and the surrounding country. This band will give regular concerts during the remainder of the season.

President Wilcox's recent visit to Sharon Springs is expected to result not only in greater railroad facilities for Sharon, but it is also expected that the Delaware & Hudson will take measures to develop and advertise it.

The lovers of baseball were treated to six innings of very pretty baseball on Thursday, when the Canajoharie and Cherry Valley teams played an errorless game, no player reaching first base. After that Canajoharie went to pieces, Cherry Valley winning, 19 to 0. The latter club finished the game without an error.

Dr. S. M. Riegman of New York gave a coaching party to Cooperstown and Richfield Springs the early part of the week.

New Yorkers carried off all the prizes at a donkey party given at the American on Monday evening. P. J. Carroll won the first prize, C. Yervakas the second, and R. Obenscheimer the third.

Miss Harrigan of Newark gave a pleasant coaching party to Canajoharie on Wednesday.

The prizes at a euchre party at the Eldredge on Monday night were won by Miss Elsie Kurth of Albany, and C. Arnold of New York.

A large whist party was given at the New York House on Thursday night, and a donkey party Friday night.

A birthday party in honor of Mrs. R. Obenshelmer of New York was given at the American on Wednesday evening.

Among the late New York arrivals are:

PAVILION—M. Simon, H. W. Simon, A. Solomon, Seymour Bookman, John Goldfrank, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Stern, Mrs. S. A. Platts, Mrs. T. Landon, L. M. Jones, Mrs. T. Gottschalk, Walter J. Marie, Mrs. B. Muntz, Mrs. Marer, I. J. Laureau, Harry Renaldo, Miss Minnie Renaldo, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Myer, John Grath, Thomas Gibney, Henry E. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Meyers, M. Weiss, M. Pallatchek, Dr. W. J. McArzney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kraus, Mrs. D. Mayer, Mrs. D. M. Rosenthal, Mrs. J. Colt, Mrs. P. J. Gombrecht, Mrs. A. Gombracht, Mrs. A. Gaibgurt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Elsken, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Post, W. W. Fuss, F. Goldfrank, J. Sohns, H. Eisler, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kleimer, John W. Sohns.

THE SHARON HOUSE—Thomas M. Randall, Alexander Miller, S. F. Haddad, James A. Flack, Mrs. J. Burger, Miss Emma Burger, Miss E. Wagner Tatlor, J. Duane Taylor, Miss Wakeman, William Blake, T. D. Carman, Wagner Van Vlock, Fred Davis, D. Hagemen, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Diehl, A. W. Milhausen, T. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maunsen, Mrs. George Detthoff, Mrs. N. Speigel, Miss Speigel.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 1.—Richfield Springs attractions include the weekly teas at the Waiontha Golf Clubhouse, which follow tournaments. At the tournament on Tuesday the eighteen-hole match handicap was won by Miss Pauline Swift and George Peabody. Other contestants included Miss Emery, Miss Peters, Mrs. Charles Cook Ransom, Dr. Ransom, B. Urquhart Livingston, Jr., Wilmot L. Cole, Singleton P. Outhwaite, William Bailey, Dr. Bailey, and Capt. Beattie.

Among recent additions to the membership of the club are Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Anderson, Miss Magruder, Miss Mary Magruder, and J. W. Watson.

On Thursday an eighteen-hole Scotch foursome was played on the links by Dr. Bailey and George Fields against William Bailey and Maurice McCarthy, the professionals. The last-named pair won, 3 up and 2 to play.

There have been many card parties and hotel concerts during the week, as well as varied entertainments in the cottages.

Among those who have arrived for a week end or a longer stay are Samuel D. Edick of New York, who joined his family at the Kendallwood, and was accompanied by Herbert H. Hodgetts, also of that city, and Robert Pearsall of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Tooker and Miss M. A. Wells are New Yorkers whose names have been added to the Earlington register.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Hamersley of New York are staying at the Berkeley-Waiontha.

Dr. Moses J. Jackson, one of the Coroners of New York, was at the Majestic during the early part of the week.

At the cottages many guests are being entertained. Mrs. M. D. Lenox of New York is at Bonnie Brae, and at St. John Manor Mrs. W. De Wells Woods has for her guests Mrs. Von Gundel and the Misses Von Gundel of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Doty of New York, who come here every season, have arrived at the Berkeley-Waiontha.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Todd of New York are staying at the Fuller.

Miss Hiller of New York arrived at the Cary cottage on Monday.

Mrs. H. E. Eder, Miss Eder, and Miss Gaskill of New York are at the Earlington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Schultheis and Miss Clara Schultheis have been added to the New York coterie at the Kendallwood.

Mrs. Charles F. Nahmmacher and Mr. and Mrs. George Otten of Brooklyn are among arrivals at the Kendallwood.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Butt and family of New York are at the Majestic.

FROM NEW ENGLAND RESORTS.

New Records Made on the Waumbek Golf Links at Jefferson N. H.—Baseball Games and Pool Tournaments Also Engage Attention of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 1.—A new record for the Waumbek golf links was established last Saturday afternoon under adverse circumstances by Horace Rawlins, who made the eighteen holes in 72. The former record was 73, which had been made by Willie Anderson, the present United States champion; Gilbert Nichols and Horace Rawlins.

The new record was made in a foursome match of thirty-six holes played between Charles E. F. McCann and Horace Rawlins, representing the Waumbek, against H. P. Hood and Alexander Campbell from the Maplewood. Eighteen holes were played in the morning, and several showers hampered the players. In spite of this, Campbell tied the record of the links, 73, his card being 5, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 3.

At the end of the morning play Hood and Campbell were 3 up. Weather conditions in the afternoon were even worse, as two hard showers came along when least wanted. The play, however, was a battle royal. Nearly perfect golf was played. Rawlins and Campbell were tied at the ninth hole. Campbell had trouble at the eleventh and sixteenth, while Rawlins kept up his winning pace, and when he made the eighteenth in three his score was 72, made by holes as follows: 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3. Campbell made the round in 78, Hood in 81, and McCann in 79.

McCann and Rawlins won the afternoon round by 6 up and the thirty-six-hole match by 3 up.

W. F. Fotterall was the host of a Welsh rarebit party in the Bohemian room Saturday evening. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir, Mr. and Mrs. William V. B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Lindley, and C. A. Coe. Gwilym Miles entertained a party at a rarebit the same evening.

On Monday evening the orchestra gave the evening concert in the spacious office, where the guests enjoyed it sitting around cheerful wood fires. A party of fifteen came over from the Mount Washington in a six-horse brake Tuesday afternoon for luncheon.

The Waumbeg management has arranged to receive the opening and closing quotations of the stock market each day by telegraph. They are posted in the office, and the hotel guests can keep in touch with the market while enjoying their vacation. A letter of instruction posted at the hotel in the evening will be delivered in New York before the Stock Exchange opens the next morning.

The children had their annual picnic Tuesday. In the grove all kinds of games were played, and the youngsters were in charge of Arthur Duncan Moir and B. F. Munro.

A club pool tournament is in progress for a trophy given by the hotel.

Lyman Beecher Stowe of Bridgewater, Mass., a grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jacquelin at Mountain View cottage.

A baseball game is being arranged between the married and single men in the Waumbek. The former insist upon having caddies to do the running for their side.

Mrs. M. E. Ryle, Miss Ryle, Master W. Ryle, and Mlle. Piliant of Paterson, N. J., are a family party who spent some weeks at the Waumbek. During August they will occupy Swan cottage. Miss Wright of England is the guest of Miss Ryle for a few weeks.

In Saturday's handicap W. Sayer won the silver cup offered in the event, by a score of 81. His card showed 99, which was reduced by a handicap of 18. The players and their scores follow:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. Sayer	99	18	81
A. S. Carpenter	83	0	83
H. Stoddard	93	10	83
C. E. F. McCann	85	0	85
F. P. Frazier	89	4	85
A. S. Corwin	107	12	95
G. Miles	113	18	95
W. T. Johnson	96	0	96
C. D. L. Schenck	125	18	107

Charles C. Bull of New York was the host of a supper served in the private dining room Tuesday evening. It was a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who left the Waumbek the next day. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir, Dr. C. L. Lindley, C. A. Coe, and W. F. Fotterall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Vietor and their family have moved from Swan Cottage to Baet-el-haken for the remainder of the Summer. They have visiting them Ernest Vietor of New York.

Mrs. Augustus Kountze of New York is making her usual Summer visit, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. K. W. Neuhoff.

The midday concerts by the hotel orchestra and the evening dances are enjoyed by many daily, as are the Sunday evening concerts.

NEW YORKERS AT NORTH CONWAY

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 1.—With card parties, golf, concerts, and amusements, there have been but few idle hours here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Davy of New York arrived early in the week and are stopping at the Randall House.

Among the late arrivals at the Sunset Pavilion is Frank Dow of New York. He will remain throughout the season.

The first ball of the Sunset Pavilion was given Wednesday evening. They will be a weekly feature during the rest of the Summer.

Miss Vera B. Elliott of New York was the guest of Miss Catharine Feick of New York at the Kearsarge House last Sunday.

At the Randall House C. E. Kniffen of New York City is registered.

William Browne and Frank ones of New York are recent arrivals at the Eastman. Herbert D. Dodge of New York City and F. H. Dodge of Boston also are at the Eastman.

Miss A. E. Birkbeck of New York was a prize winner at a progressive hearts party given at the Kearsarge Monday evening. Other participants from New York were Mrs. Arthur S. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Stanton, and Miss Catharine Feick.

A jolly camping party stopping at the Sunset Pavilion consists of L. B. Goodrich, R. Brigham, R. F. Barnes, Raymond C. Blarke, William L. Howe, Albion W. Warren, John A. Curtis, and Frederick D. Potter of Marlborough, Mass.

Mrs. M. Foran and the Misses Foran of New York are guests at the Sunset Pavilion. At the Centre Villa Cottage Miss Elizabeth D. Embler of New York spent a few days this week.

C. A. Smith, Miss F. Ursula Payne of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McFarlane of Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss L. L. Bowen of Waterbury, Conn.; Miss C. C. Skilton of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hall, Jr., Miss Madeline E. Hall, Mrs. H. E. Pearson, the Misses Pearson of Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Caldwell of Plainfield, N. J., are late arrivals.

BLOCK ISLAND JOTTINGS.

Bathing, Fishing, and Social Gayeties in Plenty—Two Twelve-Pound Bluefish.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 1.—The beginning of August finds the usual quota of Summer visitors here engaged in their customary amusements. The bathing has been superb and the lovers of fishing have had all the sport they could wish. There is swordfishing one day, bluefishing the next, and so on through the list.

Most of the trips, except for swordfish, are made in large cat-rigged pleasure boats, and in many cases each boat has its regular patrons, who engage it day after day and frequently season after season.

The means of getting to and from this place and the facilities for communication by mail, telegraph, and long-distance telephone are no longer inadequate. Apropos of the long-distance telephone, the Government cable will be in working order, it is said, some time this month.

The evening entertainments at the hotels and cottages range from full-dress hops to informal parlor dances, amateur dramatics, card parties, and sleight-of-hand performances. In the day time, the land amusements run largely to driving, horseback riding, golf, tennis, and baseball games of the picked teams from the hotels.

At the Manasses are the Van Dusens of Philadelphia, Dr. Hickson of Pittsburg, J. H. Drury of Providence, Dr. Bates and Messrs. Ridge, Ainsley, and Fairfield of New York. Each of the latter two caught a 12-pound bluefish last week.

Vaill Cottages report the best July they have ever had. Among their guests are Samuel C. Miller of White Plains, N. Y., Sheriff of Westchester County; the Rev. Charles Steele Davidson, and the Rev. George S. Payson of New York; James C. Cowee and family of Troy, and Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Robinson of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

At the Spring House are Dr. W. H. Hall of New York and Dr. D. W. Cathell of Baltimore.

The Atlantic House's visitors include Dr. H. W. Streeter of Rochester, N. Y., Ernest J. Pratt of Brattleborough, Vt.; Frank Lewis of Providence, and Frank Hartley of Webster, Mass.

At the Surf Hotel the people are regretting the loss of Dr. Whitney of Kingston, N. Y., who has been staying through July, but has had to leave to take charge of Prospect Heights Hospital in Brooklyn, during the absence of the superintending physician. Judge Vreeland of Morristown, N. J., also has been spending the month at the Surf.

The Windsor has on its list Mrs. Pliny Jewell of Hartford and a party of sixteen from Amherst, Mass., including O. P. Leach and family and Mr. and Mrs. H. Edson Smith, also Mrs. Sarah Smith, Miss Bertha Reynolds, and Miss Louise Hodgman of Montague, Mass.; Charles Brissette of Providence and the Misses Mary and Annie McElroy of Pawtucket, R. I.

The New National has numbered among its patrons C. R. Fitch, H. E. Heal, and A. Thomas of New York; W. H. Thompson, a New York lawyer, residing at Morristown, N. J.; Harry Curtis, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations in the lower branch of the Rhode Island Legislature, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Arnold of Passaic, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Church of New York City are visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ansel Ball.

LAKE HOPATCONG'S GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 1.—The local mails have been full of dinner cards for two weeks past, and Mrs. Raymond Denison of New York has arranged two dinners on Monday and Wednesday, a coaching party to the Water Gap on Friday, and a Saturday luncheon. Lewis Bauer, Wall Street banker, has a cottage which has been officially consecrated to society, and Mrs. H. B. Hamilton has a new ballroom, the interior of which is to be revealed next week for the first time. Mrs. M. T. Austin, Mrs. B. Chapman, Mrs. B. Caldwell, Mrs. N. J. Dunham, Mrs. L. H. Ferguson, Mrs. W. T. Robertson, Mrs. A. T. Perkins, Mrs. B. Stillman, Mrs. A. K. Pollock, Mrs. H. Kennedy, Mrs. S. M. Sampson, Mrs. D. S. Spaulding, Mrs. R. McCormick, Mrs. W. L. Browawell, Mrs. W. R. Bennington, Mrs. J. Denman, Mrs. P. Emmerson, Mrs. H. Kemble, Mrs. M. C. Guernsey, and Mrs. E. D. Naylor are among other prominent entertainers.

In all there were twenty dinner parties this week, among the entertainers being Mr. and Mrs. W. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. George Kirk, Mrs. T. H. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Homer, Mrs. C. Richardson, Miss Laura Meeker, Miss Jennie Holmes, L. M. Tyler, M. Maxwell, H. M. Stackhouse, Miss W. Douglas, Miss H. Clarkson, Miss S. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Reinhart of New York.

A number of fishing parties have been out on the lake this week, and large catches of striped bass and pickerel are reported. The largest catch of black bass this season was made by Charles Creighton, who landed a six-pounder on Wednesday.

Many house parties were given during the week by New Yorkers. Those who had guests with them included Mr. and Mrs. C. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. F. Geissler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Meirer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brussell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. K. McLaren, Miss H. Beardsley, Mrs. Thomas H. Sweeney, Mrs. George Schmidt, Mrs. L. B. Harrington, Mrs. W. Danforth, Mrs. C. M. Cullen, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bronson.

In Lake Breeze, the pretty cottage home of Mrs. Willard Sherry of New York, there was a piano recital Wednesday afternoon.

Thus far Mrs. William Neilson of New York has done the bulk of the entertaining on a large scale. She has a musicale and dinner every Tuesday and Saturday evening.

Mrs. C. Miles gave a bowling party on the Breslin alleys Thursday evening. Miss Gertrude Haynes scored 212 and Mrs. Henry Houghton 220.

Mrs. S. M. Blanchard gave a coaching party on Wednesday afternoon. The run to Budd's Lake was in record time. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Soule, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Harkins, Miss P. L. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lathrop, and W. Colver.

A luncheon was given by Miss Lena Kenyon and Miss Alice Sherman of New York last Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Rothschild, at Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kenyon's cottage.

The dances of the coming week are to be given by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carroll, Miss S. Krather, Miss Harriet Bauer, Miss E. Bamberger, Miss S. Blake, Miss C. Freeman, Miss F. Phillips, and Mrs. J. Marshall.

FROM THE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 1.—The bathing beach and the golf links of the Caldeno Golf Club have been well patronized this week, and there have been several interesting games of ball on the park attached to the Glenwood House, the most exciting match being that won by the all-collegiates of Stroudsburg.

Paul Foster Leach and family have arrived at the Mountain House for the season.

Miss Agnes Connor is at the Willow Dell House.

Mrs. Edgar Peckham and her daughter of New York have engaged rooms at the Kittatinny.

A. E. Sanford, Charles Blamey, L. P. Coleman, and A. Heburn, a jolly quartet of New Yorkers, are at the Mountain House.

J. A. Mathews, private secretary of Senator Fairbanks, with his two brothers, William and J. E., are at the Kittatinny.

Mr. Butcher and his family of Brooklyn are in their Summer cottage at the Delaware Water Gap.

The Hon. Rex Wigfield and Sir Edward Ahern of England are domiciled at the Riverside House.

O. E. Stoll of New York City is at the Cataract House.

Mr. Driscoll of Brooklyn is at the Glenwood.

Lieut. C. E. Haddey, United States Army, is domiciled at the River View House.

OUTDOOR LIFE AT MT. POCONO.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 1.—Tennis, driving, and other outdoor diversions give visitors plenty to do hereabout, and the late season promises to be as successful as the early part has been.

Dr. A. Dennis and family of New York City are registered at the Mount Pleasant House. A. Ryan of New York is at the Pocono Mountain House.

The pool tournament at the Montanesca between Henry N. Boles, James Hayes, Thomas Barr, and Col. Ivison is a sort of a "continuous performance." The Colonel is in the lead.

President W. H. Truesdale, General Passenger Agent T. W. Lee, and Vice President Coldwell have been enjoying the beauties of the Poconos at Spruce Cabin Inn.

Miss Ethel Holbrook and her mother are at the Pocohassett.

Mrs. Joseph O'Brien and her son and daughter are making a long stay at the Montanesca.

Dr. Arndt and his family are at the Swiftwater House.

Mrs. William Hickmann, with Miss Frances Hickmann, are at the Belmont House.

Mrs. Jane Porter, the novelist, is spending the season at Spruce Cabin Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole, Thomas Cole, and Miss Josie Cole are among the Brooklynites at the Swiftwater House.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's Stock Exchange business had no quality of its own, but was merely Part II. to Part I., which included the failures of the previous Friday. None of the characteristics of the sequel to such an incident were lacking. In the early week there was the usual quick rebound occasioned by the purchases of those experts who buy as boldly and promptly upon bad news as they sell upon good news. Such buying is never persistent, but is satisfied with quick and moderate profits, and is followed by business of a mixed sort, made up of buying by those a little slow in beginning to buy and selling by those who defer it as long as indulged by creditors who wish to see collateral bring all it will in mutual interest. The week closed at this stage, with the effects of the failures apparently pretty well spent, and with neither prices, situation, nor outlook much altered.

Respecting prices this is true beyond dispute. The earlier rise and the later dealings at receding figures leave the averages little above what they were on the 25th. As they are the year's minimum, and in the opinion of some are likely to be the basing price for all future comparisons, it is worth while to reproduce them. The railroads at 95 are at the lowest closing point since Jan. 19, 1900 when they touched 93.56. They are 8.37 lower than the closing point of the panic day, May 9, 1901. The industrials at 49.08 are at the lowest since May 3, 1898, when they were at 48.30. At 48.30 they were 19.08 lower than the panic day, May 9, 1901.

The smallness of the changes from the week's narrow and professional market appears from its leaving the average for industrials at 50.76, and for railways at 96.48.

The severe fall, and even severer shock, thus indicated certainly reflect no corresponding present change in intrinsic conditions, even if there is difference of opinion as to whether or not it forecasts such a future change. The latest returns of net earnings for a considerable number of railways is for June, which is an unfavorable month on account of damage and interruption to business by floods. Yet thirty-two railways report for June a net earnings increase of 16.62 per cent., or $1,411,239. The percentage of gain is about double the percentage for the year ending with June, and expressions of opinion regarding the outlook by the most authoritative and best informed, as well as most conservative, railway men rival the utterances of boom times. There is no conspicuous exception to the rule of expecting all the business the roads can do, and the recent fear that increases in expenses would more than absorb increases in earnings are being contradicted by experience. The bank exchanges for July average larger than for the three preceding months. This is remarkable as Summer business is unusually the smallest of the year. They also average above every year except last year. In the aggregate for last week there is a decline of 8 per cent., confined altogether to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Minneapolis. The commercial agency reports leave nothing to be inferred from such facts as these; they specifically assert that the fall in Wall Street prices, and the failures there, make no serious impression upon the solid basis of legitimate trade elsewhere.

This scarcely will be denied in any quarter, but there is no such unanimity as to whether or not Wall Street is in the shadow cast by coming events, of which the failures are mere forerunners to be followed by others. In bearish opinion the failure on Thursday of the Doylestown (Penn.) National Bank is prophetic of the manner in which collapse of the industrials like the Consolidated Lake Superior Company—which caused this small country bank's failure—will impress itself upon interests and localities apparently far removed from Wall Street. In other words there are those who do not shrink from bluntly saying that commercial and industrial experiences like those Wall Street has been experiencing are but a little way ahead. In other words the Wall Street failures are rather the opening than the closing of a cycle of reaction, marking a more acute stage than that just passed. Former Controller Hepburn, now an officer of the Chase National Bank, says:

> General business conditions, however, are in excellent shape, the crops are so munificent that it will be impossible to produce anything like a financial or commercial crisis, and people will have ample opportunity to put their houses in order. Those who fail to heed the warning with which the atmosphere is surcharged at this time will surely come to grief.
>
> The stock market has fallen fifty points without serious panic or complications, and the business interests of the country will have equal opportunity to conform to any fall in prices or any reduction in the volume of trade.

And there are others a-plenty who agree with Mr. Hepburn. Possibly they are mistaken, but it will do no harm for even those who think they are mistaken to act as though they were right. It would be easy to argue that many portents of other reactions are lacking, and that previous crises have lacked alleviations now existent. But so far as such considerations would have any effect they would be prejudicial in lessening caution and preparation which would do no harm if taken unnecessarily, and might make all the difference between solvency or insolvency in some cases. For a while it behooves merchants as well as Wall Street operators to do good business rather than much business, and to prefer to be long of money rather than of stocks or merchandise. Money can be turned into stocks or goods at any time, but it might be more difficult to reverse the transaction at satisfactory figures. Present conditions are good, and there are cheering prospects. But among the certainties are a session of Congress which will discuss currency questions and a Presidential campaign in which the tariff will be one issue. Crops and business possibly will be so good that even these considerations may not prevent new commercial record breaking, but the chances are against it. If we plod along as we are for a while we shall be doing pretty well, and in time there will be another boom. But there is no denying the balance of opinion that the edge is off this boom. This is admitted even by those who fail to see any such resemblances to past panics as to inspire fears that we are experiencing the beginnings of the next panic.

There were many smug "I told you so's" last week. And doubtless there were many who foresaw in principle the collapse which has overtaken the quotations on the blackboard which Wall Street holds up to the Nation as the brokers' boards display them to the dwindling number of sitters before them. But there cannot have been many who foresaw the details. Recollection does not provide any explicit declaration that Wall Street's biggest bear would be shorn as a lamb speculating for a rise. There were manifold predictions and warnings that inflation of industrials would lead to collapse in that market and to the ruin of the public. But there were no prophecies of what is now so plain—that the public would escape for the most part, that it would be the promoters who would suffer most, and that prime securities would be brought within reach of the humblest, while the indigestible securities remained undistributed.

And it is not the promoters of industrials who have been brought to insolvency. In each of the three cases before the public a railway was the cause of the collapse, and it cannot be said that there is anything very horrible exposed to the public gaze in the searching light shed by deeds of assignment. The veteran bear who must smile at himself in his masquerade as either a shorn lamb and bull, or as a champion of widows and orphans, surely had a prima facie case in contending that increase of gross earnings by $3,380,000 above previous maximum entitled him to a campaign for a dividend, or at least to a higher market quotation. But the more Southern Pacific earned the lower its price went. It is not recalled that any censor of Wall Street's wickedness foresaw anything like that. Another of the embarrassed firms had a good proposition in a Mexican railway which shares the excellent prospect of all railways in a country anticipating a boom something like that which marked our own passage from the silver shadow to the rosy dawn of the gold standard. And the third firm had scarcely admitted its embarrassment before a customer was found for its chief asset upon terms which attested both the intrinsic worth of the property and almost established the firm's solvency of itself. These are the three awful examples up to date of the economic orgy against which the holier-than-thou prophets claim to have warned the community, and are now pluming themselves upon their wisdom and virtue. Neither quality is denied to them, but examples of another and more really shocking sort would have served their purpose better. There have been excesses, indeed, and the penalty is being visited upon the just and unjust alike, but those who have succumbed under the retribution visited upon their unwise ventures are not the chief offenders. It is even possible to contend that they are not offenders at all, except so far as they let their hopes conquer their judgments. All three enterprises were in that class which essays to turn two and two into five by combination and development, and which often does so. None of the projects was impossible, or scarcely even improbable of success in normal times. Their projectors are not in any sense in the class of that eminent British promoter who last week cut short his stay at Ludlow Street and returned to confound his wicked accusers. If the insolvents are able—as there is hope—to pay their debts, there is nothing to prevent their modestly returning to the welcome their associates will extend to them, whatever they may suffer from the censure of those censoring Wall Street.

The money market is not showing greater stringency as the period of stringency approaches. On the contrary, call money was last week in such full supply and small demand that the rate sank to 1 per cent. And time money was procurable even over the new year for below 6 per cent. This appearance of relaxation is deceptive, but scarcely deceiving, because too well understood. Normally call money is worth more than going prices, and time money is worth even less. This country is not upon either a 1 per cent. or 6 per cent. basis. But call money is in redundant supply because everybody is afraid to rely upon that market under such ample notice that its accommodation is likely to be suddenly and completely withdrawn, or accorded only upon rates which would shame Shylock. And time money is weakening as the period of demand approaches because so many have borrowed in advance for months, when weeks would have supplied their demands. The abnormal cheapness of call money allowed foreigners to draw unseasonably upon our gold supplies, and lessens our power to recuperate them by drawing upon the foreign gold market. It was necessary to protect the bank reserves by advancing the rate for time money; but, although this corrected the foreign exchanges, there is no way of correcting the domestic exchanges. When the interior draws upon New York it is only demanding its own, and payment must be made, willy nilly. It is an excellent object lesson in the fact that money may be plenty and scarce at the wrong times, and simultaneously too cheap and too dear under a currency system which hinders, or almost rather forbids, either expansion or contraction.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

GOLD IMPORT PROSPECTS.

Suggested by a Possible Misleading Decline in Sterling.

Now that the Wall Street atmosphere has been, to a certain extent, clarified by the severe financial thunderstorms of the past two weeks, the Street is beginning to turn its attention actively to the probable monetary conditions of next Fall. In this connection there has been a great deal of discussion of the influence on those conditions which will be exerted by our financial relations with Great Britain and the Continent; for the realization seems to be becoming more general that not in a very long time has there existed so intimate a relation as at present between the foreign exchanges and our own money market at home. In fact there are many people, and among them are some very well versed in foreign exchange matters, who are freely predicting a speedy return of some or all the gold which we have sent abroad since last April, and a consequently easy money market here during the Autumn months.

There is no doubt that the further decline in sterling last week to the lowest point of the year, coincidently with a sharp rise in sterling at Paris, has been responsible for most of the talk about gold imports which has been going the rounds. It is true that sterling at this centre has, in a comparatively short time, worked down to a very low level, and that for two weeks this level has been maintained. It is also a fact that there has been an advance in the Paris check on London. And yet, it must be borne in mind that it is only a very short time since rates were at such a point that we were sending gold in large amounts to Paris. There has been a considerable change in rates, but it must be borne in mind that there is a very great difference between conditions which warrant shipments and conditions which allow imports of gold. Conditions have not changed to any such extent, and there are many who contend that the recent downward movement is only temporary.

Gold movements are not the result of fluctuations in exchange rates. It may rather be said that rates are governed by those conditions which determine the movement of gold to or from a country. There are certain great underlying conditions which regulate the interchange of specie between nations, and exchange rates are fixed as a result. Of course, during a gold-shipping movement, like the last one, sudden sharp fluctuations in rates allow individual shipments to be made at a profit, and may truly be said to be the specific cause of the shipments; but the entire level of rates is something which is a result of conditions, such as continued heavy borrowings by one country from another, or a protracted period of purchases of the securities of one country by another. Such a condition, for instance, as Germany, emerging from a period of industrial depression, exerts a tremendous influence on exchange rates upon that country.

Conditions on this last movement in sterling exchange are not sufficiently developed to warrant predictions that we will or we will not get back the gold which we sent abroad this Spring. The movement of the exchange market last week, however, is to some degree indicative of what these conditions are going to be. During the week preceding the last, the market for sterling had experienced a very extensive decline, and at the beginning of last week rates were at an abnormally low point for the end of July. It is safe to say that a recovery was very generally expected, and conditions bearing on foreign exchange have certainly during the past week been such as would have warranted a rise rather than a further recession in rates. In the first place, the attitude which London has for several weeks maintained toward our security markets, that of a steady buyer, has been completely reversed during the past week, and on balance the foreigners have turned sellers. Secondly, there has been a very considerable slacking in rates for money on time, and the result has been a sudden cessation of foreign borrowing. Finance bills have from time to time appeared on the market, but in greatly diminished volume.

Strength, or at least firmness in rates, would have been the natural consequence of these developments. But instead, the market hesitated at the week's beginning, and then, showing increased weakness, declined steadily, until on Friday the rate for sterling touched 4.85¾, a point at which many of the recently made sterling loans could be profitably covered. On that day there were large offerings of prime bankers' demand bills in the market, a rather curious fact in the face of an almost absolute dearth of commercial exchange and of a selling movement by London of several days' duration. It may be that some of these bills were drawn against foreign investment purchases of our bonds or shorter-time notes, which would not figure in the estimates of London's daily transactions in stocks on our Exchange. Possibly, too, some of this investment buying is for French account. The French are at present in a position to invest heavily in foreign enterprises, as there is a great amount of capital at Paris awaiting favorable investment, the disturbed political conditions having for some time past discouraged domestic enterprise.

At any rate, it would seem as though there were forces at work, not visible at present, which are exerting a depressing influence on rates for exchange in spite of evident conditions which would make for higher prices. This has been the tendency so far. Whether these forces will develop into conditions so radically changed from those which have prevailed all through the Spring and early Summer as to cause a reversal of our relative position with Europe, is something which it is too early to foretell. In the meantime the exchange market, the true barometer and indicator of these conditions, will be watched with close interest by all those who realize how important is its bearing on the general financial situation.

F. E.

RECENT FOREIGN TRADE

Discussion of Tendencies Disclosed by Analysis of the Latest Annual Report.

Adding import values to export values, the country's foreign trade results for the late fiscal year eclipse all records which have gone before. Imports called for ten figures for the first time—$1,025,751,538. Exports have been in that class for seven years running, after temporarily breaking the ranks of nine figures in 1892. They scored for 1902, $1,470,138,014. Both totals exceeded their companion totals for 1902; exports only fell away for the best exhibit yet, that for 1901. Together, amounting to $2,445,880,552, they lead the previous maximum (1901) by fully $125,000,000. It has been a great year for nearly every branch of our foreign trade, whose details are practically covered by the recent issue of extracts from the "summary" periodically sent out by the Government Bureau of Statistics. As to imports, it is shown where so much has been called for of foreign products to supply our various needs, and particularly the needs of our manufacturers. Embraced in the buying of foreign products is practically an increasing volume of raw materials of every description, and of wholly or partially manufactured articles called for by industrial activity, which has worked at top speed. Resort has even been made to increased importation of manufactures in order that domestic demand beyond precedent may be supplied. Exports prove that home industries have kept a strong hold on big markets, for although values fall slightly below best records, those for 1900 and 1901, the figures for 1903 are ahead of 1902, and a high average of more than $400,000,000 has been maintained.

Some features with regard to important groups of exports are worth inquiring into—breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, live stock, and mineral oils, for example. These have been roughly designated agricultural exports, but it is easy to see that items are included in the groups which do not belong to such a classification. Collectively, they may still be referred to as our principal exports—a term long used officially, despite the fact that manufactures have of late made such progress as to lay claim to increasing consideration. There need be no dispute as to nomenclature. The groups are the subject of special attention, and constitute a large and predominating feature in the history and progress of our foreign trade. As to many of the individual articles which enter into the make-up of the exhibit, there were influences out of the ordinary which affected results. First to suggest itself is the record corn crop of the late year, following close upon the heels of the poorest yield since 1894. The poor yield, as was expected, cut down exports violently. Demand for home consumption, always a prominent feature, seeing to what extent the grain is used for feeding purposes, put the price up to prohibitive figures, and from 176,000,000 bushels exported for the fiscal year 1901, the total which followed for 1902 was only 26,000,000 bushels. As such a rich harvest was reaped last year, it was generally concluded that corn would relapse in the markets and proceed to make a good recovery as to foreign demand. The expected did not happen. Quotations moderated, it is true, but the average advance of 22 cents per bushel was succeeded by an average decline of only 14 cents. Further than this, the price for the late year—54 cents—was left at a figure not seen in ten years, and far in excess of the levels even of years of comparatively low production. Effect is shown in exports of 74,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 less than for 1901, the smallest outgo, in fact, since 1894, and since the efforts to popularize this particular American staple proved so successful. Demonstrations abroad of its adaptability to various uses will be easily recalled.

Turning to another feature—there are many of almost equal importance—it is found that wheat, another of the heavy money-producing agricultural exports, has also failed to realize expectations. Here price has been fairly steady, but still with an upward trend, and this, too, despite heavy crops, which gave indications of lower rather than higher prices. Seventy-three cents per bushel had been the average figure prevailing for wheat for export, and this for two years. It might almost be said three years, for the 1900 average was only 1 cent lower. But for 1903, 77 cents was the quotation maintained, and exports of 131,000,000 bushels for 1901, and 154,000,000 bushels for 1902, dropped to 113,000,000 bushels for the late year. In only one year in the past ten years has the 1903 average price been exceeded—additional proof of its comparatively high position. It will be seen presently how the value of breadstuffs exports has been affected, taking results on the whole. First, one or two more references to prices. Cotton, as a factor without parallel for importance the past few years, cut a heavy figure in the late year's export trade—a heavier one than ever before. It did this while the average price was mounting above the 1902 level, although there was failure to reach the level of the year before that. As a six-cent article a few years ago the despondency of planters will be fresh in most memories. Exports did not bring even that price in 1895, nor again in 1898 or 1899. Demand, however, on returning prosperity, in which other countries besides our own have had a share, coming against production not overstimulated, raw cotton attracted as much as 9.4 cents for the year 1901, 8.3 cents for 1902, and 8.9 cents for 1903. Recent convulsions in the cotton market will have effects to which it is not competent to apply the gauge just yet. They sent the June export price above 12 cents, which is significant, and will apparently give July a high figure. August goes with these as light months for cotton takings, September, the beginning of the new cotton year, may tell a different tale. Anyhow, the firmness of cotton put little embargo on shipments during the late year, when they were almost equal in volume to those for 1902. One more item, which may be taken to stand for the progress of prices for provisions. The largest in volume and the largest in yield is lard. This is found with 10.8 cents per pound for 1903, a price not recorded in twenty years. Thus it will be seen that our export trade in many of its first-rate features was working against appreciating markets. Let us bring the record of articles referred to into this shape, when the situation can be seen at a glance:

	Wheat. Per Bushel.	Corn. Per Bushel.	Cotton. Per Pound.	Lard. Per Pound.
1894	67c.	46c.	7.8c.	9.0c.
1895	58c.	53c.	5.8c.	7.2c.
1896	65c.	38c.	9.1c.	6.6c.
1897	75c.	31c.	7.4c.	5.1c.
1898	98c.	30c.	5.9c.	5.6c.
1899	75c.	39c.	5.4c.	6.0c.
1900	72c.	41c.	7.7c.	6.3c.
1901	73c.	46c.	9.4c.	7.6c.
1902	73c.	65c.	8.3c.	9.4c.
1903	77c.	54c.	8.9c.	10.8c.

Coming back to breadstuffs, what was gained on the partial recovery in corn last year, about $24,000,000 only, was just about lost on wheat. The exhibit comes out in bad shape on oats, but other products, and particularly wheat flour, improved sufficiently to give the late year a lead over the preceding one—$218,000,000 against $205,000,000. These are to be regarded as small totals, it must be admitted, but only because we have become accustomed to unusually large ones within a comparatively recent period. Under $200,000,000 prevailed for several years before 1898, results for which period set a standard which is likely to remain until the recurrence of a similar combination of events gives us again as large a hold upon foreign grain markets. What of only $137,000,000 for 1896 or $111,000,000 for 1895? All things considered, perhaps we have done well to keep above the two-hundred-million-dollar mark.

Out of cotton exports, receipts approximated $316,000,000. Sustained requirements and a good price level put this item for 1903 in the lead of all other years. Higher prices in 1901 were accompanied by somewhat smaller takings, and that year now falls into the rear. But marked has been the change from records of earlier years—1894 to 1896, for instance, with an average of little more than $200,000,000, only moderately improved upon even by the three following years, 1897 to 1899. Provisions were affected by stiff markets, reference to lard having been made as typical. For some commodities quantitative figures show improvement; but there are exceptions, and the improvement there is not very marked. For others there are such losses as 175,000,000 pounds for bacon exports, 50,000,000 pounds for pork, 63,000,000 for lard, 45,000,000 for fresh beef, and 12,000,000 for oleomargarine, (the oil.) But we might have done worse than $160,000,000 for all provisions. We did a great deal worse in some years of the past decade, and not much better in any year but 1901 and 1902. These are the official figures for breadstuffs, cotton, and provisions for periods stated:

Fiscal Yr.	Breadstuffs.	Cotton.	Provisions.
1894	$161,810,338	$210,821,346	$142,285,596
1895	110,967,758	204,892,677	130,245,897
1896	136,846,845	190,048,166	127,192,555
1897	191,060,341	230,787,886	130,858,033
1898	324,706,060	229,940,477	158,090,561
1899	263,656,106	209,612,844	162,618,778
1900	258,454,708	241,666,165	168,894,458
1901	267,487,239	313,283,573	180,024,817
1902	205,022,669	290,141,351	181,596,096
1903	218,043,296	315,847,105	160,836,716

In reaching the aggregates, there are the two minor totals of this major proposition to consider—this combination of exports of more extent than any other—namely, cattle and hogs and mineral oils. Of the former there is not much to be said. There was little difference between live stock prices for last year and those for 1902; practically no difference between export totals. In neither year was the result as good as the average, both showing the smallest totals on record for the ten years beginning with 1894. This branch of the country's outward trade has from time to time been commented upon, referred to pointedly by our Consular agents, and criticised. Lax methods have been complained of; failure to take proper advantage of promising openings has burdened many a note. It seems to have moved within narrow limits in years gone by, and to have presented that characteristic up to date. It is claimed that little efforts could easily double our live stock exportations. The effort has yet to be made.

Concerning mineral oils, values here progressed violently upward in 1896, coincident with an advance in price of about 2 cents per gallon. More correctly speaking, this was simply a recovery. Refined oils had been selling at 7 cents and over every year up to 1891, when there was a drop to less than 5 cents, and for one year, 1894, only 4.2 cents was realized on the export. For 1896 there was improvement to 6.8 cents, and lower than 5.8 cents has not been scored since. Last year's figure was 6.7 cents, an advance of 0.4 cent over 1902, but a loss of 1.1 cent as compared with 1900, when the best record for values of shipments was made. The table below includes totals for live stock and oils, and also shows the annual aggregates for all exports which have been referred to:

	Cattle and Hogs.	Mineral Oils.	Totals.
1894	$31,847,456	$40,697,785	$587,462,521
1895	28,916,689	45,867,911	520,690,963
1896	32,419,055	61,474,791	547,681,412
1897	35,301,947	61,753,688	659,421,292
1898	36,910,842	55,171,001	804,318,581
1899	28,666,079	55,317,269	779,809,076
1900	30,024,396	71,454,650	767,504,323
1901	34,537,069	69,905,883	837,233,579
1902	28,589,531	70,946,609	776,250,256
1903	28,520,888	65,112,308	782,866,366

On the whole, there is in the outcome for the late year very little to complain of, nothing to discourage. Against the best of records, made under the most favorable conditions, loss in aggregate value of principal exports has been only $55,000,000, while gain over such years as 1895 and 1896 or even 1897 has been all the way from $123,000,000 to $262,000,000. For 1895, as a matter of fact, all our exports put together—products of mines, manufactures, forests, agriculture, everything—made a footing only $11,000,000 larger than that shown for 1903 for specified articles.

MILTON J. PLATT.

COAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS

SOLID BOOMS IN BOTH THE ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS INDUSTRIES.

It does not need that one should be much of a prophet to tell the result which will accrue to the people financially interested in anthracite; the main thing to be recorded is the change from a situation which was of the most disappointing character to those who knew the value of this fuel, to the brighter conditions which now exist. The demand for hard coal is more than up to the supply, with many orders for future delivery; the prices at which it is sold are of more than average profit, and this is due to good business methods and a willing market. It is largely the result of the system of discounts, which is in effect a return to former conservative methods, that this is so; the ability to allot tonnage in about equal monthly proportions is the result achieved by this plan, and it works to the advantage of all concerned. In the former days of shifting prices and uneven tonnage the producer was often in an awkward position, and the retailer and consumer equally so; now that there is a reliability and stability to this important trade, the tonnage moves off as fast as it is mined, and thus the affairs of the vast enterprises engaged in the business are in good shape. Bituminous coal trade is also good, and the statistics show a tonnage about 10 per cent. greater than for the same time last year, and that was the harvest for the soft coal producers; the reports are already coming in of a short car supply from many parts of the country. The only quiet spot is in New England, where there is not so much of the cheap coal which one heard of a few weeks or months ago; this being so when trade is called quiet, what will it be when the Fall rush comes on? They cannot all get coal at one and the same time, and it will simply send prices upward. The big tonnages of Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio have been attracting much attention in investment circles recently. The strike in the anthracite regions was a great boon to the bituminous coal sections, and especially to those along the lines of the two roads above mentioned. The high prices which were established for soft coal during the strike were long maintained to some extent, while the consumption of this character of coal has been permanently increased. All the roads are carrying more tons per car than formerly. In April, 1903, there were loaded on the Baltimore and Ohio system, exclusive of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, 872,159 tons of coke into 15,562 cars. At the rate of loading obtained in April, 1902, this tonnage would have required 16,526 cars, so that there was a saving in the use and movement of 964 cars in April, 1903, over April, 1902, due to better average loading per car.

Recent investigation reveals the large storage plants almost bare of coal, the dealers putting out the coal as fast as they receive it, and when one stops to think that it is now July and no one, East or West, has any stock of coal ahead, it can readily be seen that the anthracite condition will change but very little in the next four or five months. There seems to be no question that every one will get his coal. There is no occasion for extra anxiety, but the dealers cannot expect to see the stocks on their wharves and yards that they have been in the habit of seeing in the Summer and Fall. This is a large country, but as great as its facilities are a shortage such as we experienced in anthracite coal last year cannot be made up in one month, or three months, or scarcely in one year.

Connellsville coke is in full demand. The price usually heard is about $3.25 at the ovens, possibly a shade higher in some instances. The output of most of the independent operations in that district is now handled in a way which has brought order out of disorder. A company was organized six months ago through which the products of the independent companies, which had formerly sold through the Frick Coke Company, was to be marketed. Difficulties arose, to obviate which another company, Pickands, Mages & Company, was organized a few weeks ago to handle the product of these same operations in the Eastern markets. The chief trouble was that an operation wishing to ship its product West often found on track only the cars of Eastern lines, which could not be sent West, and on the other hand the operation sending coke eastward might find itself burdened with an excess of Western cars. But through the joint offices of the two selling companies these transportation difficulties have been cleared up by an interchange of cars and order has come out of chaos.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to the situation in soft coal; and one may be pardoned for the following suggestions in relation thereto. It must be evident to the careful observer that the situation is much as it was some years ago, when the anthracite trade was struggling with the law of supply and demand, and until some definite arrangement is arrived at it seems probable that extreme conditions will regularly exist in future years; very low prices when no one wants coal, very high prices when the people want it, and neither low prices nor high prices influencing actual requirements. When the price is fixed consumers hold aloof, expecting it to break; then when reductions are made they expect it to go still lower, with the result that few sales are made except for transient needs. In the Fall there is a grand rush for coal and every one is inconvenienced and dissatisfied. It is open to question if the management of the seaboard bituminous trade has been all that it should have been this year; in fact, it might be asked if there has been any management. We know that the $2 price was fixed against the advice of one of the largest factors in the trade of the United States, and it was upon his authority that we spoke against it, for he contended that $3 at Philadelphia was high enough, this resulting in $1.80 at the mines.

The result has been that some very important buyers have become aggrieved at the course of the market, and will not place early orders again without more positive assurances of stability. They realize that taking the Fall conditions into consideration they will probably come out ahead by reason of their yearly contracts, but meanwhile they do not like to pay $2 for coal that other people are buying for $1.50. The circumstances suggest that the sliding scale which the anthracite men have found so advantageous might well be introduced in the soft coal trade, with an advance of 5 cents per ton per month instead of 10, this being more in proportion with initial value. No argument is necessary to show the advantage of the sliding scale in the hard coal industry, and with such a conspicuous and successful precedent the soft coal men should be able to put through a scheme. It is not contended that all soft coal could or should be sold at the same price, but each region could agree upon a basis gauged by quality and cost of production, and then fix a price low enough to move the coal in Spring and Summer, moving up to "all the traffic will stand" in the Fall and Winter. And there is no reason why the application of this should be limited to the seaboard trade; the Western operators have had experience many a time and oft with accumulating stocks in the Summer and shortages in the Fall; they, through the medium of their State associations, should consider the application of a sliding scale. When the system is understood by the public, when it is realized that the scale slides down as well as up, there is no intelligent criticism of an adverse nature, any business man can see the advantages of the system, and many are glad to be able to take advantage of a period of low prices when assured of a subsequent advance.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

CARS AND CROPS.

ROLLING STOCK PROBLEMS WHICH EMBARRASS MANAGERS OF MOST RAILROADS.

Expressions regarding the outlook for railroad traffic attributed to responsible officials the past week have contained such sentences as: "A car shortage is in sight which bids fair to rival that of last year," "Traffic men will have a hard time to take care of tonnage even before corn comes forward," "More business anticipated than can be handled during the coming Fall and Winter months," "We have many more cars and engines than last year, but from the way it looks now the increase will be absorbed as though it had not been made at all." To sum up from these and other reports, the cry of car shortage is being heard on time. Last year's experience, lasting well into the present year, by the way, was certainly an unpleasant one for many roads, and the query often heard is, Why don't the railroads make better provision for traffic when they know what is likely to happen?

As a business proposition, this question of car supply is a little more serious than most people imagine. A large sum of money can easily be swallowed up in the purchase of new rolling stock—engines are almost, if not quite, as badly needed as cars—and while such expenditure may seem justifiable on current conditions or the outlook at a given period, responsible officials have to bear in mind not only present cost, to calculate chances of getting the money from new capital issues if earnings do not turn out sufficient, but to take into consideration another feature of as much importance. This is the leading one of maintaining an enlarged outfit should traffics fall off and rolling stock be forced out of use. Next to being wrecked, it has frequently been said that cars and engines never depreciate so much as when indefinitely sidetracked. This is what the careful official has to guard against, and this is what causes orders for new equipment to fall short of actual indicated requirement, even when there is no limit to the funds at disposal for the payment of the accounts of car builders. Maintenance is a heavy item, and were it probable that revenues would fall it is easy enough to see that the company whose equipment had been brought up to the highest limit of maximum traffic efficiency would be at a heavy expense to keep in repair a considerable idle outfit.

Criticism is cheap. It is freely indulged on that account. Happily our railroad people are not thin skinned or they might resent much of the calling down that comes their way. They realize the irresponsible source of much that is said, and simply go on with their plans, making the best of what is frequently a trying situation. It is not always that they meet with a warm and enthusiastic reception when they come out with a proposition involving an addition to capital in order that there may be made additions to rolling stock numbers. Perhaps this has stayed the official hand more than once. It may be so, but there are more reasons for believing that the best judgment is used with regard to increasing facilities, and that the consequences of expanding financial liabilities are readily taken once a plan is decided upon.

Had the railroads persistently added to cars and engines as traffic progressed the past few years, it is a safe enough assertion that the bill for repairs and maintenance would be so formidable that criticism would have started from another view point. One feature has been the increase in capacity which has characterized recent progress in equipment supply, and here is indicated a large allowance that must be made in any comparison of the trend of traffic with that of cars and engines. But capacity is not always compensatory. A hundred cars of fifteen or twenty tons capacity might be of much greater service at a given point than seventy-five cars that could be loaded with as large an aggregate weight of freight—which proves that the railroad official cannot have an eye solely to care of maximum capacity when endeavoring to keep his plant abreast of his traffic. More will be known later on concerning car capacity and the tractive power of engines, as these features are going to be brought into the Inter-State Commerce Commission's reports, which for years past have given returns of numbers employed. These are interesting. Particularly so just now, although they are not available for a later date than the 1902 fiscal year. What they show is clear enough that gauged by numbers both cars and engines have been increasingly taxed, and this in the passenger as well as in the freight service. Some of the locomotive comparisons are these, taking 1902 against 1897, a period of expansion in railroad business of marked proportions.

	1897.	1902.	Increase.
Passenger locomotives	10,017	10,318	301
Passengers per locomotive	48,561	62,685	14,124
Passenger miles per locomotive	1,223,614	1,908,310	684,696
Freight locomotives	20,398	23,594	3,196
Tons per locomotive	36,362	50,874	14,512
Ton miles per locomotive	4,664,135	6,666,499	2,002,364

Passenger locomotives are shown with an increase of 301 in the five years—call it 3 per cent.—while the number of passengers per locomotive increased 14,124, or not much under 30 per cent. Properly, the test of passenger mileage should be applied. It makes the disparity more striking, for the number of passenger miles increased 684,696 per locomotive, or fully 55 per cent. The freight department got along better. That is, it received a better supply of locomotives, the number increasing 3,196, or 15 per cent. But even in this department traffic averages ran much higher; tons per locomotive were 14,512 more for 1901 than for 1897, equal to an expansion of 40 per cent., and ton miles per locomotive gained 2,002,364, or 43 per cent.

Coming to actual car conditions, it will be found that capacity must have done much to meet demand, or else that in 1897 there must have been an enormous outfit on the waiting list. This is barely probable, for reasons which have already been set forth. It is also seen, borne out by the cry for cars, that traffics have outdistanced the supply. This record explains a great deal:

	1897.	1902.
Passenger cars	33,626	36,991
Passenger miles	12,256,939,647	19,689,937,620
Passenger miles per car	364,608	532,290
Freight cars	1,297,480	1,546,132
Ton miles	95,139,022,225	157,289,870,053
Ton miles per car	73,403	101,731

	Increase.
Passenger cars	3,365
Passenger miles	7,432,997,973
Passenger miles per car	167,682
Freight cars	248,652
Ton miles	62,150,847,828
Ton miles per car	28,328

In passenger cars there seems to have been 3,365 more at the disposal of officials in 1902 than in 1897—about 10 per cent.—who had to take care of passengers traveling 7,432,997,973 more miles, or 60 per cent. Every car had to average an increase of 167,682 passenger miles, or 46 per cent. The freight service received an addition of 248,652 cars, 19 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the earlier number reported, and had to measure up to the stupendous expansion of 62,150,847,828 ton miles, or 65 per cent. Units per car, therefore, rose from 73,403 to 101,731, an increase of 28,328, or close to 40 per cent.

Further additions were made to rolling stock of all kinds in the late year. Some companies were conspicuous for activity displayed along this line, as their reports will undoubtedly show. Atchison will be remembered as one which called for capital for new equipment, which, it was believed, would easily earn its cost. At the same time the further expansion in traffic has been very heavy, and there is little probability that the relative position of traffic and its accommodation has been changed. In many ways the roads are able to do better with their rolling stock than formerly, as the make-up of tonnage has undergone much modification and freights have been tending toward equalization as to movement east and west, north and south. There is, however, more truth than fiction in the statement that car shortage is one of the troubles ahead of the traffic managers, and that this year's troubles are not likely to be much, if any, lighter than those experienced a year ago. If embarrassing, the sign is not an unfavorable one. That phase will come when there is not enough business to go around.

OUR VARIEGATED CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please decide this bet: A, B, and C represent, respectively, three policemen. Each had just received his monthly salary. Each had a one-hundred-dollar bill. A's and B's denoted payment in gold, while C's denoted payment in silver. A and B wagered with C that his one-hundred-dollar bill, on presentation at the bank (any bank) would not demand $100 in gold, unless by courtesy of the Cashier.

New York, July 27, 1903. E. D.

"Bills" are not money, but simply promissory notes to pay money. Gold certificates are payable in gold, silver certificates are payable in silver, National banknotes are payable in "lawful money," of which silver is one sort. A promissory note specifically payable in silver is not compulsorily payable otherwise. There is no specific statute "demanding" the exchange or redemption of silver paper for gold paper, or for gold itself; but there is a statutory declaration of the policy of the United States to keep all its varieties of currency at parity. The precise legal question has never been decided, because it has never arisen, and is never likely to arise, since in practice either banks or persons can get from the Treasury silver for gold or gold for silver, without distinction between bullion and paper—otherwise we should not be upon a gold basis, and the defeat of Bryan would go for nothing. Even before the statutory declaration of parity of all forms of currency, Secretary Sherman, in 1879, by Executive order, made greenbacks payable in gold and acceptable as gold by the Treasury. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury urged that not only silver certificates but National banknotes should be made specifically instead of argumentatively payable in gold. Such is the practice, but the law is only doubtfully so. If it is conceivable that there should be again a National deficit, and the Treasury should receive and disburse silver money, the question raised, which now lacks practical interest or importance, would acquire great and sudden significance. The burden of maintaining parity between various sorts of currency, of course, falls upon the Treasury, not upon the banks. "Cashiers" have no duty to maintain gold payments; their duty and function is discharged when they pay their "bills" in "lawful money." They pay gold "by courtesy," but can pay silver. In default of any specific statute or judicial decision, A and B are technically winners.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and irregular.

Money nominal, 2 per cent.

A trying week ended in a Saturday's business hardly different from that of any other midsummer half holiday. That is to-day, business was very small and price changes narrow, irregular, and significant of nothing in particular. Atchison was the most active stock, and had a rather wide range, but the net result was a fall of ¾. Pullman Palace Car advanced 7 without any special reason. Its worth depends upon its dividends, which have not been imperiled by the recent fall and whose increase is not indicated by the recent rise. The remark is not made with any special application to Pullman. It applies to the majority of the list and goes far to explain the equanimity with which recent events have been received by owners of properties as distinguished from speculators in the quotations of properties.

Rock Island—which is proposing a bond issue of a quarter billion—fell ⅝. An apology is almost necessary for mentioning a matter of interest in circles so limited and which are so indifferent to such matters. A company controlling a half billion of securities—not including the proposed quarter billion—is controlled by the majority of less than $50,000,000 of stock quoted at 62. This is rather striking in itself, but becomes almost staggering when it is added that probably not even the moderate sum apparently necessary to control represents any fresh investment of real money, all that was put in by the ingenious Westerners having been realized from distribution of freshly printed "securities" to an ingenuous and confiding public. Nothing succeeds like success, and the bold Lochinvars who came out of the West thus far have the best of their critics, who simply gnaw a file in demonstrating the weaknesses of schemes which—as yet—have bettered expectation.

Some little stimulus was given by announcement that the suit of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company was favorable to the company. But reaction followed upon appreciation that it was only one of several suits under State statutes, and that there was no argument from any sort of decision under any of them to the decision under the important case by the Attorney General under the Federal statutes. The ground of the decision is that the company, not being a railway, cannot violate Minnesota statutes regulating railways. The question in the case prosecuted by the United States is whether the company is a trust obnoxious to the Sherman law. At least it may be inferred from a favorable decision that it is not necessary to cast every presumption against the company from the fact that it is a defendant.

It really ought to be cabled to London that at last the loans of our banks have fallen below their deposits. We have not been aware of it, but—in the opinion of our British mentors—the unsoundness of our position has been indicated, if not caused, by the excess of loans above deposits. This has been remedied without any special attention having been given to it, and now all may go well. Stronger hope in this result may be built upon the increase of the surplus reserve to the third largest for this year, and to the second largest for this season in five years. The liquidation of Pennsylvania's loan of $40,000,000, and the receipt of funds from the interior to pay for bargains picked up in the collapse, are leading explanations of an unusually good showing, in fact too good to be repeated, in all probability. Last year cash decreased instead of increasing seven millions, and loans increased $6,877,100 instead of $904,800, over which increase the pessimists groaned yesterday. Remembering the liquidation behind us, and the moderated spirit of all business commitments, it will soon be possible to believe, as it is now possible to hope, that we shall be disappointed regarding the Autumn stringency this year in a sense different from the disappointment last year. Last year's confidence and this year's fears may have been equally excessive.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Int. Pump, pf.	6
Am. Car & F., pf.	3	Mexican Central	½
Canada South.	½	Nat. Air Brake	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	N. Y. L. E. & W.	½
Chi. Term.	½	Pullman	7½
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	Reading, 1st pf.	1½
Co. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal, Iron	½
Consol. Gas	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Corn Products	1	U. S. Leather, pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	W. N. Y. & Pa.	½

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	½	National Biscuit	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	National Enameling	1
Buffalo R. & P.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading, 2d pf.	1
Erie	½	Rock Island	½
Erie, 1st pf.	½	Rock Island, pf.	1
Evans. & T. H., pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Iron Mountain	½	Southern Railway	½
Int. Security	1½	U. S. Rubber, pf.	1
Mo., Kan. & T.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. Sec. 4 [illegible] Cent. Ext. 2d inc. 1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 1	131,812
To date this year	57,120,094
Corresponding date last year	104,324,806

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 1	$426,500
To date this year	$260,825,650
Corresponding date last year	$562,256,100

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6% per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $[illegible], balances, $[illegible]; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $[illegible].

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 1-16@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83@4.84; demand, $4.85@4.85½; cables, $4.85¾@4.86. Commercial bills were $4.83@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19¾ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@95 and 95 3-16@95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par@25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 75c premium; telegraphic, 10c. St. Louis—50c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's trading in the market for outside securities Northern Securities received by far more attention than any other stock, and except in this issue the day's events were of too little importance to merit much consideration. Where prices changed at all, the movement was generally toward better prices, but net results were favorable rather negatively than otherwise.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, the course of which was affected by the decision in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company, which was in favor of the company, moved about very irregularly. The decision, though not announced until the middle of the morning, had been expected, and the very first sales of the stock showed a substantial gain over Friday's close. After the initial transaction at 91½, the price rose rapidly to 93¼, and then, even more abruptly, fell back to 90. There was practically no recovery from this low figure, and it was at this price that the last sale of the day was made. The general opinion in regard to the decision announced yesterday seemed to be that relatively little importance could be attached to it, in view of the fact that the still more important suit brought by the Attorney General of the United States against the Northern Securities Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust act is still pending, and is apparently in no wise affected by the result of the suit brought by the State of Minnesota.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 1, 1903:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,800	American Can	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
11,800	Am. Can, pf.	41	38	38½	+1½
1	Am. Lt. & Tr.	80	80	80	.....
25	Am. Lt. & Tr., pf.	91	91	91	.....
100	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3	.....
200	Am. De Lamar	6½	6½	6½	—½
6,400	Am. Gas	9	8	8½	.....
5	Am. Gas, pf.	107½	107½	107½	.....
500	Brilliant Oil Corp.	3½	3½	3½	—½
400	Buffalo Gas	7	7	7	—½
100	Cos. Refrigerat.	3½	3½	3½	—½
1,870	St. Lead Reduc.	1½	1½	1½	—½
270	Electric Vehicle	6½	6½	6½	+½
100	Elec. Vehicle, pf.	9	9	9	.....
200	Fuel Oil Power	5	5	5	—½
200	Gold Hill Copper	3	3	3	+1½
3,600	Greene Con. Cop.	12½	12½	12½	+½
717	Hack. Water	24	24	24	+½
610	Havana Tobacco	3½	3	3½	+1½
50	Houston Oil	31	31	31	.....
50	Houston Oil, pf.	33	33	33	—½
400	Intercont. Pub.	2½	2½	2½	+½
145	Inter. Mer. Marine	4½	4½	4½	—½
180	Inter. M. M., pf.	15	15	15	—½
4,000	Internat. Salt	10	7½	10	.....
700	Internat. Salt, pf.	41	41	41	.....
300	Jos. Dixon & P.	24½	24½	24½	+½
1,400	Manhattan Tran.	2½	2½	2½	—½
11,675	Mon. & Bos. Con.	1-16	1-32	1-16	+1-16
100	N. Y. Transport.	3½	3½	3½	—½
1,118	Nipissing Mines	4½	4½	4½	—½
12,405	North Securities	92½	90	90	+5
143	Otis Elevator	30	30	30	—½
25	Royal Bak. F., pf.	101	100	100½	+2
1,000	Standard Air	1½	1½	1½	.....
2,100	Sash. Air B. pf.	34½	32½	34	.....
100	Stand. Milling	6	6	6	—½
112	Standard Oil	685	685	685	—40
600	Storage Power	3½	3½	3½	+½
1,000	Streets R. T. pf.	76	75	76	+1½
500	Tenn. Copper	32½	32	32½	+1½
400	Tonopah Mining	3	2½	3	+½
5	Trenton Pots.	82	82	82	—½
1,665	Unit. Copper	1½	1	1½	+½
800	United Copper	16½	16½	16½	—½
800	Un. Gas & Imp.	34	33½	34	.....
5	Do, pf.	91	91	91	.....
5	Do, 2d pf.	75	75	75	.....
200	Wash. Ry. & El.	40	40	40	—½
500	W. Ry. & El., pf.	87	87	87	.....
2,300	White Knob Cop.	6½	6	6½	+½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$1,000	†Am. Malt. 6s	95½	95½	95½	—½
82,000	†Inter. Salt 5s	41	40	40	—½
20,000	†Inter. Sil. deb. 6s	59½	59½	59½	—½
5,000	Lack. Steel 5s	90	90	90	.....
	2d mtg.	94	94	94	—2½
1,000	N. Am. Gas 5s	107½	107½	107½	—½
17,500	New Orl. Ry. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	—1
440	Trent. Pot. scrip			70	.....

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	4½	4½	4½
100	Bamberger De Lamar	8½	8½	8½
100	British Columbia Cop.	3½	3½	3½
100	Buffalo Gas	7	7	7
225	Electric Lead Reduc.	1½	1½	1½
100	Elec. Vehicle, pf.	9	9	9
200	Fuel Oil Power	5	5	5
100	Green Cons. Copper	12½	12½	12½
200	Hackensack Meadows	75	75	75
20	Inter. Mer. Marine	4½	4½	4½
15	Inter. Mer. Marine, pf.	15½	15½	15½
115	Inter. Mer. Mar. 2d pf.	3½	3½	3½
250	Manhattan Transit	2½	2½	2½
400	Mont. & Boston Copper	1	15-16	15-16
4,700	Northern Securities	92½	90	90
100	Orient Ave. Line	10	10	10
10	Seaboard Air Line, pf.	34	34	34
100	Standard Milling	6	6	6
150	Union Copper	1½	1½	1½
100	United Copper	16½	16½	16½
300	United Cop. 2d Pf. w. i.	3	3	3
	City State Gas	1½	1½	1½
100	White Knob Copper	6½	6½	6½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Inter. Stores deb. 5s	85½	85½	85½
500	New Orleans Ry. 4s	82½	82½	82½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Aug. 1, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Amalg. Copper	41½	41½	41	41½
20	Am. Locomotive	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,200	American Sugar	116	116	115½	115½
4,200	Am. T. & T.	90½	90½	90	90½
700	Balt. & Ohio	82½	82½	82	82½
700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	40½	40½	40½	40½
10	Can. Pacific	152½	152½	152½	152½
100	Chi. T. H. & S. E.	31½	31½	31½	31½
2,500	Col. F. & I.	41½	41½	41½	41½
20	Col. Fuel & I.	45	45	45	45
150	Erie	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	Illinois Central	152½	152½	152½	152½
270	Manhattan	118½	118½	118½	118½
70	Metro. Street	116½	116½	116½	116½
400	Mexican Central	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	No. Pacific	203½	203½	203½	203½
20	No. Pacific, pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,130	N. Y. Central	132½	132½	132½	132½
240	N. Y. O. & W.	22½	22	22½	22½
100	Pennsylvania	124½	124	124½	124½
20	People's Gas	97	97	97	97
1,520	Reading	44½	43½	44½	43½
1,600	Rock Island	21	21	21	21
300	South. Pacific	44½	44½	44½	44½
300	Southern Ry.	30½	30	30½	30½
110	Tenn. Coal & I.	78	77½	78	77½
4,400	Union Pacific	75	74½	75	74½
20	U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,200	U. S. Steel	32½	31	32½	31½
20	U. S. Steel, pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½
20	Wabash	21½	21½	21½	21½
100	Wabash, pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
10	Wisconsin Cent.	17½	17½	17½	17½
24,770					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	10½	10½	10½	10½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Transactions in the local market dwindled to insignificant proportions to-day, the volume of business being the smallest in the past two or three years. The sales aggregated only 6,026 shares and $6,800 bonds. About the only feature was the renewed strength in the Consolidated Lake Superior issues, in which there was evidence of inside support. It was said to-day that the recent selling of Philadelphia Rapid Transit was for the R. J. Balfour estate, but one of the executors made a positive denial. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Cement	3	3	3
2,500	Con. Lake Superior	21½	21	21 1-16
375	Con. Lake Superior pf.	71½	71½	71½
25	Electric Storage	33	33	33
100	Fame, R. I.	62	62	62
10	Lehigh Valley	40	40	40
25	Phila. Traction	94½	94½	94½
200	Phila. Rapid Tran.	11	11½	11
125	Phila. Gas	94½	94½	94½
1,140	Reading	44½	43½	44 1-16
100	Tonn. Iron & Steel	1½	1½	1½
11	Union Traction	44	44	44
500	U. S. Steel	32½	32	32½
1	United Gas	85	85	85

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—In the local stock market to-day Granger, Farwell & Co. were heavy sellers of National Biscuit common. The price was depressed ⅝ of one point. The preferred was unaffected. The remainder of the list was dull.

New York exchange sold at 10 and 15c discount. Time and call loans 5½ to 6 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Can pf.	93½	93	93½
20	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
5	Diamond Match	151	151	151
12	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	54	54	54
1,715	National Biscuit	42½	42	42½
11	National Biscuit pf.	101	100½	100½
5	National Carbon pf.	120	120	120
20	Swift & Co.	80	80	80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 1, 1903.

Sales.	Bid.	Ask.	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
41½	41½	4,210	*Amalg. Copper Co.	41½	41½	41	41½	.....
39½	39½	125	Am. Can & Foundry Co.	39	39	38	38	—½
90	90	150	Am. Car & F. Co.	90	90	90	90	—1
29½	29½	25	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
131	135	10	American Express	135	135	135	135	.....
9	9½	800	*American Ice Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½	—½
9½	10	200	*Amer. Linseed Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½	—½
15½	16½	100	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+½
15½	16½	100	*Amer. Malting Co. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
43	43½	600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43	43½	43	43	+½
90½	91	80	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
113	113½	50	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	.....
		10	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	132½	132½	132½	132½	.....
62½	62½	30,600	Atch. Top. & S. F.	62½	62½	61½	62½	.....
28	28½	211	Atch. Top. & S. F., pf.	93½	93½	93	93½	.....
88	89½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89½	88	89½	.....
80	80½	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
45½	45½	1,245	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	46½	46½	45½	45½	—½
43	44	100	Butterick Co.	43	43	43	43	—½
60½	60½	100	Canada Southern	60½	60½	60½	60½	+½
122½	123	250	Canadian Pacific	122½	122½	122½	122½	+½
161½	162	325	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162½	162½	162½	+1½
32½	33½	20	Chesapeake & Ohio	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
31	31½	100	Chicago & Alton	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
94	94½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+½
16½	16½	300	Chi. Great Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
141½	141½	4,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	141½	141½	140½	141½	—½
193	195	100	Chi. & Northwestern	193	193	193	193	.....
200	200	100	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	200	200	200	200	.....
19½	20	1,400	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	19½	20	19½	20	+½
4	4½	200	Chi. Union Traction	4	4	4	4	+½
11	12½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	11	12	.....
71	71½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	71	71	71	71	+1
82½	82½	10	Col. & South. 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
46½	47	200	Colum. & H. V., pf.	47	47	46½	46½	—½
186½	188	225	Consolidated Gas	186	187½	186	187	+4½
108½	106	10	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
29½	30	230	Corn Products Co.	29	30	29	29	+1
75	75½	20	Corn Products Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
14½	15	100	Del. & Hud. Canal	15	15	15	15	+½
40	40½	100	Del., Lack. & W.	40½	40½	40	40½	.....
79	80	100	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	80	80	80	80	—2
160	165	200	General Electric	162	162	162	162	.....
71½	74	200	Hocking Valley	72	72	72	72	—½
122½	130½	500	Illinois Central	130	130	129½	129½	—½
11	11½	55	International Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
77	77	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	77	77	77	77	+½
68	70	55	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
100½	100½	400	Louisville & Nashville	100½	100½	100	100	—½
132½	132½	1,424	Manhattan Elevated	132	132½	132	132½	—½
80	81½	300	*Met. Securities	80	80	80	80	—½
119½	119½	400	*Met. Street Railway	119½	119½	119	119	—½
13½	14½	8,100	Mexican Central	14	14½	13½	14½	+½
16½	20½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19½	19½	19½	19½	—½
39½	41½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	—½
97½	98	1,000	Missouri Pacific	97½	98½	97½	97½	—½
86	86½	620	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	86½	86½	86½	86½	.....
34	35½	100	National Enameling	35	35	35	35	—½
25½	26	200	Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	25½	26	25½	25½	.....
128	130	100	N. Y. Air Brake	127	127½	127	127½	+½
119½	119½	3,010	N. Y. Central	119½	120½	119½	119½	+½
62	64	100	N. Y. G. & St. L. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	+1½
		100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195	195	195	195	—½
24	24½	320	N. Y. Out. & Western	23½	23½	23½	23½	—½
22½	22½	1,200	Norfolk & Western	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
17½	18	1,150	North American	17½	18	17½	17½	+1½
132½	134	4,463	Pennsylvania Railroad	132½	134	132½	132½	+½
64½	65	600	People's Gas, Chicago	65	65½	65	65	+½
60½	62½	600	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	62½	62	61	61	—½
61½	61½	10	Pullman Palace Car Co.	61½	61½	61½	61½	.....
215	215	210	Pullman Company	211	215	211	215	+5
45½	46	6,041	Reading	45	45½	43½	45½	+½
80½	81½	300	Reading 1st pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
67½	68	221	Reading 2d pf.	67½	68	67½	67½	+1
11½	12	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
22½	22½	10,900	Rock Island Co.	22	22	20½	21½	—½
61½	61½	110	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
15½	16	500	St. Louis & S. F. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
65	67	500	*Rubber G. Wks. Co. pf.	65½	68	65½	68	.....
40	40	10	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
14	14½	100	St. Louis Southwestern	14	14	14	14	—½
31	31	100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
63½	63½	200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
44½	44½	8,100	Southern Pacific Co.	44½	46½	44½	45½	+½
20½	21	1,810	South. Ry. w. i.	20½	21½	20½	21	+½
35	35	120	South. Ry. pf. w. i.	35	35	35	35	.....
30	30½	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30	30	30	.....
29	30	300	Tol., St. L. & West pf.	29½	30½	29½	30½	+½
75	75½	2,800	Union Pacific	75	75½	74½	75½	+½
7½	7½	100	U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
80½	81	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	81	81½	81	81½	+1½
9½	9½	2,270	U. S. Realty & Con.	9½	9½	9	9	—½
46½	46	2,415	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	46½	46	45	46	+½
8½	11½	125	U. S. Rubber	8½	10	8½	10	.....
42	42	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	42	42	42	42	+1
32½	32½	2,800	U. S. Steel	32½	32½	31	32½	+½
71½	71½	2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	71	72½	71½	72½	+½
18½	24	1,115	Va.-Caro. Chemical	24½	24½	23	24½	+½
21½	22	220	Wabash	21½	22	21½	22	+½
30½	30½	700	Wabash pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	—½
62½	64½	100	West. Union Telegraph	64	64	63½	64	.....
15½	15½	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
50	51	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
17½	18½	800	Wisconsin Central	17½	18½	17½	18½	+½
Sales		121,812						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Stocks Very Depressed Owing to Continued Liquidation.

Several Failures Announced at the Settlement—Heavy Fall in London Docks Stock.—Money in Demand All the Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 1.—This has been another uncomfortable week. Money hardened quickly at the beginning of the Stock Exchange settlement and remained in demand, there being the usual requirements at the end of a month and on the eve of a holiday. Large amounts were loaned by the Bank of England at 3½ per cent. Discounts were also firmer, though they showed an easier tendency toward the end of the week.

The Bank of England return showed a large reduction in the reserve, chiefly owing to the expansion of coin and note circulation, but private deposits were higher.

The stock markets were very depressed this week, owing to continued liquidation. The week opened more cheerfully, as a result of the temporary recovery in New York, but the cheerfulness was short-lived. Investment securities were still affected by the decision of the underwriters' syndicate to cease underwriting, which decision is fully justified by the cold reception given to the Queensland and Hastings loans.

All the speculative markets were depressed by heavy liquidation, varied by movements of temporary buoyancy. Several failures were announced at the settlement, one that of an old firm of brokers always believed to have possessed a steady investment business. It is said that Scotch banks insisted on realization on Kafirs and other securities which had been pawned with them.

The general tone has been universally flat. However, good buyers are still taking advantage of the slump and buying small lots of good securities, especially Americans and South American rails. Foreigns have been comparatively steady, the Japanese-Russian war rumors being discredited.

There was a heavy fall in London Docks deferred on the very bad showing for the half year, said to be due to the Australian drought, which caused less wool to be warehoused.

British Exchequer bonds were issued yesterday at a price yielding 3¼ per cent. to the buyers.

The week closed dull, with very little recovery.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Holiday on the Stock Exchange. Bar silver steady at 25 5-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 26.82; Lisbon, 28.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £48,000.

Money 1½@2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½@2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2¼ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, with the exception of rentes, which were feeble. But these securities afterward gained, which had a steadying effect on the whole market. At the close trading was inactive, but stocks were firm. The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96 francs 5 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Trading on the Boerse to-day had an extremely dull tendency in all departments, and prices were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4 per cent; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—			
3d week June	.....	639	830
4d week July	$122,798	$103,328	.....
July 1-July 31	382,143	300,478	.....
RUTLAND RAILROAD—			
4d week	418	418	418
3d week July	48,822	47,822	.....
From July 1	140,175	135,728	.....
UNION PACIFIC (gross)—			
3d week June	3,028	2,028	3,028
4d week June	808,711	814,919	.....
3d week July	800,200	807,129	.....
July 1-July 31	2,610,847	1,708,280	.....
ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM for June—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	18,898	18,015	10,883
Oper. expenses	12,463	10,953	4,508
Net earnings	10,308	6,058	5,749
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	270,112	147,470	122,642
Oper. expenses	154,138	85,095	72,071
Net earnings	115,974	62,405	50,571
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for June—			
Gross earnings	1,780,701	1,663,481	117,220
Op. exp. and tax	1,030,815	1,060,667	170,148
Net earnings	749,886	602,814	147,072
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	18,974,748	17,839,637	3,037,078
Op. exp. and tax	12,321,527	11,284,380	1,037,147
Net earnings	6,653,221	6,555,257	1,999,931
DULUTH, SOUTH

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106⅝	107¼	Kan. C. So.	23	23½
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	107¼	K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3s, r., 1918	106⅝	108	L. E. & W.	30	35
3s, c., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	L. E. & W. pf.	[illegible]	100
4s, r., 1907	109¾	111½	Long Island	63	65
4s, c., 1907	109¾	111½	Man. Beach	8	10
4s, r., 1925	134½	135	Md. C. pf.	88	100
4s, c., 1925	134¼	135½	M. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5s, r., 1904	101⅝	102½	Mich. Cent.	115	125
5s, c., 1904	101⅝	102½	M. & St. L. pf.	88	100
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	N. C. & St. L.	100	101
Adams Exp.	221	230	Nat. Bis. pf.	100¼	101
Alb. & Sus.	202	..	Nat. En. pf.	80	82½
Allis-Chalm.	12	15½	Nat. Lead	13⅝	15
Allis-Ch. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. L. pf.	81	85
Am. Ag. Ch.	13½	15	N. R. R. of M.	10	12
Am. Bicycle	[illegible]	1	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	22	27
Am. Coal	200	220	N. Cent. C.	47	50
Am. Snuff	100	120	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	112
Am. T. & C.	77	84	N. Y. D. Co.	10	20
Am. Tob. pf.	127	130	N. Y. Tel.	..	161
Brook. City	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ont. Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev. & P.	181	190	Pere Marq.	75	80
Col. South.	13⅝	14	Pressed S. C.	44	45
Com. Cable	140	165	R. R. S. I.	70	80
Consol. Coal	80	90	Rens. & Sar.	202	..
Del. & Hud.	163	166	R. W. & O.	125	130
D., L. & W.	240	245	St. J. & G. I.	9½	10½
Det. South.	10	10½	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	85	95
Det. Un. Ry.	65½	70	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	25	30
Elec. Stg. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Third Av.	114	119
Ev. & T. H.	58½	60	T. St. L. & W. pf.	31	32
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180	Un. Pac. pf.	85	85½
Hock. V. pf.	82½	85	Un. Fruit	90	99
Homestake	..	65	U. Rys. Inv.	..	18
Ill. C. L. L.	400	100	U. S. Exp.	98	105
Int. Power	42	48	Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	99	101
Iowa Cent.	18	19	W.-F. Exp.	185	215
Iowa C. pf.	34½	36	Westinghouse assenting	168	172
Joliet & Chi.	180	..	Westinghouse 1st pf.	167	176
Kan. & M.	25	..	Wis. C. pf.	38½	39

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 1	2,702,650
Same week last year	3,270,201
To date this year	97,120,094
Corresponding date last year	104,564,886
Bonds for the week	$12,773,500
Same week last year	$14,216,500
To date this year	$390,505,050
Corresponding date last year	$562,286,100

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 2, '02.	Aug. 1, '03.	
Railroad	2,471,624	1,947,519	Dec. 524,105
Industrial	798,577	755,131	Dec. 43,446
Banks	......	25	......

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 2, '02.	Aug. 1, '03.	
Railroad	$13,282,100	$10,467,500	Dec. $2,814,600
Industrial	814,000	3,927,500	Inc. 3,113,500
Government	20,000	8,500	Dec. 11,500

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 5¼@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5¼@5¾ per cent.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sales.		Quotation.	Previous Quotation.
..	Amory		135½
..	Amoskeag		1,825
..	Androscoggin		128
..	Appleton		115
..	Arlington Mills		140
..	Atlantic		50
..	Bates		165
..	Belvidere Wool. Mfg. Low.		102½
..	Bigelow Carpet		106
..	Boott		875
..	Boston (new)		100
..	Boston Belting	218	220
..	Boston Duck		1,175
..	Cabot		75
..	Chicopee		48½
..	Cocheco		215
..	Columbian		1,012½
..	Continental		38
..	Dwight		1,000
..	Edwards		175
..	Everett		112
..	Franklin		100
..	Great Falls		162
..	Hamilton Cotton		748½
..	Hamilton Woolen		50
..	Hill		55
..	Hillsborough Mills, (Wool.)		25
..	Jackson		625
..	Lancaster (new)		75
..	Lawrence		112
..	Lockwood		93
..	Lowell		682½
..	Low. Bleh. (new)		88
..	Low. Mach. Shop		812½
..	Lyman Mills		65
..	Manchester Mills		102
..	Massachusetts		68
..	Mass. Cotton of Georgia		102½
..	Merrimack		88
..	Middlesex		50
..	Monadnock		650
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton		152½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.		577½
..	New Market Mfg. Co.		55
..	Otis		1,055
..	Pacific		2,100
..	Pepperell		202½
..	Plymouth Cordage	240	245
..	Queen City Cotton Co.		100
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.		129
..	Stafford		107½
..	Stark		980
..	Thorndike		1,062½
..	Tremont & Suffolk		100
..	Waltham Bleach & Dye Wks.		100
..	Wamsutta		120
..	Washington		120
..	York	685½	680

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 1.—The following are quotations of mill stocks for the week:

	Price.	Last Price.
American Linen Co.		92½
Arkwright Mills		85
Barnard Mfg. Co.		105½
Barnaby Mfg. Co.		107½
Border City Mfg. Co.		..
Bourne Mills		175
Chace Mills		97½
Cornell Mills		122½
Davol Mills		100
Flint Mills		104
Granite Mills		135
Hargraves Mills		80
King Philip Mills		130
Laurel Lake Mills		130
Merchants' Mfg. Co.		65
Mechanics' Mills		84
Narragansett Mills		104
Osborn Mills		80
Parker Mills	100	100
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	117½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.		120
Robeson Mills		100
Sagamore Mfg. Co.		100
Shove Mills		80
Slade		100
Stafford Mills		90
Seaconnet Mills		92½
Tecumseh		117
Troy C. & W. Mfg.		1,250
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.		140
Wampanoag Mills		65
Wetamoe Mills	58	58

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates are reported to-day as follows: Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time money, 4½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $19,490,194; balances, $1,950,780.

The Boston market was marked by extreme apathy and quiet, and transactions were limited to a few issues. The coppers were neglected. The only feature of the list was the advance in Dominion Coal on the official announcement that a separation was to be effected between that company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. This step means a great deal to the coal company, removing from it the incubus of carrying along the steel company for a series of years, or until it can become self-supporting. The stock advanced five points to-day, to 95½. After opening at 91 and selling off later to 90½, Dominion Iron and Steel did not reflect the changed conditions to any extent, selling off ½, at 11½. Complete transactions follow:

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	62¼	62¼	62¼
5	Boston & Albany	246	246	246
2	Boston & Maine	172	172	172
5	Boston & Maine pf.	174	174	174
15	Boston Elevated	139	139	139
5	Chicago Junction	119	119	119
5	Fitchburg pf.	133	133	133
55	Massachusetts Electric	22½	22½	22½
305	Mexican Central	15	14¾	14¾
65	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197½	197	197½
210	Pere Marquette pf.	75	75	75
50	Rutland pf.	55	55	55
5	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	85
10	West End	90	90	90
5	West End pf.	110	110	110
	TELEPHONES.			
520*	American	131½	131½	131½
3,685	American rights	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
8	New England	126	125½	125½
10	Western	13¼	13¼	13¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	American Sugar	116	116	116
10	American Sugar pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾
100	American Woolen	9½	9½	9½
156	American Woolen pf.	71½	70½	71½
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	11½	11½	11½
300	Massachusetts Gas	34¼	34	34¼
82	United Shoe Machine	45	45	45
25	United Shoe Machine pf.	28	28	28
25	U. S. Rubber	9¾	9¾	9¾
70	U. S. Steel	24½	23¾	24
55	U. S. Steel pf.	72½	72	72
	MINING.			
5	†Adventure	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
443	Amalgamated	42	41	41½
30	Anaconda	15½	15⅞	15⅞
300	Arnold	50c.	50c.	50c.
405	Arcadian	3¼	3	3
15	Atlantic	8	8	8
10	Calumet & Hecla	430	430	430
20	Centennial	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
810	Copper Range	42¾	42¼	42¾
15	Daly-West	38½	38⅜	38½
1,125	Dominion Coal	95½	90½	94½
10	Mass	5½	5½	5½
82	Mohawk	37	36¾	37
20	Montana Coal	5	5	5
425	Old Dominion	12	11¾	12
30	Quincy	87	86	86
5	Tri-Mountain	81½	81½	81½
10	Trinity	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	U. S. Oil	11	11	11
160	United States	18	17½	17½
30	Winona	7½	7½	7½
20	Wolverine	63	63	63

*Ex rights. †Assessment paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.05
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.37	.41
Best & Belcher	1.90	1.90
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.35	1.35
Challenge Consolidated	.42	.41
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.50
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.21	.23
Gould & Curry	.40	.39
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	..	.05
Mexican	1.10	1.10
Occidental Consolidated	.36	.36
Ophir	1.55	1.65
Overman	.26	.27
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.16	.16
Seg. Belcher	.12	.13
Sierra Nevada	.55	.53
Syndicate	.05	.06
St. Louis	.18	.18
Union Consolidated	.81	.80
Utah Consolidated	.33	.33
Yellow Jacket	.60	.60
Silver Bars	.54½	.54¾
Mexican dollars	.42@.42½	.42@.42½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7½	6½	7¼
American	1½	2½	1½	2½
Anaconda	10	11	9	12
Blue Bell	9	12	8	9
C. C. Consolidated	4	4¾	4	4½
C., K. & N.	19½	20	19½	20½
C., C. & M.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Coriolanus	1½	2¼	1½	2½
Dante	1¼	2¼	1½	2½
Dr. Jackpot	5½	6	5¾	6
Elkton	40	42	40	42
El Paso	55	59	58	59
Findlay	13½	14¼	13¾	14¼
Golden Cycle	62½	66	64	66
Gold Bond	1½	2	1½	2
Gould	2¼	3	2¼	3
Gold Dollar	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Golden Fleece	15	20	15	20
Gold Sovereign	3	3¼	3	3¼
Gold Exploration	1½	2	1¼	2
Isabella	10¼	10½	10	11
Jackpot	8	10	8	10
Keystone	3¾	4	3¾	4
Last Dollar	35	50	35	50
Lexington	2½	3	2½	3
Little Bessie	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Little Buck	5	7	5	7
Mollie Gibson	3	5¼	3	5¼
Moon Anchor	5¼	6	5	6
Mary Cashen	3	4	3	4
New Haven	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Old Gold	6½	7	6½	7
Pinnacle	3	3⅜	3	3½
Pharmacist	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Portland	119½	122	119½	125
Rose Nicol	1	2	1½	2½
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2½	2	2½
Vindicator	80	85	80	85
Work	5	5½	5	5½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Eddo Realty and Surety Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—T. A. Black, T. J. Bannon, and G. W. Hyatt, New York.

American Road Roller, Groton, Tompkins County; capital, $450,000. Directors—W. C. Oastler, Bean Conger, and Jay Conger, Groton.

American Towing Car Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Fogarty, Daniel Fogarty, and Margaret E. Flaherty, Brooklyn.

Automatic Safety Wardrobe Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—August Lochlein and Louise Lochlein, New York, and Walter Gordon, Hoboken, N. J.

Engelhardt Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. P. Engelhardt, Brooklyn; A. J. Martin, Glenridge, N. J., and F. W. Buir, New York.

The Van Publishing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Paul Van Boeckman and J. R. Stevenson, New York, and Richard Palmer, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Tin Mining and Smelting Company, Camden; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators: William F. Kidell, Joseph F. Cotter, and F. R. Hansell.

John Wood Manufacturing Company, to deal in plumbers and steamfitters' supplies, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators: John Wood, Annie M. Wood, and Henry D. Clendenning.

Shyrock Brewing Company, Jersey City; capital, $35,000. Incorporators: J. H. Eagle, H. M. Bell, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Santium Telephone and Telegraph Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators: Arthur Johns, H. P. Hervey, and George W. I. Dwinell.

The S. D. Drake Securities Company, New Brunswick; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: S. D. Drake, A. B. S. Pond, M. A. Clay, and George M. Kenney.

The Expansion Plate Storage Battery Company, Camden; capital, $100,000.

The American Consolidated Mining Company, Camden; capital, $500,000.

MENDELSSOHN BUST IN NEWARK.

First Prize in National Singing Festival to Ornament a Park.

At a meeting of the United Singers of Newark, N. J., held yesterday, it was announced that the bust of Mendelssohn, won by the organization as first prize at the recent National singing festival at Baltimore, would find a temporary home in the vestibule of the Newark Public Library.

As soon as the pedestal, now being made, is ready, the bust will be presented to the City of Newark, and will be placed in one of the public parks, probably Branch Brook Park.

QUEENS AND NASSAU TROLLEY COMBINE

Belmont Interests Believed to be the Purchasers.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company Agent for the Buyer—Anonymous Circular as to Long Island and Traction Future.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company as agent for some other interests has acquired control of the trolley lines of Queens and Nassau Counties, which were heretofore owned by a Philadelphia syndicate of which W. R. Shelmerdine of that city was the head. The identity of the interests represented by the trust company was not announced yesterday, but there is reason to believe that the Belmont interests will prove to be owners of the property. The most important of the roads which was acquired is the New York and Queens County Railway Company.

This property is a consolidation of all the street railways in Long Island City, including a line to Flushing and College Point and one to Jamaica. The capital of the company, according to the Manual of Statistics, is $5,000,000, of which $3,150,000 has been issued. The total mileage is about seventy-five miles. Last year the system carried 13,000,000 passengers, but it has not paid any dividends for some time. The funded debt is $3,000,000.

The Directorate of the road until recently consisted of E. J. Mathews, J. M. Gregg, W. R. Shelmerdine, R. T. McKay, C. D. Simpson, Frank P. Maise, J. R. Beetem, G. H. MacDonnell, and William E. Stewart.

NEW DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

The first inkling that any sale of the system had been accomplished came Friday when it became known that the Directors of the road as well as the officials had been requested to send in their resignations. The request came from the trust company, but it gave no indication to whom the property had been sold. Officials of the trust company, when seen yesterday, declined to say for whom they were acting, although they tacitly admitted that they had purchased the property. They intimated that they might make a statement regarding the matter this week.

It is known that the Belmont interests have been negotiating for the roads for some time. The bid made by the Belmont interests for the property is supposed to have been some $75,000 less than the figure set on the property by the owners, but this difference is understood to have been settled. The Belmont interests already control the franchise for the building of a tunnel under the East River which would connect the Queens County street railway system with the Rapid Transit tunnel. Work on this river tunnel was abandoned about eleven years ago, when a dynamite explosion killed many workmen and caused such big damage that the project, which had been fostered by the Steinway interests, was given up. In addition the line of one of the roads skirts the new race track which Mr. Belmont is building on the line of Nassau and Queens Counties.

It was thought by some that the Pennsylvania Railroad might be the purchaser, but this was denied by William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, who is a Director of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

The sale was negotiated with the assistance of W. C. Giles, a broker, of 41 Wall Street. This was admitted at his office yesterday. At the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system it was said that Mr. Giles was well known there, but that in the absence of all the officials no one could tell whether he had acted for the interests controlling that property or not. The suggestion that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company might want the Queens County Road arose out of the strength shown by the local traction shares in the market.

No hint was forthcoming as to who the new Directors of the Queens County Railway were, as W. E. Stewart, counsel for the company, refused to give out the names. It is known, however, that the new board was chosen some days ago.

AN ANONYMOUS CIRCULAR.

After the sale of these properties had become known yesterday all the newspaper offices received anonymous circulars outlining a gigantic scheme to gridiron the whole of Long Island with a system of trolley lines. The circular claimed excellent authority for the statement that the true inwardness of the more or less recent incorporation of a number of small trolley lines on Long Island was part and parcel of a far-reaching enterprise, backed by Western capitalists, to control the whole of Long Island from a trolley standpoint. The Pennsylvania Railroad interests, while not exactly antagonistic to the movement, were said to be nevertheless watching it more or less closely. It was further alleged that a Senator of New York State and a magnate of the Steel Trust were closely identified with the enterprise.

"In general terms," said the circular, "the plans of the promoters of the scheme are to this end: To have an up-to-date trolley system, which, when completed, shall network Long Island from east to west—from Brooklyn to Orient Point on the north and to Montauk Point on the south, with intermediate cross-island trolleys some six or eight in number, which in toto shall compete, not in point of time exactly, but certainly in point of economy, with the Long Island Railroad.

"The companies already in existence, that is to say, actually incorporated, which have had or are having surveys made along the lines of their projected roads—such companies being part and parcel of the extended scheme already alluded to, include the Brooklyn, Bay View Landing, Freeport and Mineola Transportation Company, of which Henry Van Allen of The Mansion, 805 Fulton Street, Jamaica, and C. Ensign of Hempstead, L. I., are the local representatives and acting promoters. This company has secured rights of way along the line of the Brooklyn Water Works Company conduit, from Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, down through Tressa Heights, Fulton Heights, Shore View Park, the southern section of Cedar Manor, Bay View Landing, all suburbs of South Jamaica, and so on to the terminal point of Mineola."

Mr. Van Allen, the circular said, had admitted the fact of the Western syndicate, and had named Charles M. Schwab in that connection. The circular then continued:

"Another line is the Bayside and North Shore Transportation Company, incorporated some three months since by a Manhattan firm of lawyers, who also admitted the Western end of the enterprise, but who also are reticent regarding details. A. E. Levy, a wholesale manufacturer of linen goods of 529-533 Broadway, New York City, who is identified with this particular enterprise, admitted yesterday the facts as cited, but declined to give more than a general admission of the allegation that capitalistic influences were to attempt to rival the Long Island Railroad on the lines indicated. Mr. Levy emphatically declined to give a list of the Western monied men who are backing the movement as a whole on the ground that private business was not the public's business.

"The third corporation, also stated to be another limb of the scheme, is the South Side Traction Company. This corporation has been very much in evidence in the middle and southern sections of Long Island and for at least six months past. It has obtained rights of ways east and west of Patchogue and is endeavoring to secure others which shall bring it in touch with one of its Western fellow-enterprises.

OTHER INTERESTS INVOLVED.

"Yet another Western controlled enterprise, also asserted to be a branch of the total scheme, is the Long Island Traction Company, which is now engaged in getting franchises between Riverhead and Orient Point. It already has secured the rights of way between Riverhead and Mineola. From Riverhead it is trying to get further rights of way to Patchogue. John H. Perkins of Riverhead is an active mover in the scheme.

"Another tentacle of the enterprise is trying to project a line between Huntington and Amityville; still another from St. James to Babylon, and it is asserted that articles of incorporation are to be filed during the forthcoming week, for yet another company, which will run from Sea Cliff to Massapequa.

"There are added rumors on Long Island of at least half a dozen or more cross country trolley lines, one at least of which is advanced beyond the paper stage, which, starting from Huntington Manor, will run westerly on a line parallel with the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, to connect with the Bayside and the Long Island Railroad depot."

"The Mansion," of which the above-mentioned Henry Van Allen is the proprietor, is a pool and billiard room in Jamaica. According to an employe in the office, the father of Mr. Van Allen is reputed to be a wealthy man.

There is no A. E. Levy in the Manhattan Borough directory, but at 529 Broadway is the wholesale clothing firm of Levy & Landsman.

WORK TO DEPRESS YARDS.

New York Central to Open Bids for the Contracts Tuesday.

Work on the projected improvements on the New York Central terminal yards will probably begin within a week. Vice President Wilgus said yesterday that bids for the contracts to depress the yards at the Grand Central Station will be opened on Tuesday next, and the work will be begun as soon as the legal formalities attending the awarding of the contracts are completed. The preliminary work of changing the tracks and getting everything in readiness for the work has been completed, and there will be nothing to delay the work after it is once started.

The plans for the improvements were fully discussed at the several meetings of the Board of Estimate, at which the city gave formal consent to the changes authorized by the State Legislature. The improvements will take at least three years to complete, because the heavy traffic in the yards at all hours of the day and night is bound to hamper the contractors.

THE FOURTH ON THE RALEIGH.

Men from English and Italian Gunboats Joined the American Jackies in Their Celebration in Arabia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ADEN, Arabia, July 5.—In spite of the fact that the cruiser Raleigh has been obliged to remain here over a month for repairs to her boilers and machinery, and the consequent depression that is generally associated with a lame duck and the intensely hot weather that prevails, her crew managed to pass the Fourth in first-class style.

There are some English gunboats and one Italian gunboat here, and their officers and crews were invited aboard the Raleigh to participate in the programme of sports that had been arranged and to be guests at luncheon. They responded enthusiastically and managed to take away quite their full share of the prizes, particularly the Italians, who were represented in almost all of the principal events. There were boat races early in the forenoon before the sun had climbed too high. There were some most amusing raft races, where shovels were used in place of oars.

On board ship under the awnings were shoe, sack, and potato races, boxing and a number of gymkhana sports, in which the men took the place usually filled by the horse. The fun and frolic lasted well into the afternoon, and the Committee of Arrangements had every reason to be proud of their success.

One very pretty tribute to the real good feeling that exists between the Germans and the Americans was offered by the North German Lloyd steamship Sachsen. When she came in and found our ships all decorated in honor of the Fourth, her Captain at once ran up all the bunting he had as he anchored ahead of the Raleigh. When he got under way in the afternoon he backed his ship down abreast the cruiser, playing "Hail Columbia," and then starting ahead his band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." If the hearty cheers he received can be taken as expression of appreciation, the German Captain must have been well satisfied at having been so extremely courteous.

EVICTED CONCERN'S FIXTURES.

Bureau of Incumbrances Has Wall Street Outfit's Furniture Carted Away.

The office furniture of the American Insurance and Mortgage Company, which on Friday was put out on the sidewalk in front of the office, at 112 Wall Street, from which the company had been evicted by a City Marshal, was loaded yesterday morning on two large trucks of the Bureau of Incumbrances and taken away to one of the corporation yards.

The furniture will be put under sheds, but will be exposed somewhat to the weather even then. The old owners may get it upon application. It will be retained by the city for a certain length of time and then, if not claimed, it will be sold at auction with other junk collected by the bureau.

LEGAL NOTES.

MENTAL ANGUISH OF AN UNCLE.—The Law Journal lately contained an editorial headed "Mental Anguish of an Uncle." It contained what is called the "Texas Doctrine," which has allowed recovery for mental suffering through the non-delivery of telegrams. The Law Journal shows that the tendency of the courts of Texas is now to limit the application of the doctrine. In the case on which the editorial was based (Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Wilson, 75 Southwestern Reporter, 482,) it was held that there is no presumption that an uncle will suffer mental anguish from the failure to attend his niece's funeral, and hence, in the absence of notice to the company of such probable consequences, it is not liable to him for negligent delay in delivering a telegram announcing the death, whereby his attendance was prevented. It was further held that mental anguish arising to the recipient of a telegram from negligent delay in its delivery, whereby he is prevented from comforting his sister on the occasion of the burial of her child, is not an element of damages recoverable from the company, in the absence of notice of its probable occurrence. The court said that it could not be presumed as generally true of uncles that mere failure to attend the funeral of their nieces would cause mental anguish of the character for which damages are held to be recoverable in Texas. Such damages, continued the court, have hitherto been allowed only in cases where closer relationship existed, in which the existence of such affection would be presumed as would give rise to the feelings for which recovery was sought.

* * *

CERTIFICATE OF REASONABLE DOUBT REFUSED.—On an application to Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court it was claimed that the following "points" entitled one Valente, lately convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, to a certificate of reasonable doubt: The People's proof did not show beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner committed the crime; that error was committed in permitting a police officer to testify to a conversation had with Valente in the Tombs while he was in custody; that reversible error was committed in asking various witnesses from what part of Italy they came from and if they belonged to any secret societies, and that the court further erred in charging that the jury could find the intent from the defendant's act of stabbing. Justice Greenbaum is convinced that the evidence in the case justified the jurying in finding the verdict they did. As to the other alleged errors, he said: "With respect to the testimony of the police officer bearing upon the conversation with the prisoner at the Tombs, no authority is cited that such evidence was inadmissible. It was not in the nature of a confession. It was a denial of any participation in the affair. In the absence of any statutory inhibition against such interviews, I do not think that the appellate courts would deem the admission of this testimony legal error, justifying a reversal, notwithstanding that a question might arise as to the propriety of permitting such interviews, excepting under circumstances that will carefully safeguard the rights of the prisoner. As to the questions put to various witnesses respecting the place of their birth and their connection with secret societies, I think, as to the former, it was proper to show the relation of the witnesses to the defendant, as bearing upon the weight to be given to their testimony; and, as to the latter, it is sufficient to say that the testimony was promptly stricken out when the court became apprised of its purpose, and the jury carefully warned to disregard the questions. Nor do I think that this line of questioning, although in my judgment uncalled for and improper, influenced the jury adversely to the defendant, in view of the circumstances under which the learned justice ordered the objectionable questions stricken from the record, and of the language used by him in admonishing the jury to disregard them. The point made that the court charged the jury as matter of law that they could find the intent from the act committed by the defendant is not, in my opinion, sustained by a reading of the charge. It appears to me that this question was fairly left to the jury."

EXPERTS REPORT ON STATEN ISLAND FERRY

Dock Commissioner's Plan Approved with Some Changes.

Special Commission Submits Suggestions Involving Trolley Track Arrangement Outlined by Borough President Cromwell.

With some slight modifications the commission of experts appointed to pass upon plans for a ferry, trolley, and steam car terminal at St. George, S. I., has indorsed the plans prepared by Dock Commissioner Hawkes, and has rejected the plans submitted by Borough President Cromwell of the Richmond Borough. These modifications have been accepted by the Dock Commissioner, who says that they improve his plans greatly, and go many steps further than did his ideas. The commission, consisting of Edwin P. Winter, E. P. Bryan, and William J. Wilgus, made its report to the Dock Commissioner yesterday, and the Dock Commissioner made it public, together with the modified plans.

The Commissioners preface their report by saying they have visited the site of the terminal, and have held public hearings to ascertain the views of the various interests that will utilize the facilities which the plans under consideration are intended to afford.

"There are two plans submitted to the commission," the report states. "One was prepared under the direction of the President of the Borough of Richmond and the other under the direction of the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. The principal difference between the two lies in the fact that the one submitted by the Borough President has two levels for the railroad facilities, the lower one for steam lines and the upper for electric lines. On the other hand, the plan of the Dock Commissioner places all railroad tracks on the same elevation and level with the upper decks of the ferryboats. It is the opinion of the consultants that the principle of providing for the movement of passengers to and from all trains on the upper level and fronting on the same concourse is simpler and would result in less confusion to those going in either direction than that requiring two levels with complicated inclines.

"We therefore favor the general features presented in the Dock Commissioner's plan.

"The committee does not understand it was desired that it should go beyond consideration of the respective merits of these plans as submitted; but in recommending the main features of the Dock Commissioner's plan as embodying the better principle of track, platform, and passageway arrangement, and affording greater facilities for the handling of passengers between steam, trolley car, and ferry boats, it takes the liberty of submitting some suggestions embodied in the sketch hereto attached, which, in its judgment, would increase the track and platform capacity and add to the convenience and safety of passenger movement. These suggestions, it will be seen, involve the adoption in part of the trolley track arrangement presented in the Borough President's plan, and which, in so far as appropriated, commends itself to the committee as preferable to the other."

Accompanying the report of the commission was a blue print plan suggesting the changes referred to, from the original plans of the department.

"The commission only suggests a slight modification of our plans," said Commissioner Hawkes after he had gone over the new plans. "They make a change in the number of trolley loops and their arrangement, so that there will be seven platforms in all from which to load passengers into the trolley cars, thus increasing the number by three from our plans. There is also another change in the steam road loops, so that there will be two additional loading platforms there. The report of the commission will receive my warmest recommendation and will be forwarded at once to the Mayor."

This action is taken to mean the settlement of the St. George terminal trouble and the early beginning of work to carry out the plans decided upon.

NINE MORE TRANSFER POINTS.

Changes Made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company Because of Citizens' Fight.

As a result of the long fight between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the West Side Transit Reform Committee, the railway has begun to issue transfers for nine points along the Third Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines, where transfers were not issued before. The outcome of the new transfer system is that an almost complete union between the Metropolitan system and the Third Avenue line is now effected. At many of the nine points two or more lines cross, so that the total number of new exchanges is now twenty-two.

While the company made the concession at nine of the points urged, it still refuses to issue transfers from the Twenty-third Street cross-town cars to Broadway or Sixth Avenue. The reason for this, according to General Manager Root, is the congested state of the traffic at those points.

The new transfer points named in the order that went into affect yesterday are:

Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.
Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street.
Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.
Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.
Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The points where transfers are still refused are:

Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.
Forty-second Street and Broadway.
Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.
Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street and Broadway.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE DISPUTE.

Commissioner Lindenthal and the Rapid Transit Company at Odds Over Regulations.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are again at odds because, it is said, the railroad company is very delinquent in obeying certain rules and regulations which the Commissioner has laid down for it. One point of contention is the running of five-car motor trains across the bridge; another is the running of small-flange cars on that structure.

The Commissioner said yesterday: "I have to keep my engineers and Inspectors busy all the time watching the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company which run across the bridge. The company has absolutely no regard for the orders which I have issued to it, and would not obey them if I did not have my men watching.

"I ordered them to take off the five-car motor trains which they were running across the structure. The weight of such a train is equal to a train of five heavy locomotives, and, although it does not hurt the cables any, it causes the steel structure to sag, and if such a weight were to be continued for a time the steel structure would buckle and be ruined. A train of that weight has the same effect on the bridge that hanging all of the wash on one part of the line would have on the line.

"My orders limited the trains to three motor cars and two trailers, but occasionally the company runs a train of five motors across. My Inspectors then inform me of it, and when I put the matter to the company they again abide by the rules for a time.

"In the matter of small-flange cars they have done better, and taken them off, as far as I know. The company could run those cars on the level without any danger, for if they ran off they would just run along the street, but on the bridge it is a different matter. If an electric train with small-flange cars in it were to jump the track on the bridge, it would damage the structure and endanger life."

About a month ago the Brooklyn Rapid Transit built an incline from its tracks at Thirty-sixth Street, intending to run the cars on the level of Fifth Avenue beyond that point to Fort Hamilton. The residents strongly objected to the plan because of the danger to life, but without effect, the company going ahead with the work, until Commissioner Lindenthal ordered it to take the small-flange cars off of the bridge. The large-flange cars cannot run on the surface tracks, so that the incline is useless, and the company stands to lose several thousand dollars which it cost to construct the incline.

Five-car motor trains are also run across the bridge very frequently. At night the Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach trains are composed entirely of open motor cars.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	..
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅛
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	7.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.75@3.90; straights, $3.50@3.70; Spring patents, $4@4.40; straights, $3.60@3.90; bakers', $2.60@3.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 81@82c; No. 3, 77@81c; No. 2 red, 77¼@79½c; No. 2 corn, 52c; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 oats, 34@34½c; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 34@36c; No. 2 rye, 51@51½c; good feeding barley, 32@40c; fair to choice malting, 47@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; No. 1 Northwestern, 97c; prime timothy seed, $3.40; mess pork, per bbl, $13.55@13.60; lard, per 100 lb., $7.65@7.67½; short rib sides, (loose,) $7.62½@7.87½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.50@7.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@8.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $12@12.50.

COTTON.—The market opened easy at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, but ruled fairly steady at the decline and showed little further alteration, closing quiet but steady, net unchanged to 4 points lower, with sales reported of about 25,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.95@11.97
September	10.65	10.68	10.63	10.66
October	9.88	9.92	9.88	9.91@9.92
November	9.74	9.76	9.74	9.75@9.76
December	9.75	9.76	9.73	9.75@9.76
January	9.78	9.77	9.73	9.75@9.77
February	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.77@9.78
March	9.76	9.78	9.76	9.78@9.79

Owing to bank holidays in England no Liverpool cables were received to-day.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Dominated by bull news from the Northwest, wheat acted strong all day, and at the regular close showed 1¼@1½c net advance. No. 2 red closed 85½c, elevator, and 84¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 98⅝c, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, 96⅝c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Wheat, September, 79¼c; December, 78⅝@78½c; on track: No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 86@86½c; No. 2 Northern, 85@85½c; No. 3 Northern, 80@82c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 86½@88c; new, September, 80⅛c bid. Rye—No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley—No. 2, 50c, nominal; sample, 43@52½c. Corn—September, 52c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 78c; September, 78⅛c; December, 81⅛c; No. 2 hard, 74¾@77c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 50c; September, 50⅛c; December, 49½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 38c; September, 32½c; December, 33⅜c; No. 2 white, 40c.

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 88⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 86⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 86⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.50@3.85; Winter patents, $3.90@4.30; Spring clears, $3.55@3.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@3; red dog, $22.50@24.50, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@1.65; coarse, $1.10@$1.12. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.60; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., prompt, $17.50@17.60; Spring bran, middling, $18.50@22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.75@18; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $19, bulk, $20, sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $24.50@25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	83½	84⅝	83½	84⅝
December	83 11-16	84¾	83 11-16	84⅝
May	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	58¼
December	57⅞	58	57⅞	58

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	78¾	80⅜	78¾	80⅜
December	78⅝	80⅞	78⅝	80⅞
May	81	82⅝	81	82½
Corn—				
September	52	52½	52	52½
December	51⅝	52	51⅝	52
May	51½	52⅜	51½	52¼
Oats—				
September	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34
December	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅝
May	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝
Lard—				
September	$7.87½	$7.97½	$7.85	$7.95
October	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.77½
Ribs—				
September	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.07½
October	7.90	7.97½	7.90	7.95
Pork—				
September	13.70	13.72½	13.62½	13.70
October	....	....	....	13.62½

COFFEE.—The market was quiet, but prices showed some steadiness owing to the ¼f advance in Havre which was thought to be in excess of what was due on the local closing of Friday. The market opened steady at a partial advance of 5 points, and closed quiet net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were 6,250 bags. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	3.60@3.70
September	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.75@3.80
October	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.85@3.90
November	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.90@3.95

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $16@16.50; family, $17@17.50; short clear, $15.50@17.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@8.50; family, $10@10.50; packet, $9@9.50; extra India mess, $14@15. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; 140 lb, 8¼@8½c; pigs, 9@9½c; smoking, 11¼@11½c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾@9⅞c; 14 lb, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 6@6½c; pickled hams, 12½@13¼c. TALLOW—City, 4⅛c, nominal; country, 4¼@4⅜c. LARD—$7.90; city lard, 6¾@7c; refined lard, South America, $8.30; Continent, $7.90; Brazil, kegs, $9.30; compound, 7¼@7½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼@7½c; city lard stearine, 9c.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Oil bbls, 52½c, and machines freely offered at 53c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.45. RESIN—Common to good strained, $2; E, $2.10; F, $2.20; G, $2.25; H, $2.65; I, $3.10@3.15; K, $3.35@3.40; M, $3.55@3.60; N, $3.75@3.80; W G, $3.90@3.95; W W, $4@4.05.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1.—Turpentine, nominal. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $2.10; I, $2.60; K, $2.75; M, $2.85; N, $2.95; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.40.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 6½@8¾c per lb. No calves on sale; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. Sheep very dull, ¼c lower; lambs opened steady for prime, ¼c lower for other grades; all other grades closed slightly lower than the opening; sheep sold at $2.25@$3.50 per 100 lb, not including some for export at $4, and culls at $1.75; lambs at $4.75@6.37½; two cars at $6.40 and $6.50; culls at $3.75; dressed mutton, general sales, 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. No hogs reported on sale alive.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re T. N. Notley & Co.
2—In re Carlos Booth Co.
3—Grove vs. Grove.
4—In re Fifth Avenue Hotel Company.
5—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Company.
6—Quincy vs. Lawson.
7—Monio vs. Widmayer.
8—Hedder vs. Contesse.
9—In re U. S. Trust Co.
10—Kalish vs. Higgins.
11—Same vs. same.
12—In re Carpenter.
13—Same.
14—Culver vs. Culver.
15—In re Carpenter.
16—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Taylor.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Sterling vs. Murray.
19—Eames vs. Brunswick Con. Co.
20—Hallett vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
21—In re Mut. Aff. Society.
22—Hatch vs. Montgomery.
23—Murray vs. Murray.
24—Mendelbaum vs. Krakower.
25—First National Bank vs. Hadley.
26—Horowitch vs. Horowitch.
27—Pike vs. Schroeder.
28—People, &c., vs. Am. Loan & Trust Co.
29—Metal vs. Metal.
30—Potter vs. Rossiter.
31—In re Clowes.
32—Murphy vs. Addoms.
33—Rosenfeld vs. Tisch.
34—Goldsmith vs. Nadel.
35—Murphy vs. Murphy.
36—Lewis vs. Rustoe Mfg. Co.
37—Lusk vs. Miner.
38—Solomon vs. Steierts.
39—In re 13th and 14th Sts.
40—In re 14th and 15th Sts.
41—In re Pier (Old No.) 26, E. R.
42—In re 35th and 36th Sts.
43—Federgreen vs. Diamner.
44—Schulbach vs. Horowitz.
45—In re Tremont Av.
46—In re Albert.
47—Sparhawk vs. Gillis Ptg. Co.
48—Murphy vs. Murphy.
49—Kotman vs. Kotman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary F. Sinclair, Lucy A. Baird, Ludwig M. Pollems, Eliphalet W. Bliss, Lorenzo Perona, Elizabeth Golding, Alexander M. Dunn, Edmund O. Wendt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) —Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—James Jackson.
2—Pellegrino Troisee.
3—Joseph Snow.
3—Joseph Hinchy.
3—Vincenzo Ditomasso.
4—James Clark.
4—Louis Jaros.
5—Sam Bergen.
5—Frank Redmond, Frank Miasco.
6—Angelo Pisano.
6—Mary Levere.
7—Michael Gallagher.
7—John Sobasky, William Schmidt.
8—Frank Bloomfield.
8—Alfred R. Tong.
9—John J. Jones.
9—George Green.
10—Thomas Cavanagh.
10—Demetrio Bruneato.
11—Charles Rothman.
11—Jeremiah Connors.
12—Frank Corrente.
12—William J. O'Keefe.
13—Frederick Zurick.
13—Stella Costello.
14—John Williams.
To fix a day for trial.
15—Alex. Katz.
1—Allesandro Ruberti.
16—Sigmund Blaustein.
Pleadings.
17—James Solomon.
1—Robert L. Martin, Harry Velthusen.
18—Frank Caludro.
19—John Tierney.
20—Nellie Isenstock.
21—Elizabeth Hartman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Dell Habit.
2—Charles Bierman.
3—Henry Zabriskie.
4—William Dunham.
5—Joseph J. Hanley.
6—Felix Bovino.
7—William Gleason.
8—Frank Gray.
9—Andrew Copass, John Smith.
10—Henry Reiche.
11—Borens Wittman, Henry Flottman.
12—Jacob Pasternak.
13—Emma Williams.
To fix a day for trial.
14—Sylvester F. Wilson, otherwise called Frank W. Hartright.
15—Dominick Defilippo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL.

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A DAY WITH THE FORTUNE TELLERS OF CONEY ISLAND.

Shanties Crowded at All Hours with Patrons Who Are Easily Persuaded to Give Up Fees Ranging from 25 Cents to $1—Men as Well as Women Victims.

A PLEASANT journey from the cradle to the grave by the Coney Island astrological route is a matter of only ten minutes. Thousands of men and women with an insatiate yearning for the unknown make it every week and appear to get a great deal of satisfaction out of the experience. The cost is anywhere from 25 cents to $1, according to the curiosity and credulity of the passenger.

This Summer electricity has come sharply into competition with human endeavor in the futurity business. The woman who would peep behind the veil of time places her hands, palms downward, with fingers outstretched, into a leather-covered depression made for the purpose, and shuts her eyes. A nickel in the slot does the rest. There is a whirring of little wheels, and out drops a card containing an alleged delineation of her disposition and character, more or less diverse information about her "destiny," and explicit rules for conduct if she desires to make the most of her opportunities and be on her guard against enemies of evil.

Fortune-telling machines are largely patronized by many persons because they are cheap. They are sedulously avoided by a great many more because they are not unfailingly cheerful. Cards containing a decidedly gloomy view of life come out in the shuffle. The individual fortune teller, man or woman, is very careful to peep into the future through rose-colored spectacles. They know that persons who take what is said to them seriously, as two-thirds of them do, are not fond of listening to unpleasant things. In most cases they go straight away to another fortune teller and get the hoodoo lifted. Long experience has taught the seers to read in a woman's face what she expects to be told, and they give her what she wants. They have a fine scorn for machine-made revelations of the future.

These seaside fortune tellers or "philosophers of physiognomy and psychology," as they prefer to call themselves, get all the uneducated and superstitious patrons who seek to read the answer in the stars from stuffy city "parlors" during the Winter months, and more, too. Hundreds of persons who go to Coney Island in the everyday crowd no more think of coming away without having their horoscope cast than hundreds of others think of coming away without "one off the iron" or a paper of popcorn crispettes.

Go when you will, the shanty of the fortune teller is surrounded by an eager and attentive crowd. There are usually as many men in it as there are women, and they are not all young men at that. In the more pretentious establishments the shanty faces the sea, and the shrewd seer borrows all the credit he can from old ocean.

SALT IN THE OCCULT.

"Breathe deep, ladies and gentlemen," he shouts. "Breathe deep. The salt ozone from yon shimmering sea will tone up your mind, invigorate your body, and better prepare you for the words of wisdom I am about to utter. Salt, let me tell you, is of standard significance in the occult. The wise prophets of the East, to whom we owe all our knowledge of the beautiful science I have spent half a lifetime in mastering, rubbed their bodies with dry salt every day." And so on ad lib. until the crowd is sized up and those in it who exhibit symptoms of spending money are brought well to the front.

"Twenty-five cents, madam. Thank you. And this is the photograph of the gentleman whose future you wish me to read. His age, please. Forty-five? Thank you. Now listen carefully to what I am going to say. This man has seen a great deal of the sunny side of life, but there are better times in store for him. His face shows courage and determination. He has made a brave fight against adversity, and he is going to have his reward.

"Although his stars are somewhat malignant, good signs are among them. He has one or two enemies who are plotting against him in secret, but he will triumph over them. I cannot go more into detail now, but in this little book, with an accompanying chart, which will cost you only 50 cents, I will mark the shoals of life on which he is likely to founder if he is not careful. It will do just as well as though he came here to see me in person. My instructions will reveal to him unknown talents. Take him this book, madam. Tell him to—"

"Never mind," says the woman. "I guess it's too late to do him any good now. He's dead."

The crowd laughs at this and the horoscope juggler laughs with it. It is part of his stock in trade to allow nothing to upset his temper. Four out of five persons he is talking to are with him and believe him. He knows that. He cracks a joke or tells a story, reaches out for another quarter, and begins again. This time it is a young man who merely gives his age and the date of his birth. The fortune teller can tell almost at a glance that he is unmarried and sets sail accordingly.

"Some of your relatives are awaiting news from you," he says, with a knowing wink. "One of them, who contemplates leaving you money some day, is anxious to see you married and settle down. You were born under the sign of Leo, the Lion, a very favorable omen for those contemplating matrimony. To get the greatest happiness you should find a young woman born in January, under the sign of Aquarius. Don't neglect this precaution or your life may be full of pitfalls."

The crowd takes such a personal interest in this that the young man might be the dearest friend of each and every person in it. He is so pleased with the prospects meted out to him that he is easily persuaded to invest 50 or 75 cents in a chart and a book of instructions telling him never to worry, to steer clear of debt, to be abstemious in all things, never to gamble, and a host of other platitudes that he knows already. If he could look over the shoulder of the shaper of his destinies he would see spread out on the desk a chart containing all the signs of the zodiac, each sign marked with a number in red ink. On the margin are written words corresponding to the numbers. They are very brief, serving as mere suggestions to the prophet, just as a slip of paper lays the foundation for the elaborate discourse of the preacher. For instance, No. 1 will mean love and a proposal. No. 2 will indicate good luck and lots of money. No. 3 will foretell a letter from a relative or a long journey. And so on through the whole gamut of human contingencies.

POINTERS ON STOCKS.

A number of men ask the oracle point-blank whether it is an auspicious time for them to gamble in stocks. In cases of this kind, as in all others, he takes the man's mental measure and handles him accordingly. For 25 cents the man will be told that the stars decree only a moderate share of prosperity, with some rocks of disappointment ahead. While the fortune teller is talking he looks his questioner straight in the eye. Well he knows the power of the fixed gaze to those who are not up to the tricks of it. If the man's face looks gloomy at a suggestion of disappointment he pays out a little of the "good cheer" line. If the man's face brightens and another quarter is forthcoming, he gives the "good cheer" line plenty of slack and talks of brighter days and prosperity.

"Quite by surprise," he says, "coming when you least expect it, good fortune will favor you through speculation in your favorite stock. Be not backward in grasping it."

A seaside horoscopist would rather a thousand times talk to a man about business affairs than love affairs. In the latter case he is never quite sure whether his patron is married. Sometimes he asks, and even then he is suspicious that the answer is not strictly truthful. The man wants to find out how much the fortune teller knows, and opens up all sorts of opportunities for him to appear ridiculous. When in doubt he hedges. "If married," he says, "one of your children is destined to achieve great renown."

With women he seldom makes mistakes of this sort. The first thing he does is to look for the wedding ring. If a woman wears gloves he will ask her to remove them and allow him to make a brief examination of her hand. That tells him lots of things to guide him in his horoscope—whether she is a hardworking woman or a woman of leisure, with time to read; also some idea as to her age, occupation, and even her nationality. To the experienced the hand reveals many secrets.

A HALL OF MYSTERY.

Just as every small boy longs to peep inside the curtain of a Punch and Judy show so the men and women who congregate around the fortune teller's shanty wonder what is inside of it. The front door (often the only door) is very seldom left open. Whenever it is those curious persons who try to peep inside are confronted by a large screen, crudely decorated with mystical figures.

Once behind that screen all signs of solicitation for the future disappear. Crowded in a small space that makes an average bedroom in a Harlem flat look as large as a railway station in comparison is a camp bed, an oil stove, a couple of chairs, a table, a tin ice chest, and a shelf full of dishes. The material side of existence is very much in evidence there. The fortune teller's shanty is his home. The exteriors of the fortune teller's shanties are as different in appearance as the men who do business in them. Some of them affect a touch of the Oriental, and burn incense amid a lot of faded draperies. Others aim at the severely simple, with white linen and bamboo. Some of the oracles wear a fez or a black silk skull cap. But the majority of them have long hair and go without a hat, even when the sun is blazing hot. One of the most prosperous of his craft on Coney Island affects stylish clothes. He appears in three suits every day. In the morning he has a suit of light gray material, with a frock coat, such as fashionable men wear to the race track. In the afternoon he sports a suit of white duck, with a broad sash of crimson silk at the waist. In the evening he wears a dress suit, with Tuxedo jacket.

This man's make-up is a fortune to him. He has a swarthy face with bushy, overhanging eyebrows and a heavy mustache; gleaming teeth, brilliant black eyes, a deep resonant voice, and an impressive manner. Never does this fortune teller descend to buffoonery. If the joke is on him, now and then, he never betrays the slightest consciousness of it. It is money in his pocket to be taken most seriously, and he goes about it in a serious sort of way. He is waited upon by a Brahmin servant who never speaks to him—at least not in public. He keeps a green lamp burning just inside the door of his tent. Mysticism is his motto, first, last, and all the time. A man who keeps a photograph gallery close by says that this fortune teller often takes in $100 a day.

From peanut vendors to tintype men there is a certain amount of brotherhood among the men who make a living by selling things to the Coney Island crowd. Rivals keen as a sword blade in business, they are hale fellows well met in moments of leisure.

Not so the "professors of physiognomy and psychology." These pursuers of the infinite do not speak as they pass by. Their contempt for one another is as profound as their common contempt for the nickel-in-the-slot fortune teller. If they have nothing else to talk about to the crowd they talk against one another.

If the testimonials, written and printed, shown by the fortune tellers were genuine there is no bank in New York big enough to hold the fortunes they claim to have made—for others. "Piles upon piles of gold," says one man, "have been heaped up by persons reaping the benefit of my advice and phenomenal exactitude."

They profess to foretell every essential want and fear, to map out a sure route on the high road to success, to ward off misery and want, to guarantee against surprises and sorrow; in a word, to eliminate unhappiness from life—and the greatest mystery of it all is that they find hundreds upon hundreds of men and women who listen open-mouthed to all that they say, pay good money for printed matter that has no more bearing on one individual case than it has to all, and who actually shape the affairs of their daily life accordingly.

SEEDS OF DISCORD.

Some of the fortune tellers give lessons in palm reading and other "mysteries" to young women who want to go into the business for themselves. They charge $2 a lesson for a course of ten lessons. Some of them give private sittings to women jealous of their husbands or to lovelorn swains; and a fine lot of mischief they make sometimes.

There was a family row on the Iron Pier one afternoon last week caused by a fortune teller who probably acted in a spirit of pure mischief. A fat and florid woman, very angry, sat at one of the tables feeding two children from a luncheon basket. A younger woman, obviously her sister, was trying to pacify her.

"Wait till I catch him," exclaimed the angry woman. "I'll blonde him."

In due time "him" came sauntering down the pier.

"Who's that blonde woman you've been with?" she demanded.

"What yer talking about? I don't know nothing about a blonde woman."

"Yes you do, too. You left Mollie while she was getting her fortune told, saying you were going to get a drink. Took you nearly an hour to get a drink, did it! And the man he says to Mollie: 'You must be careful of domestic discord and misunderstandings,' he says, 'or they will lead to trouble. The stars show your husband meeting some blonde woman. Speak to him kindly about it,' he says, 'and despair not. Your lucky star will soon be in the ascendant. Despair not.'

"Now he seen you walk up there with Mollie and he thought he was doing her a good turn telling her what you was up to. But if there is any blonde woman hanging around I want to have a look at her."

"Ain't I got enough having them fellers stuffing your head with nonsense," retorted the husband, "without having to stand for what they say to your sister, too? Get aboard that boat, now, and no more nonsense. If I stay around here any longer I shall go back and punch that fellow's head."

RAISING DUCKS FOR THE MARKET

Best Ones Are Those That Never Saw a Duck Pond.

"THE little ducks that come to market nowadays," said a wholesale dealer in West Street, "and even the little ducks that stay at home, are as different from the ducks we used to sell four or five years ago as dried figs are as different from the fruit fresh from the vines. It seems an almost unnatural thing to think of a duck without a duck pond, but the fattest and best ducks we sell now never saw a duck pond.

"Duck farming is still a comparatively recent thing, but it is developing along new lines all the time. Experience has taught that ducks allowed only sufficient water to quench the thirst, and not a dirty, muddy pond to wallow and swim in, are more toothsome for the table and bring higher prices in the market. Where there is a pond there are fish of some sort, and the ducks will eat the fish. That gives their meat a fishy flavor, of which housewives complain.

"There is as much, if not more, money in raising ducks than in raising chickens. But as it takes more capital to start a duck farm than it does to build a hencoop, there are fewer persons in the business. And ducks, unless they have a pond and are allowed to roam at their own sweet will, are more troublesome to take care of than chickens. There is not much variation in the food of a duck fattening for the market. It is fed regularly three times a day, and it gets mash for every meal. Nothing else agrees with a healthy duck like mash. About once a week a little cracked corn is thrown in by way of variety, but the ducks do not seem to care whether it is there or not.

"Breeders have an odd way of getting around the natural craving of ducks for animal food. It takes a long time to cure the birds of this, and they are very irritable during the process. Breeders make a stew of animal flesh and ground bones, mixed, and strain off the water. This is mixed with the water given the ducks to drink, and also to moisten their bran. The compound gives to their mash a meaty flavor that gratifies their appetite and adds to it a substance that makes them strong.

"In fattening ducks breeders try to make them eat as much as they can; and it is astonishing how much a healthy duck can eat. Some ducks will easily dispose of four pounds of food a day without having indigestion—enough solid material to sustain a hard-working longshoreman. If a duck refuses to eat more than enough to satisfy its appetite the breeder thinks it is sick.

"On a farm the ducks are not allowed to mix at will. They are kept in pens in flocks of fifty or seventy, according to their condition for marketing. The greatest care must be taken with their bedding. Fresh hay and straw every other night, and at certain seasons of the year every night, is imperative for healthy ducks. They do not sleep in houses like chickens and turkeys do. Ducks prefer to huddle together and sleep in the open. But their feet must be kept warm. A duck with cold feet is usually a dead duck.

"The proportionate returns from hatching duck's eggs, as compared with hen's eggs, is ridiculously small. About one-half the eggs sent to hatch are sheer waste. In fact, it does not pay the breeders in New York and New Jersey to raise from eggs they can buy hereabout. It is cheaper for them to buy and raise young ducks shipped from the West. This industry has become so large that cars are built specially for the duck trade, and men sent along who know how to feed and take care of them."

Won't Stop the Car.

"IF the conductors were to stop the car and wait for every man who wants to chase his straw hat, they would be able to make about four round trips over the road a day," said a Broadway inspector, "to say nothing of the continuous blockade of traffic. Fully two-thirds of the complaints we get in Summer are from men who get angry because the conductor won't stop the car while they chase a runaway straw hat. From reports that reach me, I should say that twenty or thirty men lose their straws every windy day on the Broadway cars. In front of the Flatiron Building I have often seen five or six men chasing their hats at one time. Now, how is it possible for a conductor to hold up a car there for two minutes, or even one minute? The fact is that if a man's straw hat blows off in busy Broadway he ought to be thankful to get it back at all in a fit condition to wear, let alone paying another nickel for carfare."

THE HEAVENS IN AUGUST.

One of the Months During Which Showers of Shooting Stars May Be Seen—Period of the Greatest Brilliancy for Venus—Mars Close to Moon.

THE month of August finds the sun hurrying away from us at a great pace while the shortening days and lengthing nights admit of repose and rest after the debilitating effects of the dog days. Rather more than nine degrees of declination mark the path of the sun between the first and the last days of the month, his speed being half as much greater at its close than it is at present. From this it can be plainly seen that as the sun recedes from the Summer solstice the days decrease more rapidly until the time of the autumnal equinox when genial Old Sol slows a bit in order to give our friends on the other side of the equator as much of his comforting heat as possible.

As a result of this Southern movement we find that whereas we have sun-up today at 4:36, we cannot get the old chap to smile on us on the last day of the month before 5:07. And, furthermore, while he now bids us good night at a few minutes after 7 o'clock, it will only be 6:22 when he sinks out of sight at the month's close. So by these antics we find our length of day now to be 14 hours 30 minutes, but from this we shall have to take rather an hour and a quarter before September comes to us.

The moon left over from July falls on the 8th, and as it is at that time fairly well in the southern section of the heavens, where it always seems much nearer and clearer to us than when it passes high overhead nearer the zenith, we should have some beautiful nights in which to enjoy it. The phase of last quartering comes on the 16th and the new moon for August comes on the 22d, followed on the 29th by the first quartering.

The consideration of the moon, our nearest neighbor in the celestial spaces, is always of great interest, for in the development of modern astronomy the problems connected with it have perhaps created the most fertile field of invention and discovery. She is, to be sure, much smaller than the earth, and, compared with most of the other heavenly bodies, a very insignificant affair, but her proximity makes her far more important to us than any of them, except the sun. The very beginnings of astronomy seem to have originated in the study of her motions and in the phenomena which she causes in connection with tides and eclipses. August and November are the months most noted for meteoric showers or shooting stars. The name Perseids is given to the swarm that is particularly allotted to this month, and they are far more numerous in the earlier portion of the month than later.

While the November shooting stars move very swiftly and are of a greenish or bluish tint, with vivid and persistent trains, those we are now expecting are of a more yellowish color and move with far less velocity, and have very aptly been called celestial fireflies. The difference in velocities of these heavenly projectiles compares not unfavorably with our improved modern artillery, which gives so much increase of velocity over that of the old-time smooth-bore guns and the black powders. The Perseids are the old inhabitants of the solar system, whereas the Leonids—the name for the November showers—are comparatively new-comers. It is claimed that there is a very close connection between comets and meteors, and there are theorists who state that it is very possible that comets are swarms of closely packed meteors.

While this month finds the planets in line and ready to help out the programme arranged for our midsummer's amusement, there are not many striking numbers that would attract any very special attention. We have one more than the usual number of meetings between the planets and the moon, as Uranus receives two visits—one on the 3d and the second on the 30th. These meetings are not of a particularly cordial nature, the distance between the two heavenly bodies being about the same on both occasions, and quite too great to admit of attractiveness.

Next month Uranus will be in quadrature, half way on his journey to conjunction with the sun, and therefore we find him among the evening stars.

Saturn and the falling moon are at their closest on the 7th, but on that occasion also the scenic effect is spoiled by too much intervening sky. We now have Saturn as an evening star, in which category he will remain throughout the rest of the year. Referring for a moment to the meteors above mentioned, some of the leading astronomical minds have determined that Saturn's rings can be neither solid nor liquid sheets, but that all the known conditions would be answered by supposing them to consist of a flock of separate and independent bodies, moving in orbits nearly circular and in one plane—in fact, a swarm of meteors. We shall have to wait another month to have Jupiter in all his glory, when, after being in opposition to the sun, he will become an evening star for the rest of the year. He is already assuming quite a conspicuous place, and is about to fling his cap in the ring as a rival of Venus as the ruler of the starry hosts. He and the moon, three days after the full, appear quite close to one another, and as far as scenic effect is concerned it is to be regretted that the moon's disk is quite so full and bright.

Neptune and Luna come fairly close to one another on the 19th, by which we may judge that the planet ranks as a morning star. This planet appears in the telescope as a small star of between the eighth and ninth magnitude, absolutely invisible to the naked eye, though easily seen with a good opera glass. It shows a greenish disk and has a diameter that seldom varies more than one-fifteenth of its extreme measurement. Its diameter, by the way, being about 35,000 miles, whereas the circumference of the earth, or Puck's girdle, is only 25,000 miles.

Mercury remains among the evening stars this month, and is on his way toward far eastern elongation, where he will arrive early next month, and at which time we shall be able to see him low down in the west shortly after sunset. Seen from a favorable position on the planet's surface our sun, instead of rising and setting daily as it does with us, is said to appear to them as though it oscillated about 47 degrees back and forth in the sky every eighty-eight days.

Mars still ranges himself under the leader of the evening stars and will not change again this year. He and the moon's growing crescent will be in fairly close neighborly contact on the 28th, but there will be too much moonshine to suit this warlike representative.

In view of the efforts that are being made to construct a large canal across the State it will be a matter of great interest to see how the Martians have progressed with their system since we last had a look at it. The probabilities of either being completed before the other are at present extremely hazy.

Venus, the fair and lovely queen, is now at her period of greatest brilliancy, and her radiant face adorns the sky for some time after sunset. She is gradually withdrawing toward the sun, and so lessening our opportunities to comment on her loveliness. Still, as we look about us and think of the enjoyable times at mountain or seaside resort, we perhaps will be willing to give her some credit for the feelings she has inspired.

Modern Methods of Thrashing

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 1.—The farmers of the wheat belt are busy with the thrashers. It is the time of the year when they see the visible results of the long months of waiting. One may stand on a knoll, and looking off across the fields, see a dozen puffing engines making the horizon picturesque as they keep as many separators rattling in their work. The traction engine is the automobile of the plain. It is the farmer's approach to luxury of the city resident, and has done more for him than any one invention of late years. The boy who used to drive the weary horses on their round in the old-fashioned horse power will appreciate the statement; he will rejoice when he sees the engine go through the street of the prairie town. Close behind it comes the great red separator, with its pipes and platforms; then the cook shanty, like a house on wheels, which it is; next the water wagon that must keep the engine in good trim, and at last the coal wagon, or the rig of the owner.

It makes an imposing procession as it winds its way across the plains, and is an evidence of the application of inventive talent to the needs of the Western farmer. It is the epitome of the farmer's progress, and to its accomplishment is due his success in wheat raising to a large degree.

The separator of to-day is not the old-fashioned machine that did only half the work. As it pulls into the field it is equipped for the most efficient work. One of the tasks that drove boys away from the farm in the old days was stacking straw at the business end of a straw carrier. There is now no need of that. The modern machine has a long pipe at the rear end at the bottom of which is a fan that sends a blast of wind through the tube. It is called a wind stacker, and the straw and refuse are sent wherever the man at the lower end directs. Whole stacks may be prepared without the touch of a fork or of a bit of hand labor. There are several kinds of these improvements, but all work on the same general principle and are making the harvest cheaper and easier for the farmer.

There used to be also a feeder who was highly paid and did a great deal of dangerous work. He stood at the front of the machine and let bundles, head first, into the roaring mouth of the machine. He was sometimes overconfident about his position and caught his hands in the cogs and spindles, losing an arm. Once in a while he lost his life. It was a dangerous task. Behind him were the band cutters, who also struggled with fate and worked as hard as any one around the machine. With sharp knives they severed the wisps of hay or straw that held the bundles together, and then passed the straw to the feeder. It was a well-paid task. That, too, is gone. The modern machine has a self-feeder that takes the place of both these workers. It has a hopper-like apparatus that receives the bundles as they are pitched into it, and cuts the binding twine that holds them together and makes them fit for the cylinder of the machine into which they are fed. These improvements have done more to simplify the thrashing of the West than anything else that has been invented. The work is thus done more rapidly and with less expense for help.

The farmer who engages thrashers out on the prairies to-day has no such task for his family as does the farmer back East. It is seldom that the crew is boarded at the farmhouse. If this is done, of course there is trouble for the good wife, but the farmer pays only 6 cents a bushel for the thrashing. If the crew is boarded by the thrasher he receives 7 cents, and the housewife has no extra labor. The cook shanty is usually presided over by the wife of the manager of the outfit, or by the wife of one of the men. She has some one to run errands for her, usually a boy, who is also hauling coal from town for the engine. There are straw-burning engines, but not all are of this kind. So there are gasoline engines, but they are not common. The cook shanty is set under a tree, if there be one within reach of the field where the men are at work. The Summer breezes blow through it, and the fresh odor of the field is a pleasant addition to the attractions of the well-filled dinner table. There are few luxuries on that table, but plenty of the necessities of life, and the bread that is heaped high looks very beautiful to the hungry men who come in from the stacks.

Where do they sleep? Out under the stars. The tired men do not care where they spend the clear Summer nights. They may rest in the shadow of the straw stack, they may lie under the machine. They are content, and know no waking until the sun calls them to work.

The days are long on the thrashing machine. The season is short and every owner wants to make the best of the time. He counts on thrashing 50,000 bushels of wheat in the season, and may do better. This year he will have hard work to do this because the wheat is light and there are many weeds in the straw. Anything that hinders the rapid running of the machine makes it the more difficult for the thrasher.

"I figured myself rich at the opening of the season," said one young speculator in this venture, "and I was poor at the end." It often happens that way.

The thrasher in the old days watched the measure very closely. It was set under the machine and was emptied frequently by the farmer or his boy, who chalked the tally on a piece of board. The modern machine has an apparatus that carries the wheat up to the top of the separator and then pours it into a wagon by means of a tube. It also weighs and records every bushel, and makes any changing of the figures an impossibility. When the machine pulls out of the field its record is the one on which settlement is made. Sometimes on the big farms more than one machine is running at the same time. Then there is a lively rivalry between the crews as to which shall be the faster workers. All day and far into the evening the machines rattle and roar, each company striving as to its ability to shell out the golden grain. Late it is when the end comes and the dials are anxiously scrutinized. The losers are expected to do what is right when next the men go to town—and they do it.

On Saturday night the men visit the county seat. They have deserved the recreation and are anxious to enjoy it. They put on their best clothes and walk up and down the streets, laughing and having a good time. It is late when they ride in the rough wagon to the farm and prepare to take a long sleep Sunday morning. The traveling harvesters who come out of the East to help cut the grain are not generally the ones who form the thrashing crews. They are too migratory, and are apt to desert in the midst of a big run. The men who want to go on the crews are picked up among the thrashing experts of the farm lads long in advance. They are farm boys, and know how to meet the conditions on the average farm.

Down in Southeastern Kansas is a thrashing crew that is composed of boys, none of whom is more than twenty-one years old. They are in a co-operative company and have been making money. They do their work well and work hard.

Modern improvement in the manufacture of farm implements is making it possible that the farmer of the near future will do his own thrashing. There are being introduced small "pony" machines that can be run by a small gasoline or steam engine—the same one that grinds the feed for the up-to-date farmer—and is sold so cheap that it will pay the man who raises 100 acres of wheat to buy one. If these become common the occupation of the professional thrasher will be lost. He will have to depend on the business of the men who are too poor to own a machine of their own.

A great deal of the thrashing of this year is being done directly from the shock. The teams that haul the shocks take them to the side of the machine, and when the thrashing is done the same horses are hitched to the plows and set to turning over the chocolate ribbons of and in preparation for the next year's crop. It never once handling the wheat to do this, and every hour is precious when the farmer is trying to save his grain.

The thrashers of the West are trying to form an organization that is to make the rates for thrashing permanent. Some of the machine managers are willing at a pinch to cut the rates, and this is obnoxious to the others. Hence the movement to unite. In Nebraska there has in some counties been formed an iron-clad agreement, and the farmers pay the required amount and give the privileges demanded or they do not get their wheat thrashed. In Kansas this has not been so successful, but the thrashers are working on it and hope to succeed before the season is over.

Thrashing commences down in Oklahoma late in June. It does not end until snow flies. Some farmers stack their grain and wait their pleasure for the final work of the harvest. If the Autumn is fair the work in this State will nearly all be finished by Oct. 1. Then the machines and engines will be stored until next Summer.

WORTH WHILE TO KEEP OLD PRINTS

Dealer Finds It Does Not Pay to Throw Away Engravings, However Ancient.

"IN OUR business we make it a rule never to throw anything away," said a dealer in old prints in Fourth Avenue. "I have kept engravings for years, until they became faded and yellow. My wife—who is literally my partner in the shop, since the business was hers when I married her—has often urged me to throw them away, but I refused. Sooner or later I get my price that well repays me for all the trouble.

"Old sporting prints sell the best; those gaudy colored things of pugilists and race track men that you see framed and hung in the windows. I still get orders for colored lithographs of the Heenan-Sayers prize fight. Good copies of them bring as much as a modern water color. Copies of old baseball prints, such as the early games between the Mutuals of New York and the original Athletics of Philadelphia are constantly asked for. Horse pictures, particularly of the trotting circuit races in the Dexter days, are as good value as so many banknotes. So are pictures of races on some of the best known English tracks.

"Proprietors of road houses, saloons frequented by the sporting fraternity, and Stewards of sporting clubs are the usual purchasers of old lithographs of this sort. As a general thing they want good specimens, and they do not care what they pay for them so long as the price is not mere extortion. These men have sense enough to know that a dealer does not keep back number prints for years without expecting to be paid for it.

"A few days ago I received a call from a man who kept a roadhouse on Long Island. It was burned down. One of the best collections of sporting prints in this country was utterly destroyed. He is building another roadhouse, and wants to duplicate his old prints, if possible. Of course he cannot do it, any more than it would be possible to reproduce a collection of theatrical celebrities now in a well-known Broadway chophouse. But the man was able to restore about one-third of his lost collection from my stock, and I think he will be able to do quite as well from another man in the same line of business in Shaftesbury Avenue, London. The British old-print man and myself are on very good terms. We are constantly calling on each other to help out on an order.

"Men come to New York from the West and South, see an old engraving of some sporting event in a roadhouse or saloon, and want one like it for their own place. Of course, it is out of print, and they have to rummage around in places like this. A Chicago man paid $15 the other day for a very crude lithograph of the Sullivan-Corbett fight in New Orleans. A great many old prints find their way into the auction rooms, where there is no immediate demand for them. They can be bought cheap as an investment. Most persons who see them at auctions have no idea of their value.

"Actors and professional people I do not have much call for. They have other sources of supply. Once in a while a playwright comes in for a print to give him an idea of costumes and stage setting. Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Jefferson, Henry Irving, Richard Harding Davis, Clyde Fitch, Bronson Howard, and a number of others prominent in stage life have all been customers of mine. Charles and Daniel Frohman used to come here themselves, but now they send subordinates. Last Winter I was offered $25 for that old print of Billy Florence you see over my desk. It is not for sale. Billy was an old friend of mine, and I can afford to keep it."

TOOLS LOST FROM NEW BRIDGE

WITH a series of kerchunks extending over the three years during which the new East River bridge has been building, nearly $5,000 worth of tools have fallen from the hands of the workmen into the river. Engineer-in-charge Robinson makes that estimate, although he says it is quite impossible to tell the exact amount of losses the constructing company has sustained in that way.

Dozens of placards posted at various places on the bridge caution the iron workers to use great care in the handling of tools, to avoid dropping them into the river. But despite this many valuable instruments used in the elaborate bridge work have slipped from the hands of those working with them and in a second gone beyond recovery. In many instances it has been when a workman himself has slipped and has let go of the tools he was carrying in order to prevent himself from falling into the river.

With the hundreds of ferryboats, tugs, steamboats, launches, yachts, and rowboats that pass under the structure every day it is rather remarkable that but few have been struck by the falling objects. For, besides the tools, countless red-hot iron bolts have been dropped into the stream. The forges in which the small pieces of iron are heated are placed on platforms constructed at intervals on the bridge, and it is necessary for the forger to pick the piece from the furnace with tongs and throw them great distances to riveters' helpers, who catch them in buckets. Many of these are missed, often because the catcher's dangerous position will not permit him to move to capture a flying red-hot bolt that is not seen truly.

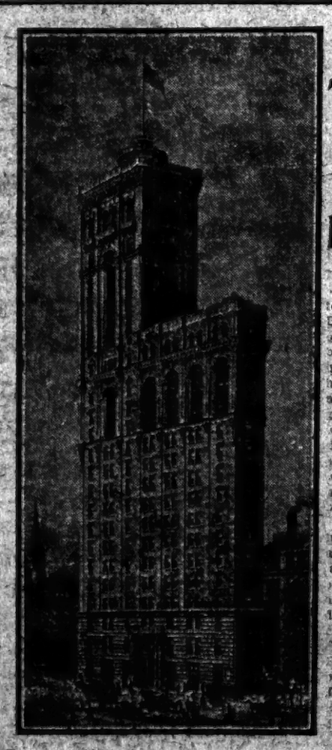
Few people on river craft have been injured by falling pieces from the bridge, and only one seriously. She was a young woman on a ferryboat, who was struck on the head by a bar of iron.

Space May Now Be Reserved in

The Times Building

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready for Occupancy April, 1904.



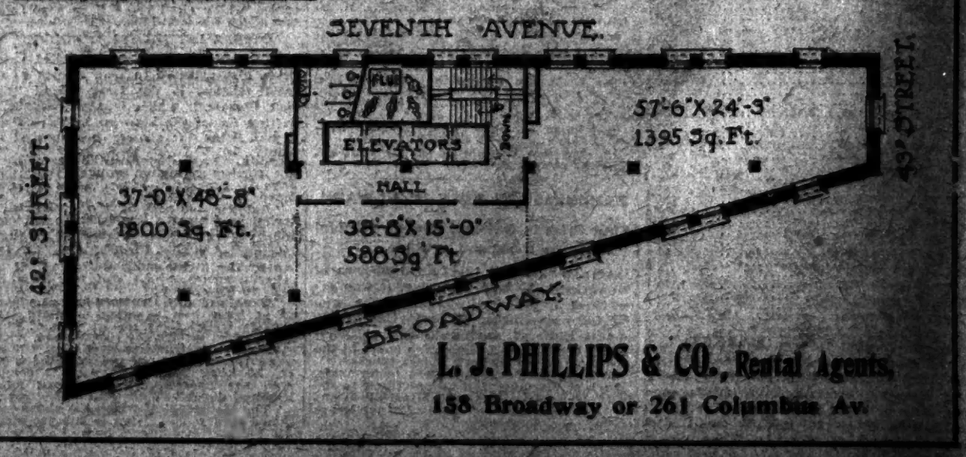
The building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—440 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	386
Times Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	348
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	308
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	285
Trinity Church	284

The construction is fireproof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 3,800 square feet.



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RESULTS OF TWELVE YEARS' BATTLE WITH CONSUMPTION

Campaign of Department of Health and Other Organizations Has Caused Number of Deaths in Manhattan from This Disease to Diminish 40 Per Cent.

SOMETHING of the story how the death ravages of consumption in Manhattan Island have been reduced 40 per cent. in the campaign of a dozen years which the Department of Health has been conducting with the co-operation of numbers of semi-public organizations and individuals is told in a series of charts just prepared by the Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Two of these are printed herewith, together with the data presented by the six remaining charts that complete the series.

The charts present in logical order the whole subject matter covered by them along the following lines:

Consumption mortality in Manhattan by ages for a typical year, as indicated by the chart published, noting the variations between the two sexes and the limits of age within which the disease claims the vast majority of its victims.

The New York death rate from consumption by localities as contrasted with the corresponding densities of population in race settlements, indicating relative liability of different racial elements in the population; this contrasted with statistics on registration districts in the United States for a typical year.

Chinatown and the Syrian quarters are seats of the disease, how the death record of such localities proves the infection theory, on the basis of which all recent efforts at stamping out consumption have been conducted.

Practical measures being enforced in New York at the present time; elements in the problem of fighting consumption as judged by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, pathologist and Director of the Bacteriological Laboratories of the New York City Health Department.

Decreasing mortality in the United States and in New York, pointing to the time when this city will be relatively more immune than the country at large; Dr. Biggs's opinion on the possibility of reaching a virtual zero point.

In commenting generally on the matter covered by the charts, Dr. Biggs called attention to the necessity of considering in every case the modifying conditions which at times make statistics taken alone, misleading. With regard to the United States at large, Dr. Biggs said that the paucity of authentic figures even in the limited registration districts, which cover but a small part of the country, made it necessary to exercise special care; for New York City, Dr. Biggs indicated the modifying conditions that should be taken into consideration in each case, as shown by the experience of the health authorities.

The chart here reproduced, showing the percentage of deaths of all ages to the total deaths in Manhattan for the year 1900, brings out the first conditions to which attention may be called as fundamental.

THE DANGEROUS PERIOD.

In this it will be noticed that distinction is made, in the black and light arms of the tree, between pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption proper, and the other forms of tuberculosis which are relatively important in early life but decrease constantly as the child approaches maturity. The two noticeable facts appearing from the chart are, first, that in both sexes it is in the working years of life—roughly, eighteen to forty-five—that the disease claims the most victims, and, second, that after maturity has been reached women are rather less liable to consumption than men. Thus the figures on the side of the chart for women run, approximately, on pulmonary tuberculosis, .005 of the total deaths under five years, .027 from five to nine years, .114 from nine to fourteen years, and then jump to .302 in the period between fifteen and twenty, while in the same time the percentages for males have reached only .267 of the total male deaths.

But at that point the comparative rate for males jumps, and in the next period—from twenty to twenty-four years—the deaths from consumption equal .363 of the total deaths, while among women the consumption death list has grown to but .34 per cent. Similarly in the succeeding period—the worst of all—when deaths from consumption among males constitute 37.7 per cent. and tuberculosis deaths of all kinds 39.7 per cent. of the total deaths, among women the increase in consumption is but two-tenths of 1 per cent., and the deaths from all kinds of tuberculosis have decreased from 36.3 per cent. to 35.7 per cent.

From the age of thirty-four on, the decrease on both sides of the tree is noticeable, although the deaths from consumption continue to form a large proportion of the total until middle life is well reached. Once the individual is past middle life consumption forms almost a negligible element in his pathological chances.

The actual conditions maintaining in New York may be seen from the chart printed herewith, comparing the density of population of Manhattan Island in 1900 by wards with the consumption death rate for the following year, the two years being taken as furnishing, respectively, data which correspond closely enough for the purposes of comparison.

OVERCROWDED WARDS.

The chart on population brings out at a glance the terrific crowding of population in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, which contain districts the most densely inhabited of any in the world, and the hardly less crowded condition of the Seventh, Seventeenth, and Fourteenth Wards adjoining. In the first three wards mentioned the population is shown as over 500 persons to the acre, while in the second three it is but 100 persons per acre less dense. These, of course, constitute the great east side district, inhabited very largely by Hebrews.

To bound it one would start at the foot of Fourteenth Street and the East River, go to Third Avenue, to the Bowery, to East Houston, to Wooster, to Canal, to East Broadway, then back a few blocks, so as to take in the territory between East Broadway, Catharine and Madison Streets, to the corner of Madison and Pike, and finally down Pike Street to the East River again.

It is a territory of tenements of all descriptions, having its architectural extremes in the shaky rookeries of the lower Ghetto and the well-to-do blocks in the Stuyvesant Square region. But over a large part of its extent the living conditions are as favorable to disease as can well be imagined.

Next door to the lower western portion of this territory comes another combination of districts, which, if smaller, are no less interesting in the present connections. These comprise the Sixth and Fourth Wards, the former including Chinatown, and the latter containing "Cherry Hill," "The Gap," and the waterfront territory in the Oak Street Police Precinct. While the living conditions in either district probably compare favorably with the worst that may be found with the Ghetto from the standpoint of the disease germ, the density of population is only from 200 to 300 per acre in each case, and the predominating nationalities are, in the Fourth Ward, Irish, and in the Sixth, Chinese, with a scattering of others about the borders of Chinatown, and a few Irish immediately in the settlement.

Glancing at the map showing the consumption death rate, the contrast is marked. In the territory exclusively Hebrew, the rate is less than 20 per 10,000 living, and the lowest rate is found in the most densely populated districts. As it gets to the Seventh, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards, where a number of other races are mixed in with the Hebrew stock, the population, though one degree less dense, becomes one degree more liable to the disease, while beyond, on a diminishing density of population, the prevalence of consumption increases still further.

How is it with Chinatown and Cherry Hill? In both sections is found the maximum death rate from consumption, dropping off in a marked degree at every boundary of the wards, except where one passes over into the Fifth, and thence to the Eighth, the first populated in its lower districts by the water front accumulation in which the Irish stock is always prominent, and the second, very largely by negroes.

The indications from the maps are, then, that the Hebrew peoples are practically immune in comparison with their neighbors of other races, even when living, as in the New York east side, under the worst conditions, while the Chinese, Irish, and negroes are peculiarly liable to the disease.

Certain allowances must, however, be made before absolute statements are drawn from the figures. In the case of the Hebrews there is some doubt in the minds of the health authorities if all the consumption cases are reported as such. The greatest difficulty that has been experienced in dealing with the disease as it exists among the poorest classes is that many patients never have a physician until the last stages, if at all, and when death return is made, some other cause is assigned. The removal of other patients from the city operates also to make the figures on the consumption death rate somewhat unreliable.

CHINATOWN AND CHERRY HILL.

On the other hand, in the case of the Chinese, a distinctly local cause raises the death rate on all diseases enormously. This lies in the fact that the accumulation of tenements called Chinatown is a Mecca for the sick Chinese from the entire city. Just why this condition maintains, the health authorities are not able to figure out, except on the basis of the clannishness of the race, and by the fact that the service of a Chinese doctor with his weird remedies is more easily obtainable in Chinatown than elsewhere, but the absence of a reason does not alter the conditions. Some of the old Pell Street rookeries, it is said, are virtual hospitals in which the sick of all stages and degrees are crowded together in absolute neglect of the simplest laws of preventive medicine and an appalling mortality, something of which in the case of consumption, will be seen later, is an inevitable result.

The accepted reason for the immunity of Hebrew people is first of all that the race is a peculiarly hardy one and of more than average longevity. Obviously the simple explanation of the condition of the Chinese is that the race, like a number of others taking not kindly to a change of living conditions, becomes thereby peculiarly liable to the tuberculosis contagion. In the same class are the negro, the Irish, the Italians, and several other elements in the population whose manner of life before coming to our shores had been such as to unfit them for the severities of the climate and of the life which in most cases they are compelled to lead when once settled here.

Partial figures on the whole United States by nationalities for the year 1900 bear this out. The subjoined table is constructed on the basis of deaths in 100,000 population in registration districts, and, with the exception of the first line on the colored race, is given according to the nativity of mothers. In this, as in almost every such table considered, the inevitable exception must be noted, however, and the present case illustrates well the influence of modifying conditions. It will be seen that notwithstanding the recognized fact that Italians are unusually liable to tuberculosis infection, the figures place Italy far down in the scale. The explanation lies in the fact that the vast majority of Italians in the United States are employed in out-of-door work, where hardiness is developed and where air in abundance brings their life into sharp contrast with that of the tenement dweller of the city. The table shows:

Colored	387	Canada	200
Ireland	432	United States	169
Bohemia	236	England and Wales	151
Scandinavia	234	Italy	150
France	221	Russia	131
Germany	206	Hungary	118
Scotland	201	Poland	97

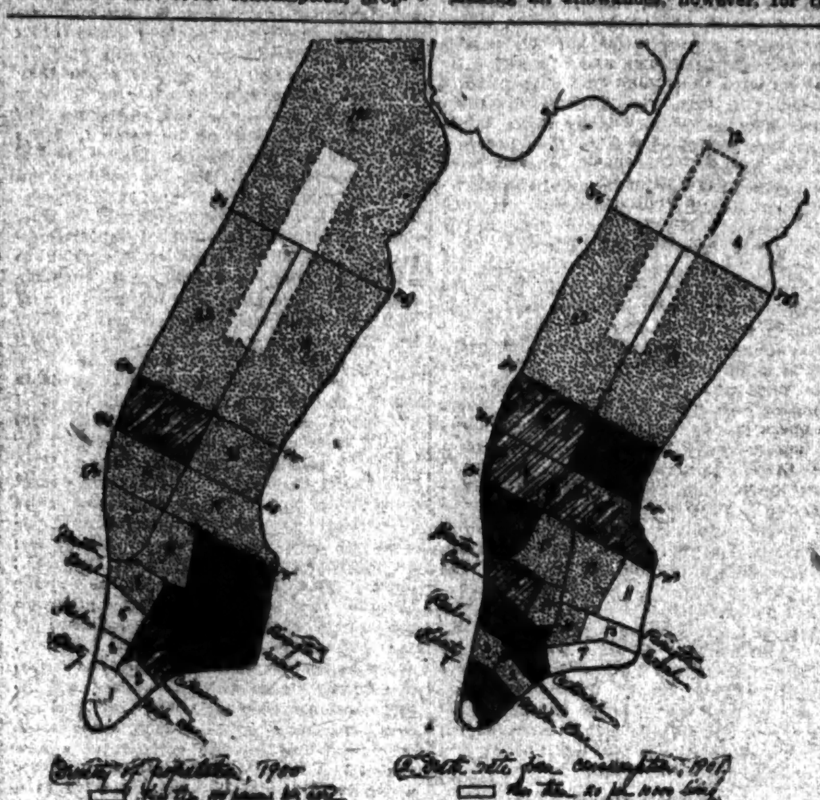
It is the last three lines in comparison with the first two that tell the racial story of consumption in New York. There is, to be sure, some variance between the intermediate races, but only such as probable conditions of life and health of each race in New York will account for, for it is evident that the native and the more prosperous elements of the foreign population, wherever located, will be relatively more immune, leaving race tendency out of account, than those who live under unfavorable conditions of poverty.

The Chinese are not included in the table on the United States and are not in the United States census of 1900 as a separate division, their numbers, the country over, being comparatively insignificant. But a few figures on New York's Chinatown will clear up any misapprehension that might arise from the omission. In the little triangle bounded by Pell and Mott Streets, Chatham Square and the Bowery, there were 344 known deaths from consumption in 57 houses out of 89, (as the numbers run,) in the eight years from 1894 to 1902. This is an average of 6 3-10 for each one of the affected houses and not quite 1 death a year per house.

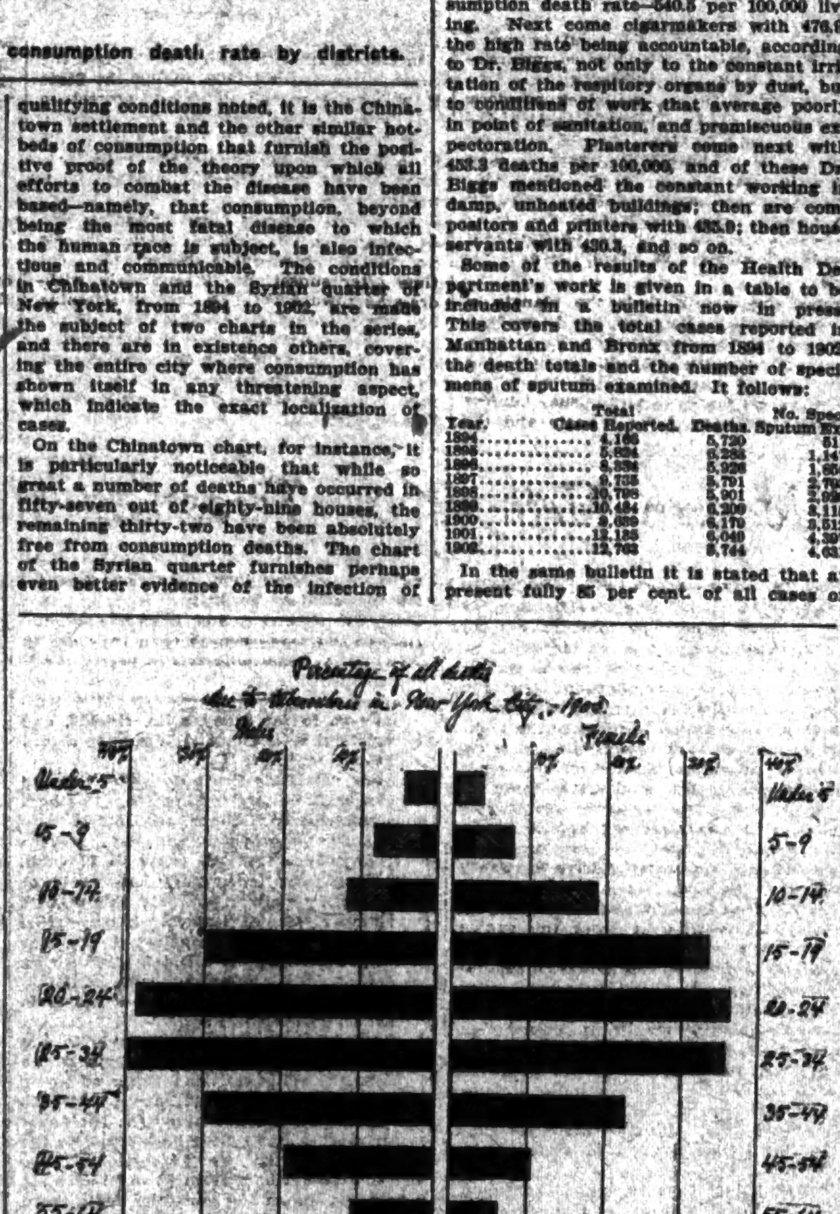
Elsewhere over the Island of Manhattan the status of consumption is about what might be expected in consideration of general conditions, although it is again noticeable that in the Twentieth Ward, containing a large element of Irish in its population and perhaps the largest negro colony in the city, the consumption death rate is relatively high in spite of a light population. Above Fifty-ninth Street it will be seen the death rate from consumption runs as low as could be expected in an urban community.

Making all allowances, however, for the qualifying conditions noted, it is the Chinatown settlement and the other similar hotbeds of consumption that furnish the positive proof of the theory upon which all efforts to combat the disease have been based—namely, that consumption, beyond being the most fatal disease to which the human race is subject, is also infectious and communicable. The conditions in Chinatown and the Syrian quarter of New York, from 1894 to 1902, are made the subject of two charts in the series, and there are in existence others, covering the entire city where consumption has shown itself in any threatening aspect, which indicate the exact localization of cases.

On the Chinatown chart, for instance, it is particularly noticeable that while so great a number of deaths have occurred in fifty-seven out of eighty-nine houses, the remaining thirty-two have been absolutely free from consumption deaths. The chart of the Syrian quarter furnishes perhaps even better evidence of the infection of houses, because it is not known that quasi-hospitals are in existence there to account for a number of the deaths, as in the case of Chinatown.



Density of population compared with consumption death rate by districts.



Percentage of consumption death—Total deaths, all ages, in Manhattan, 1900.

In a territory largely inhabited by Syrians, and including both sides of Washington Street from Battery Place to Morris Street, Morris Street through to Greenwich, and Greenwich Street back to Battery Place, there were in the eight years from 1894 to 1902, 200 deaths from the disease in 51 out of 74 houses represented, an average of almost exactly four to each house visited by the infection. The deaths ran also curiously in groups for years. In 15 Washington Street, for example, where 13 deaths occurred in the period, there were 3 in 1894, 1 in 1896, 2 each in 1897 and 1898, 2 in 1899, and 3 in 1902. Still more plainly is the fact of contagion brought out at 25 Washington Street, where 1 death occurred in 1894, then 6 in 1898, and 2 in 1902. At 33 Washington Street is another notable example, in which there were 3 deaths from consumption in 1894, 4 in 1897, 3 in 1899, and 1 each year in 1900 and 1902.

The same evidences hold in larger territories, according to the ward maps made up by the Health Department and cited by Prof. Biggs on the point in an address on "Preventive Medicine in New York," which he delivered before the British Medical Society at Montreal in 1897.

The figures are, for the four years 1894-97, and run as follows for Ward 4, one of the two worst in the city from a consumption point of view:

Number of houses in ward	663
Number of infected houses	248
Number of houses in which three or more cases occurred	70
Percentage of total infected houses	28.2

The total number of cases in the ward for the four years was 541, and of these, 302 occurred in the 28.2 per cent. of the infected houses which had a record of three or more cases. It appeared, therefore, that 55.8 per cent. of all the cases in the ward for the four years occurred in 28.2 per cent. of the houses infected, or in 10.5 per cent. of the total houses.

Right here, therefore, is found the key to the problem, in the prevention of the spread of infection. It is the opinion of Dr. Biggs that infection can be handled absolutely, and in the address already referred to he voiced his opinion thus: "All the suffering and death consequent upon the prevalence of the disease are, in view of modern scientific knowledge, largely preventable by the careful observation of simple, well-understood, and easily applied measures of disinfection and isolation."

When asked, in connection with the study of the series of charts, what element he considered to be of greatest importance in handling the disease, Dr. Biggs said without hesitation that conditions of living outweighed any other, not even excepting race weakness, which diminishes the power of resistance to contagion.

"Since there is no such thing as inheriting consumption," he said, "but only inheriting a weakness which makes the child or man of the second generation less able to resist infection, if such is communicated in any of the many ways, it must follow that the conditions which allow the disease germs to be transmitted are the fundamental elements in the whole matter."

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

"Hence the importance of our campaign of education and of the adoption of measures that shall make possible the general sanitary supervision of pulmonary tuberculosis under conditions that are well defined, and differing in many respects from those applied to more readily communicable diseases. Such a supervision involves first of all isolation, predicating in its turn care that sputum of tubercular patients shall not have an opportunity to dry up and mingle with the dust that thousands have to breathe every day of their lives. The second general division of the work is in the proper disinfection of dwellings where patients have lived or died, and in such a reporting of cases and deaths as will enable us to keep close track of these conditions."

Dr. Biggs was asked what significance the statistics had bearing upon consumption death rate in 1900 by occupations in the registration districts of the United States, included in another of the charts prepared by the Charity Organization Society's committee. He said that only the most general inferences could be drawn from these, for the reason that the registration districts cover but a small portion of the country, and that in many where returns are taken the work is not exhaustively performed.

The table, however, in its first half a dozen classes is of interest by way of illustration, even if not conclusive. By it marble and stone cutters, who are constantly exposed to the flying bits of stone and to dust, are shown to have the highest consumption death rate—540.5 per 100,000 living. Next come cigarmakers with 476.9, the high rate being accountable, according to Dr. Biggs, not only to the constant irritation of the respiratory organs by dust, but to conditions of work that average poorly in point of sanitation, and promiscuous expectoration. Plasterers come next with 453.3 deaths per 100,000, and of these Dr. Biggs mentioned the constant working in damp, unheated buildings; then are compositors and printers with 435.9; then house servants with 430.3, and so on.

Some of the results of the Health Department's work is given in a table to be included in a bulletin now in press. This covers the total cases reported in Manhattan and Bronx from 1894 to 1902, the death totals and the number of specimens of sputum examined. It follows:

Year.	Total Cases Reported.	Deaths.	No. Spec. Sputum Ex.
1894	4,166	5,720	511
1895	5,824	5,283	1,147
1896	8,334	5,926	1,656
1897	9,735	5,791	2,793
1898	10,795	5,901	2,920
1899	10,484	6,209	3,115
1900	9,639	6,170	3,512
1901	12,185	6,049	4,397
1902	12,763	5,744	4,631

In the same bulletin it is stated that at present fully 85 per cent. of all cases of consumption in New York are reported to the board, and that the two classes in which the most difficulty is experienced are, curiously enough, the two extremes—wealthy persons, whose physicians do not take the trouble to report consumptive patients, and the very poorest already alluded to, where no physician is employed. The Board of Health Inspectors visit all tenement house cases, unless the attending physician requests that no visits be made; give instructions to patients for the care of the sputum and articles of bedding and clothing that have been exposed to infection, and distribute sputum cups.

When a patient is to be discharged from an institution the Inspectors visit the place of reception. When premises have been vacated by a consumptive patient, either through death or removal, the Inspectors enforce the cleansing and fumigating of the premises with formaldehyde. The Health Department has power to enforce the removal to hospitals of patients refusing to take proper precautions to prevent the spread of the contagion, and through the co-operation of the Charity Organization Society cases where it is not possible for the patient to go to the hospital are cared for with proper precautionary measures at home.

Ultimate results may be judged by the death rate over a period of years, and evidence of this kind is not lacking. The reduction in New York from 1886 to 1902 is from 38 deaths per 10,000 living to 22 deaths, and from 1888, when the Department of Health first took active measures along the lines now followed, from 32 deaths to 22 per 10,000. Along this line an interesting comparison of the rate in the United States and in New York may be made by means of another of the series of charts. By this it is shown that while the consumption death rate in New York was being reduced from 34 per 10,000 living in 1890 to 25 per 10,000 in 1900, the rate the country over fell from 23 per 10,000 living to 17 in the same time.

On the last decade there is an indicated decline of nine points in the rate for Manhattan, as against a decline of six points for the United States at large. If the lines were carried out on a plotted chart, that representing New York would cross that for the United States before the zero point was reached, a time placed, according to the chart in question and another on the decrease for specified ages, which constitutes the last in the series, well within the first half of the present century.

On the question of the ultimate stamping out of consumption there has been a vast difference of opinion, it being held on the one hand that whatever reductions were made, there would be ultimately an irreducible minimum, while on the other it is asserted with equal positiveness that one day an absolute zero would be reached. In view of the indications of the charts, and of these differences, Dr. Biggs was asked to state his opinion on the probabilities of the whole question. He said:

"On the charts comparing the death rate for New York and for the country at large, I have no hesitation in saying that if our efforts are kept up and the advances made which are in the line of the development of preventive medicine, the time will come when New York City will be relatively more free from consumption than the country as a whole. I can say this because consumption is a disease that may be controlled absolutely, and it only depends on the efficacy of the measures taken to control it.

"It is, of course, impossible to predict the rate of decrease, because that depends entirely upon what advances are made. So it is impossible also to say that at any indicated time, or ever, consumption as a disease will have been stamped out entirely, but this may be said, that there is no more reason for consumption in the community than there is for smallpox. The advances of the past fifteen years and since the Health Department began its campaign, have been marked by a rapid decrease in the death rate. This probably has been more rapid than will be the decrease in the next fifteen years, because such measures have to become more and more effective to produce the same degree of result when the general condition is improving all the time. A reduction of 40 per cent. would bring the rate very low indeed, but whether that is accomplished in the next fifteen years or the next quarter of a century will depend entirely on the support that the public gives to the measures that are taken in fighting tuberculosis."

WOODEN SHIPS ARE STILL IN DEMAND

Outlook Good for a Prosperous Season Among the Maine Builders.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—Wooden shipbuilding in Maine is a fairly prosperous industry this year, and the outlook is encouraging. A great deal is said about the decadence of the wooden ship, and especially the sailing wooden ship, but this does not apply to the great American coastwise merchant marine, which is to-day far greater than ever it was before, and still growing. Time was when the harbors of Eastern lumber ports, like Bangor, were crowded with topsail schooners, brigs, barks, and fore-and-aft schooners, and many people lament to-day that the vessels are few in comparison with the old fleets. This is a needless complaint, however, for, while the vessels are fewer, they are also much larger now than in days past, and the tonnage entering and leaving the port of Bangor now is much in excess of what it ever was in the so-called palmy days of the American merchant marine.

In the old days a ship of 600 to 1,200 tons was considered a big fellow; to-day the coal stevedores at High Head, Bangor, speak of 1,000-ton schooners as little fellows. No schooner begins to attract attention unless she is pretty close to 1,500 or 2,000 tons net register, and there are a great many schooners carrying coal on this coast whose tonnage is in excess of 2,000. One of the schooners that comes to Bangor generally brings about 3,700 tons of coal at a load, and she attracts less attention than did the brig Harry Smith twenty years ago, when she came here with 896 tons. The big schooner, the Fannie Palmer, can carry as much coal at one load as would keep one of the old-time coasters busy for a year.

That is the kind of vessels, for the most part, that they are building in the Maine yards nowadays, with a few of medium size for special trades or to suit special purposes. At Bath they are building ten or a dozen schooners, ranging from 500 to 3,500 tons capacity, while at Waldoborough two gigantic schooners are under construction for the famous Palmer fleet—the five-master schooner Singleton Palmer, and another not yet named. These vessels will carry about 5,500 tons of coal each.

At Rockland various builders have contracts for four schooners ranging in size from 300 to 1,700 tons, the latter to be a duplicate of the famous schooner Jacob M. Haskell, called "the Flying Haskell," because of her great speed. At Belfast two four-masted schooners are being built, with others in prospect; at Bangor a four-master of 1,000 tons is nearing completion, and at Camden, H. M. Bean has just closed a contract to build for Capt. John F. Crowley's syndicate a five-masted schooner of about 2,200 tons. At Milbridge a three-master for the coasting trade is about to be launched from Sawyer's yard—the schooner Emma Lord, 200 tons, owned by Henry Lord of Bangor and others.

At Thomaston a three-masted schooner of 400 tons, a four-master of 1,200 tons, and a four-master of 1,400 tons, are being built, and at several other places along the coast vessels of various rigs and sizes are in process of construction, including a number of sloops and small schooners for pleasure and fishing purposes. Bath also has a battleship, the Georgia, on the stocks, which will require three years for completion, and other Government work.

The cost of materials is high, and wages are higher than for years, yet the orders for new vessels are coming in and contracts are being placed at prices that give the builders a fair profit. No one down East seems to have any apprehension that the shipyards will go out of business until the ocean dries up, even if they don't build square-riggers any more. One thing is to be noted in connection with the industry of immediate interest to lumbermen, and that is that the yards are no longer turning out small coasters—the two-masted lumber-carrying type of 100 to 200 tons. The old fleet is rapidly disappearing, and unless a new fleet shall be built before long, Bangor will have to employ barges to transport her lumber to Boston and New York.

SOME MIDSUMMER SONGSTERS

Birds That Continue to Make Melody Throughout Dog Days—Late Housekeeping Season of the American Goldfinch—Song Sparrows' Summer Concerts.

SOME birds are prime singers in the Spring, but the middle and latter part of June finds them gone into a conspiracy of silence, as if all the fountains of melody had been dried up. Among the minstrels of this kind are the brown thrashers, which make the echoes ring for a brief period in the Spring, then slink out of sight and go skulking about in the bushes, evidently ashamed to be seen and heard. They are probably in bad feather and in worse voice. The same may be said of quite a number of the best vocalists of featherdom.

But, fortunately, there are birds of many kinds, also of many minds. Happily some birds keep up their lyrical spirits far into the Summer, and a few throughout its entire length, spite of the heat and the depressing effects of dog days. There is, for instance, that "little boy blue," the indigo bunting, which sings with as much unction on the hottest days of July and August as he does in the balmy month of May. A note of saucy defiance always runs through his roulade, but it seems to be especially noticeable in midsummer, as if he were proclaiming to all the world that old Sol cannot enervate him, let him do his worst. Indeed, it is quite heartening to listen to the pert musical challenge of the bunting as you drag your weary feet along the dusty road on a hot Summer day.

The nuptial season of the American goldfinches seems to be the midsummer. It is odd, too, that it should be so, for these midgets in black and yellow are Winter residents in our central latitudes, and hence one would naturally suppose that they would begin their nest building as early in the season as the robin and the song sparrow. But such is not their will or whim, whichever it may be. They wait until July—at least, for the most part—before they go to housekeeping. On the 21st of July I saw a female goldfinch carrying fibres to her nest in the crotch of a tree by the roadside, and judging by the kind of material she was gathering it was plain that she had recently begun the construction of her little cottage.

Why the goldfinches postpone their nesting so long is one of the avifaunal puzzles that has not yet been unraveled. It has been suggested that his building material, such as weed fibres and thistledown, is not ready for use till late in the Summer; but that, it seems to me, is an explanation that does not explain, for you might well ask why these birds do not use something else with which to build their nests, such as dandelion down, hair, and soft grass. We must simply cut the Gordian knot by saying, "It isn't their nature to."

July and August being the nesting time of the goldfinches, you would naturally suppose, again, that those months would also constitute their choicest lyrical season; but such is not the case. The little cocks begin to sing quite early in the Spring, by the first of May, at least, and at that time their solos are most vivacious, often delivered on the wing, though usually on a perch. But their songful mood continues into midsummer, and, while it may lack much of the liveliness and good cheer of the earlier season, it is still quite passable for goldfinch music. One would think that these birds would do their best singing while they are engaged in nest construction, or at least just a little while before, but that is not their vogue, why no one can tell. They mate quite early, perhaps about the middle of May, and then enjoy a month or more of honeymoon before they settle down to the serious work of housekeeping. It isn't everybody who can afford so extended a wedding trip.

Of all the feathered fraternity none go ahead of the American song sparrows for lavishness of melody, if, indeed, any equal them. The earliest pleasant days of February find them at their recitals, and in full tune; then throughout the Spring their concerts keep up, and when midsummer comes, instead of falling into silence, as many of their congeners do, they continue to thrill with as much vigor as ever. The fact is, when there is dearth of other music in birdland their arias seem to take on an added vivacity and sweetness. In the sultriest days, at morning, noontide, and evening, their chansons come up from the green vales and the bush-fringed banks of the streams. "Tinkle, tinkle, teter, teter, te-e-e-e, te-te-te"—that and a dozen other scores pour and dribble from their versatile throats, all of them cheery, sweet, and rhythmic.

However, the song sparrow's life is not cast in the same mold as that of the goldfinch, proving again that there are many birds of many minds. True, the song sparrows are Winter residents in our central latitudes, but there the analogy between them and the goldfinches stops, for while the latter postpone their nesting till Summer, as has been seen, the former begin to set up their household gods early in the Spring; in fact, just as early as the weather will permit. Sometimes they go to nesting before the frost king has been relegated to the north, where he belongs. Another peculiarity worth noting is that the breeding season of the song sparrows continues through the Spring into midsummer. That again is quite unlike the vogue in goldfinchland. On July 21st I found a song sparrow nest whose holdings were four callow bantlings just from the shell, while the first nest I found the present year was a little after the middle of April, before we were done with frosts.

Another bird that often breaks into song during the heated term is the brilliant cardinal, though the Springtide is really his favorite lyrical season. It is quite cheering, as you stalk along the road with the sun beating down upon you "fit to kill," to hear the vigorous piping of the cardinal coming up from the thickets by the river. Quite often, too, it mingles with the lively trill, "Te-whit-ti-te, te-whit-ti-te," of the Maryland yellow-throat, which is just as much disposed to hide himself in the swampy copse in midsummer as in early Spring—a sure sign, I take it, that he has a late brood somewhere in the tangle of weeds and bushes. His song is fully as vivacious now as it was in April or May, when he first arrived from the South.

If you take a midsummer walk in the "dim, religious light" of the thick woods you will hear at least one voice cutting sweetly through the silence—the voice of the wood pewee, who never, it would appear, grows tired of repeating his own name. No sound could more nearly rhyme with its quiet, remote sylvan surroundings. When no other song is heard in the woodland depths, this bird's "pe-e-we-e-e" falls liquidly on the ear, a midsummer compensation.

These are the birds that are usually in excellent vocal condition throughout the entire Summer; but there are other birds that frequently give a reserved aftermath of song, even when their proper lyrical season is over. Sometimes you will hear the clear half-notes of the Baltimore oriole piping in the trees; the catbird in the bushes often twitters a little medley, giving only a hint of his fine vernal performance; cool July and August mornings will sometimes revive the flagging spirits of the robin, though his voice is apt to be squeaky and run up into a falsetto; the Summer warbler cannot always restrain his musical impulses, even with the mercury languishing at ninety in the shade; and the Carolina wren's outbursts are as vigorous, though not as frequent, in Summer as in Spring. Thus, if one is not too lazy to go where the birds are in Summer, he will hear many a pleasing wisp of melody to reward him for his efforts.

LEANDER S. KEYSER.

STUDYING NATURE IN WEST INDIES

Interesting Work Being Done by Open-Air Classes in Biology.

AN interesting side issue to the collecting operations in Bermuda waters of Prof. Bristol of the New York University, who captures specimens for the New York Aquarium, is the open-air biological class which is carrying on its studies there under the joint direction of Prof. Bristol and Prof. Marks of Harvard University.

This class, which now numbers more than forty students, operates from the collecting station instituted by Prof. Bristol on Hamilton Island. Its membership, which in a large part is composed of students from the immediate neighborhood of New York, numbers, also, representatives from the larger educational institutions of the United States.

"The work being carried on down there in the Bermudas by Prof. Bristol and his earnest class of nature students," said Mr. Spencer of the New York Aquarium, who visited the island recently to look after the proper handling of one of the largest and most varied consignments of specimens ever received at that institution, "is bound to add greatly to the knowledge of the lives and habits of fishes and other dwellers of the sea's bottom. And, by the way, I know of no other waters offering so many advantages to the successful pursuit of the nature student.

"Nowhere do fish abound in such great variety and numbers as in the Bermudas," continued Mr. Spencer, "and nowhere are the species so beautiful and interesting, and, what is far more valuable, they can be studied in their natural haunts, as the water thereabouts is wonderfully clear, it being possible to distinguish objects as small as the angel fish quite plainly as they swim about forty feet beneath the surface.

"The students while on collecting and investigating trips work in small parties, usually not more than three or four to a boat. To further facilitate a study of the bottom of the sea about the island they have brought into play a simple but ingenious contrivance, which is particularly valuable when the surface is made rough or 'choppy' by windstorms, or when it is desired to make detailed notes of some especial wonder at the bottom. This consists of a float or trough with a plate-glass bottom, which, when launched alongside the students' boat, defies the roughness of the surface, and when I first looked through one made me feel very much as if I were home at the Aquarium gazing into one of our glass-fronted tanks.

"Coral formation is the rule in the Bermudas, and through the glass bottom of the trough it stands out as plainly as if it were but a yard away. Thickets of tree coral, groups of rose coral, large clusters of the 'brain' formations, and several other varieties are especially plentiful. Amid this setting flashed myriads of the gaudy-colored fishes common down there. Giant parrot fishes poised lazily beneath overhanging branches of the tree coral, waiting patiently the approach of a school of little angel fishes which were 'scrapping' among themselves at a safe distance from the danger zone; surgeon fish, trigger fish, yellow-tails, grunts, snappers, coneys, chubs, hinds, squirrel fish, and groupers moved to and fro below the glass, none apparently conscious of being watched and all completely at their ease. Here and there could be seen the black-spotted, orange-tipped tail of the superb butterfly fish playing about with dainty little lady fish and four-eyes. Everywhere swayed the spreading tentacles of rainbow-hued sea anemones. Occasionally the color scheme of this watery panoramic view was roughly shattered by the passing of some one of the ugly and repulsive-looking deep-sea scavengers or the appearance of a great sluggish octopus. Altogether, an hour's vigil over the students' glass trough is an experience calculated to entrance an ichthiologist, and I am sure would be interesting and educating to any one.

"But there is need for such study, for public interest in nature's wonders is vastly on the increase. At the Aquarium we have an excellent opportunity of feeling the public pulse in this matter. During the past year the number of schools which attended the Aquarium in a body under guidance of their teachers was greatly in excess of previous years. And, again, since the institution has come under the supervision of the Zoological Society a great work has been going on in the setting up of aquaria in the different schools expressing a desire for them. These aquaria are furnished with specimens and kept supplied with sea water by the Aquarium management, and frequently experts from the institution give short talks at the schools possessing the aquaria, using the material in the tank as living demonstrations."

A Wise Old Mouse.

WHEN we think of mice it is usually of the trouble they cause us; we are not apt to credit the rodents with much intelligence," said a lady at the sewing circle; "but I recently had an experience which shows that the little creatures possess a good bit of wisdom, after all. I had been annoyed for some time by a family of mice which lived in the walls of the bedroom. They nibbled my clothes, disturbed my sleep, and when they grew so bold as to go into the canary's cage and eat up its seed my patience gave out and I determined to fix them. I bought a trap and set it by the hole in the wall. For five nights I caught a mouse; then several days passed without catching one, although they were still there, for they kept up their noise, although not coming into my room any more.

"I found that the trap was all right, but the hole in the wall had been closed from inside. I pulled the filling out. It was not easy work, for it had been evidently put there to stay, and was made of bits of plaster and rubbish. I kept the hole open with the trap close to it, but next day it was filled again. I repeated this clearing out process five times, and five times the filling was replaced. It was evidently the work of the mother mouse to prevent her little ones from passing through what had proved a fatal gate to so many. And I left the hole closed, for the mice did not come into my room again."

Wall Street Connected with Many Camps and Cottages

Women Speculators Have Direct Communication by Telegraph or Telephone with Their Brokers—Growth of Habit Among Business Men's Wives.

SOME of the heaviest traders in the recent remarkable stock transactions have been women. They did their buying or selling by telephone or by telegraph from their Summer places in the country or in the mountains. The telephone and telegraph lines have been extended in the country districts to the homes of the vacationists or to within a few minutes' walk of the cottages. In the mountains many of the wealthy campers have had telegraph lines built through the forests to connect their camps with the stations in the villages where immediate communication with the brokers in the city could be had. In many cases the cables are laid through the waters of the lake to the island homes, and over them one may telegraph or telephone direct to his broker. There is an instance on record in the Adirondacks when a Boston man, who is spending the Summer at his camp, was able to secure a through wire to Boston via New York, a distance of 1,000 miles, and it is said that the service was very good indeed.

Men have long been in the habit of buying and selling stocks by wire while on their vacations, and it may be said that they never escape the pulsations of the Wall Street world, but with their wives it has been different. It would seem that during the recent Summer the women have been trading more extensively in stocks than ever before. This may be the result of the improvement of the telegraph and telephone communications in the country and in the mountains, or it may be that in the recent excitement they have not been as careful to conceal their operations from idle curiosity seekers and gossips.

The class of women who are at present interested in the transactions on the stock market is most surprising, at least in so far as this concerns the woman on vacation. The case of one woman may be cited, but not as an exception. This woman has a cottage adjoining one of the most fashionable hotels in the North. At the cottage are the members of her family, with the exception of her husband, who remains in the city during the week and goes up Friday night. It is not unlikely that the name of this woman will be found from time to time in the society columns of the newspapers, and, of course, she moves in the most exclusive set to be found at the Northern resorts.

She is a young woman, at least from appearances; there are little ones in her family and her cottage is often the assembling place of the nice girls and boys at the resort. At certain intervals during the day the operators at the hotel get the latest quotations and send them to this woman at her cottage and she reads the returns to her friends who are interested in the antics of the market and who may happen to be making a call at the time. She never appears at the window of the telegraph office to ask for quotations, for they have been instructed to send all these things to her by messenger boy, and for this reason she is able to carry on her deals with considerable secrecy. She plays bridge with her friends and has not lost interest in the game, but the stock market absorbs the most of her attention.

There is a young woman whose husband, brothers, and father are brokers, spending the Summer at a country place up State. She does not take the pains to cover up her operations, goes herself to the telegraph office for the latest quotations and directs that so much of this be sold and so much of that bought. Inasmuch as there are so many traders in stocks in her family she gets all sorts of advice, and from time to time gets tips which are extended in good faith and regarded as fairly reliable. Unfortunately for this young woman and the members of her family they were bulls throughout the late bear market, and on one memorable day she put up collateral amounting into the five figures to secure herself in some of her own deals.

The air of a woman when she stalks through the office of one of the Summer hotels in company with women friends with whom she discusses the condition of the market is most intense. She seems oblivious to all else except the subject and those with whom she is discussing it. They come in the door like a windstorm, there is the swish and the rustle of silks, the expression of their faces is most strenuous, and they would howl everyone else over on their way to the window of the telegraph office. For the time being the "secluded and fashionable" hotel is turned into a bucket shop, while the newcomers crowd about the windows of the telegraph office to find out how "Steel," "Malgamated," "New York Central," "Northern Pacific," or any one of the dozen or more names of stocks that might be mentioned "opened," or what the "noon" list was, or the "closing."

Then, when they hear, they all begin to talk at once. "I believe this is a good buy," or "that is a good buy," they tell each other. Sometimes it happens that after reaching the telegraph office they hear from their brokers in a manner that has a tendency to alarm them, and they write messages excitedly, after which they walk to the store to purchase some fruit and candy which they carry to the hotel lawns, where they sit awaiting answers to their messages, trying the while to make their stomachs think they are getting a meal. At the same time another group of women may be talking about the stock market quietly in the corner of the veranda. It was from a gathering of the latter sort that issued one day the startling exclamation of "Well, do you think she was fool enough to sell short on a rising market?"

Out on the lawn they discuss the latest development, which in one instance happened to be a failure.

"It's too bad he failed," one of them said. "He was a nice boy, and popular in the street. He married into a million, too. His wife was ——"

"But they say it's Blank's failure."

"Yes, Blank was a bear for years and made money, then he turned to a bull and they got him, I guess."

"Oh, they'll get us all yet. They may even get G——"

"Now don't you think Blank isn't a wealthy man to-day?" interrupts another.

"Well, how wealthy?"

"Five or six millions. He's got a million in ——"

"That may be true, but they aren't worth as much as ——"

"I read something about the distribution of his property. They say his son got half a million, a daughter half a million, and—"

"Oh, you never can tell. That may have all gone into the pool."

"Don't you believe it. No one knows anything about Blank's affairs. He keeps private matters to himself. The newspapers do a lot of guessing."

"Oh, I suppose he may have two or three millions."

"But, as I was saying about G——. He had ten millions in that Southern Railroad deal. I don't know whether he sold short or delivered the securities—"

"Say, F—— is back at the hotel."

"Yes, with his family."

"I heard that he got a tip."

"Others say that he isn't doing much."

"Well, that means he is out, then."

"And if he is out, it means that the market hasn't struck bottom."

"Oh, you won't see a much better market until they wipe out Steel common and preferred and get down to bonds," put in a knowing one. "And it's coming to it, you see!" she exclaimed in conclusion.

CIGARETTES NAMED FOR RESTAURANTS

Scheme by Which Wholesale Trade in New York Has Greatly Benefited.

WHEN the waiter was told to bring a box of cigarettes with the coffee he did not confine himself to the particular brand ordered by the man who was paying for the dinner. He brought, and strongly recommended, a pink box bearing the name of the restaurant in which the dinner was served.

"Put up specially for us in Virginia, Sir," he said. "We sell a great many of them. Only 10 cents more than the kind you ordered, and very much finer."

As the waiter went back to the cigar stand with the rejected pink box the man who ordered cigarettes said: "In four cases out of five that game works. But as I happen to be in a business closely affiliated with the tobacco trade I am 'wise,' as the saying goes. The newest wrinkle of cigarette manufacturers is to put out in fancy boxes, blue, pink, and yellow, cigarettes bearing the name of some particular hotel, restaurant, or barroom. Any place that does enough business to place a good-sized order may enjoy this distinction. It is very flattering to the proprietor, who is easily persuaded to purchase the cigarette named after his establishment, and to instruct his waiters to push their sale. I know for a certainty that all the boxes are filled with the same grade of cigarettes. In most places they sell for 15 cents, which is all that they are worth. But there are hotels where the same goods bearing the name of the house sell for 20 and even 25 cents.

"The Superintendent of one of the largest tobacco factories in New York told me that this plan had increased the wholesale sale in this city at least one-third. I assume that the retail trade has increased correspondingly, or else some of the dealers are badly overstocked. It takes very nearly 40,000,000 cigarettes a week, all the year round, to supply the demands of the New York market. That is for local consumption. Taking the export trade into consideration, I should say that fully 60,000,000 cigarettes are sold in the New York market each week. That calls for at least 2,000,000 boxes and labels. It is as a manufacturer of the latter that I get my knowledge of the trade.

"All the work, except in some of the show windows of so-called Turkish stores, is done by machinery. The latest machines for making cigarettes will turn out the finished product about as fast as a printing press folds newspapers—anywhere from 200 to 300 to the minute. The self-feeding machines require only one man to look after them; old-fashioned machines need two or three. Even the high-priced cigarettes are no longer hand-made, although it is generally represented that they are. The prejudice in favor of the hand-made cigarette is rapidly dying out. The only sure way for a smoker to get a hand-made cigarette is for him to roll his own. In New York very few cigarette smokers, comparatively, will take the time to do this.

"The chief complaint against machine-made cigarettes is that they are rolled too tight. That is true of the old machines. The trouble is that the feeders get careless and put in too much tobacco. In the new self-feeders this is regulated, and the cigarettes are rolled very much looser. There is no doubt that under the existing system of factory inspection the bulk of cigarettes put upon the market are very much purer than they were a few years ago. The crusade against boy smokers has had that effect, at any rate.

"Impure cigarettes are the exception now rather than the rule. The only difference is in the quality of the tobacco used, and that varies according to selling price. The cheap American cigarette is just as pure as the expensive Egyptian, only it is made of a poorer quality of tobacco. In the more expensive American makes a little Egyptian or Turkish tobacco is blended with the native product. But the difference is too slight to be noticed by the ordinary smoker. Only connoisseurs understand the fine art of blending.

OLD TREE DESTROYED

Lightning Shatters Poplar that Stood in Front of Prime House.

ONE of the oldest trees in Manhattan Island has recently been destroyed, and where it formerly stood on the point close to the water in the East River Park, near Eighty-ninth Street, nothing now remains but a portion of its massive bark-peeled trunk. The tree stood directly in front of the historic Prime house, now owned by the city, and the magnificent sweep of its branches furnished shade for a long row of seats that were always occupied during the Summer by the residents of the crowded east side. It was a poplar tree, and although the trunk shows that age had hollowed out its centre there was enough strong wood remaining to enable the old survivor of early New York days to live at least a quarter century longer had not a bolt of lightning in a recent storm shattered the trunk so badly that more than half of the splendid tree was laid low.

With this large poplar, a second poplar near by was also struck, and this has just been cut down. Still another of the old trees in the Park is doomed, and in a few days the Park woodmen will cut it down. This tree stands back of the old house, and is so badly decayed that it is a menace to the building should it fall or be struck in a hard storm. The destruction of these three trees means a great deal to the East River Park, for, although the place is little visited by the great majority of New Yorkers, the natural beauties of the Park strip along the river front are among the finest in the city, surpassing many portions of the more famous Riverside Park, and the old trees added a peculiar grandeur to the place.

Every vestige of the aged poplar has been removed, except a large section of the trunk, perhaps about fifteen feet high. One side is entirely torn away, revealing the huge hole which extends from the base upward for nearly six feet.

"I guess they are going to leave the stump for people to look at," said one of the Park cleaners last week. "It was a good old tree and the nurses and babies will miss it very much this Summer. I don't know how old it was, but it has been here longer than I have lived, and people have told me that it would be hard to find a finer and older tree on Manhattan Island. They tell stories of Washington Irving and other old-timers sitting under the tree and enjoying the view over Hell Gate across to the Astoria shore, and I believe the early residents of the house were fond of sitting beneath its branches on warm Summer evenings."

The tree may have been a hundred years old, for the old Prime house, now almost forgotten, with its early associations in New York life, is over seventy years old. There were many old trees all along the East River front then and the old poplar was a survivor of the forest of trees that made Jones's Wood famous half a century ago for its magnificent woodland. Few persons probably know that Jones's Wood narrowly escaped being taken by the city for a park, chiefly on account of its grand trees, and had it been done the entire east side, from about Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue to the river and about ten blocks to the north would have presented a far different appearance to-day. The upward movement of population gradually reduced Jones's Wood to small proportions, and only a few years ago it ceased to exist, being reduced to a popular beer garden and picnic field. The East River Park is now the only spot remaining in that locality that has been kept somewhat in its old-time condition, and it forms one of the most delightful small parks in the city's park system.

Seventy-five years ago the entire vicinity was dotted with Summer homes of the wealthy business men of New York. John Jacob Astor, Archibald Gracie, William Rhinelander, Commodore Chauncey, the Schermerhorns, and others had magnificent residences overlooking the river, the entire section from Fifty-ninth Street to Ninetieth Street being devoted to suburban residences surrounded with fine lawns and a wealth of fruit and shade trees. The Prime house, in the East River Park, is now the only one of those old places that has been kept in good condition. A few dilapidated remains of former homes are still seen along the river, but these will soon be torn down to make way for newer buildings.

The Prime house was built about 1830. It was owned by Nathaniel Prime, one of the leading bankers 100 years ago. He was the head of the old firm of Prime, Ward & King, for years the largest private banking house in the city. Nathaniel Prime was born in 1768, and died in 1840. He married a daughter of another great New York merchant, Comfort Sands, after whom Sands Street, in Brooklyn, is named. Mr. Prime's city residence was for many years the historic house at 1 Broadway, which he purchased about 1810. Mr. Prime's original place of business, and afterward that of his firm, was at 42 Wall Street. When he died he was ranked among the few rich men of New York, being called, in fact, the third wealthiest resident, sharing these financial honors with John Jacob Astor, Robert Lenox, Stephen Whitney, and John G. Coster. He retired from business in 1832, and spent a great part of the remaining years of his life at his country home on the Harlem River.

The old house is no longer the scene of wealth and fashion. It is kept in good repair and is occupied by a caretaker, and one of the lower rooms is used as a small park restaurant, where ice cream and soda water are served to the overheated east siders during the Summer months. The old, neatly carved fireplaces, however, remain in their original condition, and the paneling on the doors and woodwork about the big rooms have not been obliterated. A piazza extends the entire length of the front of the house and the briefest visit to the Park will serve to make one envious of the comforts of the olden days. Even to-day the view over the river is one of never-ending interest. Boats are continually passing to and fro and glimpses of the rural simplicity of Astoria and other portions of the opposite Long Island shore are not entirely lost, notwithstanding the presence of numerous factories.

The gaunt remains of the old poplar tree trunk, however, are but prophetic of what the future has in store for what little still remains of the old-time glories of that section of the city, for even the park cannot prolong the life of the old trees that were standing there when Yorkville was one of the outlying villages of New York.

Toy Vendor Arouses Wrath.

BARKING vendors on excursion boats from Manhattan to near-by seaside resorts are a nuisance, and as such ought to be suppressed," said an elderly man a few days ago. "They ruffle the serenity of a delightful sail with their constant hawking and their persistent solicitations and refusals to take a person's declaration that he positively does not and will not buy, and make one long to be a John L. Sullivan for a couple of minutes under a suspension for that length of time of the laws that relate to assault and battery. All of which thoughts naturally put one out of that pleasant state of mind in which one wants to be when on an outing.

"There is one among the vendors, however, who is an exceptional offender. He is the pail-and-shovel vendor. He makes a tour through one end of a deck, rattling his wares, and thrusting a little red tin bucket and small shovel into the hands of every child aboard. A few minutes later he returns to collect the charge for each one he has left. Not every mother who is taking her children to the beach can afford to buy, and when the vendor comes across a case of that kind he very roughly yanks the pail and shovel from the hands of the little tot and goes on through the boat.

"A stream of heart-touching wails follows in his wake, and many a little boy and girl have an hour's cry over their loss. That vendor's practice is positively brutal, and a fit case for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

Decorative Clay Pipes.

THERE are nearly as many pipeclays as countries and each nationality has its own individual fashion of constructing its pipes. A Hungarian clay pipe has the bowl only of clay, the long stem being of wood or bamboo. The all-clay English pipe will be designed with a delicately molded hand supporting the bowl, or it will be a knobby bowl suggesting the black thorn or Irish shillalah.

The French clay takes all sorts and kinds of fantastic shapes. Some of these are comic and others patriotic. Animal's heads adorn others.

A man, it would seem, can get a great deal for his money buying the French pipe. It is not large as to size, but it is gay in color, if he wishes to pay as much as 5 cents for it; or he can get the design without the color for 4 cents. A horse's head forming the bowl of the pipe is a dark brown and is natural in shape and expression. A pugdog's head is about the same color. A negro's head covered with woolly hair is black, and Miss Liberty, with her cap, is appropriately colored. Mephistopheles—in all white—appears to have reformed, and there are other shapes and kinds. The Hungarian clay pipe is the largest with a big deep bowl and also larger in price, for it costs 10 cents. The bachelor or benedict with a den uses these pipes for decorations, and does not waste his substance riotously in doing so.

DAY'S WANDERINGS IN QUAINT PENANG

Beauties of the Island and Peculiarities of Its Inhabitants—Evidences of Progress.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PENANG, June 17.—After dipping the lights of Ceylon and steaming for three days to the eastward, with nothing in sight but blue water, unless, perchance, the deck steward happens to respond satisfactorily to your ring, you finally are able to make out the outline of the high land at the northern end of Sumatra. As you draw nearer and make out the rich covering of palms and undergrowth, a little white lighthouse peers out amid the trees, and then a signal station and a few brown roofs, and finally you just descry a Dutch ensign fluttering in the breeze. This is Pulo Way, where Holland now maintains a pile of that great item in all matters maritime—coal—and where the great ships passing to and fro can be signaled and their presence communicated to all parts of the world.

Early the next forenoon, as the steamer smoothly forges onward through an oily sea, the bare rock of Pulo Pera, home of the seabird, is passed, and the steam whistle startles the birds up in immense flocks. About the middle of the afternoon the hills of the Island of Penang come into view, and shortly after this you can plainly make out the shore line, with its wealth of date palms. If one has never picked the fruit from the tree and eaten it in its natural state, so to speak, he fails utterly to appreciate what a delicate and delicious fruit the date is. As we get them at home, dried and all mashed together, it is all but impossible to recognize it as the same fruit one finds out here.

Penang is a little heap of hills rising from a golden strand to a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, with palms clothing the whole island from shore to highest peak. Far above where the tiny bungalows of a sanitarium are perched, their feathery fronds stand out against the sky line. After the long days at sea, unvaried and finally uninteresting as they are, Penang looks a veritable haunt of lotos-eaters, a land where it is always afternoon. The languorous air, laden with strange and sweet perfumes, enfolds you as you pass under the lee of the hills which by this time are putting on their veils which hide them from view some little time before the sun sets.

One now begins to see specimens of weird-looking craft drifting about waiting for a breeze with clumsy hull and great batwing sails dyed in every imaginable color, but with browns and grays predominating. Inquiry elicits the information that you are at last in the waters of the famous boats of the Chinese, the junks, and have succeeded in finding something new in your travels. You do not have to wait long for further revelations, for in another quarter of an hour you find yourself at anchor opposite Penang, which straggles along the shore of the channel.

Forth from wharf and pier shoot swarms of a new kind of craft, the sampan, sharp in the prow, with quaint winglike projections astern, each boat having two great eyes painted on the bows. Regarding this last adornment John Chinaman says "Eyes not have got, how can see? No can see, how can saves? No can saves, how can do?" As the logic of these questions is unanswerable, the eyes remain, and are reproduced by each succeeding generation.

One is not attracted as much by the Malays who apparently do all of the hard work in these sampans as he is by the plump and seemingly prosperous Chinese who seem to be passengers in every boat. Cheery fellows they are, too, smiling and jovial, with little of the impassivity of the native of India. You dimly realize what enterprising Chinese are doing in this part of the world when you see a fat, jolly, not unhandsome Celestial in a suit of slate blue, with straw hat covering his pigtail, smoking a big cigar, and waving his hand familiarly to some acquaintance on board the steamer, and are told casually that he is the principal owner of several steamships.

As soon as the doctor's permission has been given, and if daylight serves, one tumbles into a sampan and is rowed over the dancing wavelets to a little landing stage. On clambering up the steps you meet a crowd of rickshaw coolies, each with his little chaise, ready, for a consideration, to trot you there and back, wherever your destination may be. These men wear comical little hats of straw and little blue drawers that look not unlike boating trousers. A little run through the town shows how much the Chinese have taken possession and how few and far between are the Malays. The poorer classes have ideas somewhat Carlylean about the superfluity of clothing; from the waist upward they wear a suit of tan over their yellow skin, which only darkens it a coat or two. The better class are well dressed, and one is struck by the neatness and cleanliness of their attire in comparison with their brothers of a lower caste.

The suburbs of Penang show much progress in building in recent years. The roads were lined with neat bungalows, each with more or less land around it and overshadowed by palms, giving quite an inviting appearance, with the lamplight gleaming through the trees.

On our trip we had not allowed enough time for returning by daylight, and so the darkness overtook us with quite a distance to make. But the scene was fascinating enough, with the twinkling lights of the rickshaws. The air, however, soon becomes heavy, and we could plainly see the rising mist. A glimpse of the silvery sea that came upon us suddenly seemed a very great relief, and in half an hour more a sampan placed lovely, languid Penang astern, and we were darting through phosphorescent waves, where the water flashed at every dip of the oars and our wake was one living stream of light.

MAKING FIREMEN'S HELMETS

THERE are only two firms in New York that make the solid leather hats that firemen wear while fighting the flames, and they are within a stone's throw of each other in Grand Street. One firm has been in the business for fifty-one years, when it used to make hats for the old volunteer firemen. The other firm entered the field thirty-eight years ago.

At that time the price of a fireman's hat was $12. The hat worn then was much the same in shape as those worn to-day, but not so strong or durable. The first effect of competition was to cut the price down to $10, then to $8, and finally to $5, which is the fixed cost agreed upon to-day by the rival manufacturers. As New York compels every fireman to buy his own hat, the reduced price makes a material difference to the man in the ranks. The white helmets worn by the Chiefs cost more, according to the amount of ornamentation desired. The price of a Fire Chief's hat ranges from $10 to $25.

New York has set the fashion in fire helmets for the entire country. In fact, in Western cities, where the municipality pays for the helmets of its firemen, and the ordering is done by contract, the New York manufacturers are the successful bidders because they can do the work more cheaply than their competitors. The plain black leather helmet worn by the New York firemen is the standard all over the United States, and even in Uncle Sam's new possessions. One New York firm shipped 200 fire helmets to Porto Rico last week, and is busy filling another order for Havana, which must be delivered before August. The metal helmets used by firemen in England and Continental Europe have never gained a foothold in the Western Hemisphere. Even Canada uses the leather helmet of the New York pattern.

There has been very little change in the style of firemen's hats since they were adopted fifty years ago, but improved process of manufacture has made them lighter and at the same time afford better protection against falling timbers or bricks. The very latest fireman's hat has an inside canvas lining which can be bulged out into a cushion, so that if a brick or anything else does crush in the thick leather superstructure the fireman's head is more or less protected.

It takes ten days to make a fireman's helmet. That is to say, ten or even one hundred of them can be made in the same time; but owing to certain processes the leather must be put through it is impossible to make one fireman's hat that will stand official inspection in less than ten days. Nothing is used in their manufacture but wire and leather, but the latter must be hardened by a special process until it is virtually bullet-proof and has almost the resisting power of steel. The leather is put through the most severe tests in the drying room. A slab of leather used in making the hats just shipped to Porto Rico bore the weight of a three-ton iron safe. The manufacturers say that their process will produce a sheet of leather that is harder than iron.

The old volunteer firemen used what is called a four-cone helmet. The firemen of to-day use an eight-cone helmet. In old times, and even now with some of the suburban volunteer fire companies, there was some attempt at ornamentation; but the city fireman wants none of it. Regulations call for the plain black helmet with the brass eagle on top and a shield with the number of the company for the front. Nor is the brass eagle a work of ornamentation. It is solidly built, and the fireman often uses it to smash in windows when no more formidable instrument is handy.

A "cone" is a sharp ridge of metal that runs from the crown to the brim of the helmet, about half an inch high. It is necessary to give strength to the hat, as well as to protect the surface from falling débris in burning buildings. Up-to-date fire helmets have four of these large cones, just as the hats worn by the volunteers did, but they have also four more cones about one-eighth of an inch high intersecting the others, and are therefore called eight-cone hats.

There are five thicknesses of leather in the helmet, from crown to brim. In front the brim is narrow, about the same as in a man's derby, but at the back of the brim is very wide and sloping. This is not only to carry off the water, so that it shall not run down the fireman's back, but it is also a protection in case of falling debris. A few bricks would be more likely to knock a fireman's hat off than they would to land on his head.

An attempt has been made recently to use aluminium instead of leather in the manufacture of firemen's hats, but the experiment has not been altogether satisfactory, particularly in cities. The use of metal enhances the danger when coming in contact with electric wires, and the simplest sort of an accident is likely to put the aluminium hat out of business. Still they are much lighter than the leather hats. In towns where volunteer companies are not called upon for heavy or dangerous work aluminium hats are usually ordered. With all the improved processes of manufacture it is impossible to make a fireman's hat of leather that weighs less than twenty ounces. The stronger ones weigh twenty-four ounces. When they were first made the helmets used to weigh nearly three pounds.

With volunteer fire brigades in the suburbs and smaller towns, where opportunities for social intercourse are more frequent than fire fighting, the uniforms of the firemen are more ornate than they are in New York. The helmets are pretty much the same, and their cost is $5 each, whether in leather or aluminium. But the suburbans go in for fancy belts, shields, and trumpets that the city men cannot afford to bother with.

Every volunteer fire association likes to see its engine house look pretty. The hats and uniforms of the men, with shields and bugles, are hung in public display. Shields cost anywhere from 75 cents to $7 each, according to whether they are made of tin, nickel, or silver. A gold shield costs much more. Cap devices vary in price from $1 to $5. The most popular design—four trumpets, crossed, for a Chief, three for an Assistant Chief, two for a Foreman, and one for an Assistant Foreman—costs $1 in nickel and $1.50 in gilt.

New York firemen do not wear belts, but in the smaller cities and rural communities a fireman would as soon think of going without his helmet as without a belt with the name of his company on it. He wants everybody to know that he belongs to the "Live Oaks" or the "Liberty." These belts cost anywhere from $2 to $6 each. A working trumpet for the Chief costs about $4. In presentation trumpets for parades the prices vary as much as in buying a suit of clothes. You can pay what you please. A very handsome silver presentation trumpet, gold lined, with a silk tassel, costs $40.

An Obliging Sheriff.

I HAVE been spending a part of the Summer on the Island of Nantucket," said the Summer girl, "and among other interesting relics of early New England life I saw the old massive wooden jail, which has so far departed from the use for which it was built as to become one of the sights.

"There are many interesting stories connected with this old prison, and the most modern is the funniest of all. It sounds improbable, but I was assured by several persons whose word I could not doubt that it was quite true.

"It happened some years ago that an Islander was convicted of some offense, and the Judge who came to the island from the mainland for the trial decided to make an example of him, and sentenced him to jail for three months.

"A couple of mornings later, when the Judge was walking to the pier to take the boat to return, accompanied by the Sheriff, who was a Nantucketer, they passed a man sawing wood by the roadside, who touched his hat politely, and said, 'Good morning, Judge.'

"The Judge stared at him in surprise, and said to the Sheriff: 'Isn't that the man I sent to jail for three months?'

"'Well, yes, it is,' said the Sheriff, hesitatingly, 'but, you see—it's this way, Judge. We don't happen to have anybody else in jail, haven't had for years, and we thought it would be sorter expensive to hire a man to keep jail for this fellow, so I gave him the key and told him if he would sleep there nights I guessed it would be all right.'"

JERSEY TOPICS OF INTEREST

Advocates of Methods of McKee School Law Alarmed by Fact That Court of Errors Has Asked for a Reargument—More About "Graft" in State.

THAT the Court of Errors has asked for a reargument of the McKee school law—the one that, following the lines of the overthrown Stokes law, undertakes to reconstruct the entire school system of the State—has alarmed the advocates of the methods of school government which it establishes with fears that another set-back is in store for them. Every new State School Superintendent, with one or two exceptions, seemed to think that he was expected to signalize his advent to power by overhauling the system he found in operation. Mr. Apgar's specialty was the collection of school taxes and their reapportionment among the local school districts. Dr. Addison B. Poland's admirable specialty was a rearrangement of the school districts, and the consolidation of the weaker ones, so as to make higher grade schools outside the cities possible. When Mr. Baxter, the present head of the School Department, succeeded to the office he addressed himself to the perfection of a plan of administration that would take the local schools out of their municipal surroundings and make them harmonious parts of a graded State seminary of learning.

Upon the completion of his plans they were put in the form of a law by Senator Stokes and passed by the Legislature of 1901. The code, deriving its name from its legislative sponsor, became known as the Stokes school law. It disconnected the local schools from the rest of the local government, made entities of the School Boards, and invested the State School Superintendent and the State Board of Education to which he owed his appointment with almost autocratic powers of supervision and control. It met with much opposition when its character became known, and Jersey City contested it in the State courts.

The court reached an adverse decision during the recess of the Legislature, and announced it from the bench. The local school systems had, however, been all, or mostly, remodeled upon the lines it laid down, and the fear of reducing the school government to a chaos prompted the court to withhold the formal entry of its judgment till the Legislature had been given an opportunity to amend it in the weak places. This the promoters of the scheme thought they had accomplished through the agency of the McKee bill, passed by the Legislature of 1902. There, however, arose a question in the minds of the Hoboken School Board as to the effect and interpretation of certain parts of it; and before that body would launch a projected issue of bonds for the erection of a new school building it applied to the court for a construction of the act. That led to a general review of the measure, and the court heard arguments several months ago. The friends of the act were daily expecting a favorable decision, when they were startled a week or ten days ago by the court's request that it be reargued on some of the vital points. It cannot be thought that the court is panting to destroy the act and hunting for legal quibbles that will justify it in doing so. Its request for a new hearing is consequently interpreted as a sign that it has found weaknesses in it that a fresh presentation of the subject may help it to overlook. The reopening of the discussion is likely to delay the final decision till the Legislature has another chance to try to get the scheme into presentable legal shape.

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Reports that come from several points show that the "grafter," as the politicians term him, is abroad in the State, and in the bi-partisan disguise which makes him equally harmful as a parasite to both the great parties. A Democrat in one place and a Republican in another, he seems to care nothing for party, except to find out which is the nearer to the public flesh-pots and to fasten himself to it to gain the easier access to them. If the witnesses who testified, as far as his lawyer would permit them to do so, against Kelly, the Democratic Building Inspector, in Jersey City at last Thursday night's hearing before the Board of Aldermen, are to be credited, the Democrats there have one "grafter" specimen to apologize for. If the charges that have been made against Excise Inspector Connerty be substantiated at his trial, to be held this week, the Republicans there will have another "grafter" specimen to apologize for. The suggestion of the testimony against Kelly is that he has been in the habit of exacting $10 to $25 for building permits, when he has thought it safe, for the last two or three years. It will be seen that when he had paid into the City Treasury the dollar fee the city asks for each permit, there was many times as much left for Kelly. The affidavits filed against Connerty with the Excise Board accuse him of having "worked" a saloon keeper for little bonuses of cash and free drinks. This may all seem, at first blush, to be pretty small kind of business for city officials to engage in. But when the number of permits Kelly is called upon to issue in the course of a year and the number of saloons in Connerty's inspection district are taken into account, one can calculate that the plan of operations attributed to them may have brought them substantial yields of dollars.

These inquiries into Jersey City methods have been supplemented during the past week by allegations of unbusinesslike work on the part of the County Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County, that has moved the Grand Jury to present them to the court at New Brunswick for investigation; and a committee of taxpaying citizens has made application to Judge Fort, under an act which the late Vice President Hobart had passed when he was the State Senator from Passaic many years ago, for a summary overhauling of the Freeholders' books of accounts. A row between two partners over a county contract put Prosecutor Voorhees on the scent of this newest "grafter" scandal. The firm of Van Duersen & Oliver had secured a grading contract worth $4,000 without advertising, and work on the improvement went along smoothly till Van Duersen began to put leading questions to Oliver about three checks for about $1,500 in the total, which has been drawn against the joint account. Oliver, so the story is, advised him not to inquire too particularly about them, because they were for one of the Freeholders who had helped the firm to secure the contract. Van Duersen regarded that as a pretty risky way of doing business, and made so loud a fuss about it that the Prosecutor heard of it and set the Grand Jury on the trail.

The application to the courts of the lowest bidder on a contract for an injunction restraining the board from awarding the job to a higher bidder has led to the disclosure that the Freeholders are in the habit of letting contracts for road and bridge work without advertising, or, if they do advertise, to other than the bidder who will do the work for the least money. Nor, meanwhile, have they lost sight of the smaller perquisites of their places. For instance, they are allowed $2 for each day they work for the county. A passing glance at a progressing improvement is regarded as a sufficient excuse for a charge for a day's work, and every member of the board seems to have made it a point not to miss a per diem the year around, Sundays excepted. One earned one $2 by sitting in at a banquet the presiding Director of the board spread for its members. Another charged the county and the regulation $2 for one day because he had devoted it to county work by attending the funeral of a fellow-member.

The act under which application has been made to the court for a summary investigation leaves Justice Fort no choice but to name an expert and have the examination of the county books entered upon. The expectation is that the investigation will disclose some startling irregularities, to call them by no harsher term. It is many years since Middlesex was stirred by an official sensation. The last overhauling she gave her rulers culminated more than twenty years ago in the imprisonment, on charges of having systematically robbed the county, of the most powerful Republican "boss" Middle Jersey has ever known—Levi D. Jarrard, who was the County Collector at the time.

Camden comes to the front with something unique in the line of taxing irregularities. It is the duty of the several local taxing boards in each county to report the amount of their ratables to the County Tax Board at about this time of the year, and upon the total county valuation thus ascertained the county tax is laid. The Camden City Commissioners of Appeals have just discovered that in four of the last nine years the city has collected taxes on $9,000,000 more of ratables than had been reported to the county board. The Commissioners assume that only the taxes collected on the totals reported to the county board have reached the city treasury, and they are anxious to know what has become of the $180,000 or more of tax moneys that the $9,000,000 excess in valuations must have yielded.

City Controller Hurty says that it was paid over to the city treasury in due course and that the lower valuations were given to the county board only for the purpose of cheating the county out of some of her rightful tax money. That is not an unplausible explanation. But the City Council has magnified the discrepancy into an apparent scandal by refusing to inquire whether it is the right one or not.

The City of Paterson and the Town of Kearny are preparing to make more or less sensational contributions to this assortment of official scandals. One of the Kearny officials recently dared his associates to invite the Grand Jury to look into some of their transactions, but his challenging resolution was almost unanimously voted down. At the same time, the demand for an inquiry is so pressing that it will probably come along eventually, and the character of the transactions hinted at will then for the first time be made known. Thus far the public has been given only vague intimations that something is wrong—the details have not been exploited. The case, as to Paterson, is about the same. The local papers are full of dark warnings that a serious eruption is at hand, but they do not say what it is all about. The scandal which the informed apparently regard as most nearly ripe for exposure has some unstated relation to a station house contract award; and one of the city contractors who seems to have been left out of the feast is said to have consulted his lawyer as to the best means of getting back $100 he had paid to one of the city officials for his "influence." These indefinite and wholly unsatisfying glimpses into the secret have only served to fill the community with wild guesses as to what is coming. These embrace all the exposures that have been made or are threatened up to this writing, but, now that it has been started, the crusade against dishonest and self-seeking officials is likely to spread to other communities in which the "grafter" is known to be quite as active and not less greedy.

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Before leaving the topic it may be worth the while to refer to some of the political trimmings of the investigations which are in progress in Jersey City. The courtesies that are seemingly being extended to Alderman Farrell, whom some of Building Inspector Kelly's accusers charge with complicity with him, are affording no end of food for gossip. It was promised, when the scandal was first aired, that the Aldermen would be as relentlessly pursued as Kelly, but up to this time not a step has been taken against him, and he has even been permitted to resume business, under another name, at the saloon which, when the disclosures were first made, the Excise Board, at Mayor Fagan's behest, refused to relicense, and the police, also by the Mayor's direction, closed. Farrell has had a barkeeper named Neary in his employ for many years, and the license for the saloon is to be renewed on his application. It is plain to the running eye that Neary is only a cover for Farrell, but the police have been instructed to permit him to reopen the bar, even without a license, till the Excise Board shall have granted it. Mayor Fagan has perceptibly hurt himself in his campaign for re-election by publicly standing sponsor for this unusual procedure. He has only himself to blame if the people suspect, from the surroundings, that he must have made some kind of a deal with the implicated Alderman.

There is in the transaction so little to excuse it that the warmest and most effective of the Mayor's heretofore supporters has been stirred to criticism. His election over Mr. Young's son-in-law two years ago was almost entirely due to the energetic support The Jersey City Evening Journal gave him. It is now taking him to task almost savagely for this seeming dicker with Farrell, under the guise of Farrell's barkeeper. If this had been the only point in which The Journal had criticised him it might not be particularly significant from the political standpoint, but it has not escaped notice that the paper has not abstained from finding much fault with him lately for his course in other directions. The Democrats regard this as an important political augury. They see in it a sign that the paper is to give him only a lukewarm support during the coming Fall. If the events should justify these Democratic expectations—and hopes—the consequences to Mr. Fagan would be of the most serious character. It is only when The Journal gets down to real, hard, earnest work for its party candidate that a Republican stands any chance whatever of carrying the city, and it is a matter of local history that when it does that kind of work for him he never fails to win. The political observers agree that if it gives Mr. Fagan only perfunctory support next Fall his defeat is more than likely.

The Mayor's campaign is sure to be seriously handicapped, anyhow, by the embarrassments which the tax question is sure to bring upon him. There seems to be no possibility of providing the city officials with the $3,000,000 they have made up their minds to spend during the next fiscal year with a tax rate lower than $20 on the $1,000, and that is exasperatingly high. It is certain to have its unfavorable effect upon the great body of citizen taxpayers.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1903.

A LOCAL FRESHET.

Uncle Sam—They're squeezing out a lot of water, but I guess I can keep the baby dry.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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T. SUFFERN TAILER, who is one of the most energetic automobilists of the Newport colony, frequently acts as his own chauffeur, and invariably drops into the Casino after one of his long spins through the country and relates all its incidents, always concluding by stating that the run was accomplished without accident. Upon one occasion, after he had given his usual detailed account and conclusion, one of his friends spoke up, saying:

"Look here, Tommy, you appear to be so much surprised at freedom from accidents that it seems to me your tone of voice indicates a regret that you got through safely without killing any one."

The following day he was back again in his old haunt rehearsing his experience, when the same friend dashed in and in an excited voice exclaimed:

"Hurry up, Tommy; get into your automobile quick, there's a Sunday school parade coming up the street, and you've got the chance of your life."

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ALFRED HENRY LEWIS was discussing politics and politicians when the name of a Tammany man of some prominence was mentioned.

"Mr. Blank is too suspicious," said Mr. Lewis. "He thinks every one is trying to injure him. He is as suspicious as George Biddle's dog."

"And how about the dog?" asked a listener who expected a story.

"Oh, the dog," said Mr. Lewis, "was so suspicious that he went through life sideways for fear some one would kick him."

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THE question of the age of Senator Chauncey Depew was under discussion when one of the party, who was appealed to as most likely to know, answered: "I cannot state positively, and can only approximate to it through a story I heard. It seems that after the Senator's marriage and his return from Europe the happy couple went up to pass a few days at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, the home of his boyhood. Upon their arrival Mrs. Depew sat down on the piazza and expressed her delight at all her surroundings, saying: "I shall never tire of the beautiful spot, with its grand old mountains and majestic river. I suppose, Senator, when you were a boy it was much wilder and more primitive. Was the railroad then completed?"

"Railroad?" exclaimed the Senator. "Why bless you, my dear, when I was a boy there was neither railroad nor river here."

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CHARLES F. MURPHY, familiarly known in the Gas House District as "Charlie," has given his picnic, and a successful affair it was. The occasion was the "grand annual outing of the Anawanda Club," and the objective point Locust Grove, up the Sound, to which point all were conveyed in steamers and barges. Everything was arranged to give an enjoyable time to his guests. Games, feasting, and dancing prevailed. During the afternoon, when pleasures began to wane, Philip F. Donahue, the President of the organization, arose and said:

"My friends, I propose that we have some golf, and I appoint Alderman Gaffney and Charlie Murphy to play against Johnny Murphy and Michael F. Blake in a game of Mick's Foursomes."

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DAVID THOMSON, after throwing off his legal responsibilities for the day, often finds recreation sitting upon the piazza of the Oriental Hotel enjoying his post-prandial cigar and discoursing upon the merits of a wonderful parrot his wife possesses.

"It is certainly the most intelligent bird I have ever known," he said, "and I notice that they are coming into vogue and command astonishing prices. I cannot say what a fancier would consider ours worth, but I recently saw one offered at one thousand dollars, which was advertised as cheap."

"Oh, nonsense," remarked a friend. "If parrots bring any such prices, you will find that importations and competition will render them more plentiful and cheaper than panama hats. I expect to waken most any morning and read in big head lines:

"'Grand Summer Clearance! In order to make room for our new importation, soon to arrive, we have concluded to offer on Thursday next our entire stock of one-thousand-dollar parrots at the ridiculously low figure of seven hundred and fifty dollars each. Come early. Only one to a customer.'"

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FRANK HOLME, who was incorporated by Kirke La Shelle and then sent to Arizona to fight tuberculosis, writes to friends that he is doing as well as might be expected. He says he has joined a club in Phoenix which is largely made up of other Easterners who are trying the rest and climate cure.

One of the by-laws of the club, according to Mr. Holme, is as follows:

"All forms of games of chance for stakes will be permitted. Gentlemen who eliminate the element of chance from the games will be unpopular and may be denied the privilege of playing."

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HOWARD S. JAFFRAY, the veteran pigeon shot and yachtsman, a most accomplished sportsman both afield and afloat, has just returned from a successful fishing trip in Maine. He is very enthusiastic over the great luck he had, and his report of the abundance of fish this season is certainly very wonderful. "Now this is no exaggeration, gentlemen," he said. "While I didn't see it myself, I was told that near Bragsville, in Penobscot County, the trout were so plentiful that trenches actually had to be cut to divert the water of the streams in order to give the fish additional room."

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ONE night a well-known war correspondent was giving a thrilling description of how his home had been burglarized. As a piece of word painting he had never surpassed it in any letter from the seat of war. Edgar Murphy, who was at the time the champion wing shot of America, was not seriously impressed with the truth of the story, whose narrator was a close second to Munchausen. When he concluded his remarks with "they spread a counterpane on the floor and tied up all the family plate in it," Murphy smiled pleasantly and asked:

"Why didn't they use a handkerchief?"

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F. S. CHURCH was giving a "gentleman of color" some orders the other day concerning the packing and moving of certain pictures that were to be shipped. The man grew rather confidential during the packing process, and Mr. Church, by way of pleasing him, asked:

"John, have you any children?"

"Yes, Sah; four."

"I suppose you're proud of them?"

"Yes, Sah, 'specially their names."

"Their names?"

"Yes, Sah. One of dem is named Hercules Ulysses Washington."

"Patriotic, anyway," remarked Mr. Church. "I suppose one's named after you?"

"Oh, yes, Sah. Two of 'em."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, one of dem boys got de consumpting, an' he's goin' to die, an' I named him John, and when de last one was born an' I saw de John one was goin' t' die, why, I just says I'm gwine t' have a John anyway, an' named de new one John."

"The other one?" asked Mr. Church, interested in this problem.

"Why—why—you see, de oder one, my wife she named him, and—well—I done jes' recommember his name—I jes' calls him Sport."

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DURING the last political campaign a reporter of a daily paper arrived late at a political meeting, and knowing Senator Platt, sought him out and inquired of a certain speaker: "Did he say anything new?"

"He's an organization man," was the answer. "It was an average speech—average enough for him to have thought out himself, and not good enough to have been plagiarised."

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A LITERARY education is not considered essential to a theatre manager, but the lack of one gave a bad quarter of an hour to the proprietor of one of the largest theatres in Canada, where Mrs. Le Moyne played recently. The manager was divided between admiration for

her hustling advance agent and indignation that the leading newspaper in town didn't take any more notice of the latter's "copy" than if he had been a Spring poet with wares to market.

The break came when the newspaper in question failed to print a line concerning a proposed reading by Mrs. Le Moyne of selections from Browning and Shakespeare. Furious with rage, the manager rushed to the offending editor and exclaimed: "What's this I hear about this man Browning?"

"Didn't know there was anything the matter with him," replied the editor.

"No skin games now. R— sent you the notice yesterday and it ought to have appeared this afternoon. Browning, Robert Browning, that's the man's name. He's one of the—the leading actors in New York City, and when I go to the expense of bringing him up here to support Mrs. Le Moyne you ought to have the common decency to mention it."

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CHARLES FROHMAN is laughing over the naïveté of a woman friend whose young daughter wanted to see "a beautiful play, with lots of ginger in it."

"I'd rather you didn't attend the theatre just yet, dear," said the mother. "I'm afraid the influence of some of the present plays is demoralizing. What is this particular one?"

"It's very exciting, the boy next door told me; it's a sort of Buffalo Bill play, full of fights, and gambling, and murders, and things."

"Oh, that's all right, then," was the reply in a reassured tone, "I'll send one of the maids with you. I feared it might be a society drama!"

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SOON after James M. Beck, the attorney, took up his residence in New York he was asked by a friend how he enjoyed the metropolis.

"Oh, the city is good enough," was Mr. Beck's cautious admission, "but I find you can't borrow anything here unless it's trouble."

"And, as a lawyer," retorted the friend, "I suppose you think you can make all the trouble you want."

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TWO young men," said Timothy Woodruff, "were walking just ahead of me up Beekman Street. One was explaining to the other his stage aspirations. 'This vaudeville business,' he said, 'is all well enough in its way, but it is trivial. The legit. is what a man should aspire to. I tell you if he is willing to work and just put his whole soul into it and study hard night and day he is bound to succeed. I have gone into it and have signed for juvenile parts next season, for as soon as we finish our Rockaway date my partner and I dissolve. He is going to do monologues and I am going to pitch in and study "to beat the band."' Suddenly he stopped and gazing across the street at No. 44, his eye encountered a sign reading 'Damon & Pasta, Printers' Supplies.' He stood dazed for a moment and then exclaimed:

"'Holy Goo! Did you ever see Pythias spelt that way before?'"

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AL FOSTER, of Fishing Banks fame, has a fund of grim humor, and displayed some of it recently when a passenger on the Angler complained to him of the condition of the towels in the washroom. Foster regarded him with extreme astonishment, apparently thunderstruck at the complaint. Then, with a twinkle in his eye, he said:

"I know the towels have hard work here; between cleaning fish and cutting clams, towels are worked pretty hard. But no matter. Here, Dooley, Hen, Jack, anybody! Bring some clean towels for the most particular man on the boat! Why, two hundred men have used that towel, and you're the first one to growl about its condition!"

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MARSHALL P. WILDER relates the following story about his little niece. She went to Sunday school for the first time and heard the two fine old hymns, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "Pass Along the Watchword." On her return, being asked what had been done at Sunday school, she said:

"Oh, they sang."

"Well, what did they sing, dear?"

"'Honorable Christian Soldiers,' and 'Pass Around the Washrag.'"

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T. B. THURSBY, an agent for the Cook Tours, meets with some strangely humorous experiences. The forwarding of mail to the various parties scattered over Europe is a matter that requires the closest attention, and is, for the most part, executed with perfect satisfaction; but, on one occasion, when two young ladies of the same name joined different parties under Mr. Thursby's direction, a serious blunder occurred. The mother of one of the young ladies died suddenly, and the news was cabled to the other traveler. Of course she suffered hours of agony on the way home, besides having given up her trip, and it was no easy matter to adjust the affair satisfactorily.

"Just think!" she exclaimed to a friend in Mr. Thursby's presence, "I came all the way from Europe, and mother wasn't dead at all. Wasn't I fooled!"

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BEFORE he was elected to be the Chief Executive of the Old Dominion Gov. Montague of Virginia met an old classmate on the train. They had not met for years. Mr. Montague was a candidate for Governor and the other a plain country lawyer with a small income.

"What can I do for you when I'm Governor?" said the candidate as he put his arm around his friend. "what can I do for you, old boy?"

"Just what you have done now," quietly replied the lawyer.

"Why, what's that?" said the other.

"Simply put your arm around me and call me 'old boy.' That's all I want," was the reply of the true friend of boyhood days.

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A COLLEGE student who had more money than brains once entered Dean Van Amringe's lecture room and, advancing to the desk, began to state his business without removing his hat.

"Excuse me a moment," said the Professor, rising. He went to a corner of the lecture room and returned with his hat in his hand. Putting it on and sitting down again he turned to the student and said:

"Now, Sir, you may go on."

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JUSTICE GAYNOR of the Supreme Court has a reputation for dry sayings not altogether devoid of humor, and two which are going the rounds among lawyers are these:

A petition for an injunction, based upon somewhat doubtful assertions of fact, recently came before the Justice. After considering the affidavit of the petitioner, he remarked:

"In this case an injunction will not lie, even if the relator does."

Under circumstances somewhat similar, an attorney sought to discredit statements contained in an affidavit.

"But counsel should remember," observed Judge Gaynor, "that the truth sometimes will out, even in an affidavit."

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PITTS DUFFIELD, New York publisher, late of Detroit, has a taste for the classics, and not long ago went into Brentano's for one of Bonn's productions. He approached an innocent-looking young man presiding over the counter of modern fiction.

"Have you," inquired Mr. Duffield, not noticing in what department he was, "have you 'Plutarch's Morals'?"

"I beg pardon," replied the clerk, somewhat confused.

"'Plutarch's Morals,'" repeated Mr. Duffield. "Have you 'Plutarch's Morals'?"

"Um-er," hesitated the clerk, "I can't say that I have, Sir. Mine are just the plain New York kind."

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A RECENT medical graduate was telling Dr. Robert F. Weir the other day of a peculiar case he had met with in his practice.

"Why didn't you write it up for the medical journals?" asked Dr. Weir. "I have no doubt it would have opened up an interesting discussion on the subject."

"Well," replied the young M. D., "I have been waiting for another case like it before doing that."

"I know," commented Dr. Weir, "that in medicine, as in poker, one generally wants at least a pair to open, but as for this case, I think you may wait a very long time for its fellow to come along, and the rule might have been broken."

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CONGRESSMAN BELLAMY of North Carolina tells of a colored preacher in his State who left preaching to engage in more remunerative work. Meeting him one day, the Congressman asked him if he was still preaching in the little cabin on the hill.

"No, Sah," was the reply, "I am engaged in the textile industry; it's more luorative than pastorizin', Sah."

"You've gone to work in the cotton mill at Charlotte, I take it," said the Congressman.

"No, Sah," replied the ex-minister; "I'se sellin' a book of texts for ministers, with helps for their clashbidation."

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JIM BLAINE had the most marvelous memory of any man I ever met," said Joe Jefferson at the Sandwich (Mass.) Old Home week celebration. "I once spoke in Augusta, Me., and twenty-five years later he repeated the speech to me word for word."

"How did you know it was the same speech?" asked one of his auditors.

"Because I never make but one speech—it's the same old speech always."

THE OVERWORKED CLERK ENJOYS HIS ANNUAL REST.

CLUB LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

GEN. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, who is at Saratoga this Summer, is one of the Judges of the Foreign Tribunal at Cairo. He has held that position for many years, although there was a short interregnum. Judge Batcheller, who spends all his Summers at Saratoga, is a well-known figure there and in Europe. He and his daughter live in Cairo during the Winter months, where he has his judicial duties. The late Spring finds him in Paris and London, and sometimes he takes a little trip to a German spa to recuperate from the enervating effects of the Egyptian climate. He has a tall, commanding figure and a pronounced personality.

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The St. Regis Yacht Club is now the centre of attraction for those who are camping in the neighborhood of the Upper St. Regis. There have been numerous regattas there this month, and during August there are regular race days. Besides the sailing racers, there is a large fleet of steam launches. Among the members of the club are Whitelaw Reid, Ogden Mills, Anson Phelps Stokes, Sheffield Cowles, Judge W. K. Townsend, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, David H. King, William T. Carter, William W. McAlpin, William G. Rockefeller, and Anson R. Flower. Anson Phelps Stokes has one of the fastest boats on the lake He sails it frequently himself, and sometimes in the excitement of a race he will unstrap his wooden leg and leave it around in the cabin or anywhere. He thoroughly enjoys himself, and is the host of large house parties during the Summer.

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William C. Whitney, who is one of the busiest men possible these days, says that he will not go abroad just yet. He is to be the central figure at Saratoga this Summer. The new club at the track there is one of his pet projects. He will be surrounded by such well-known clubmen as Frederick Gebhard, J. H. Alexander, R. Maclay Bull, Cornelius H. Fellowes, Foxhall Keene, Brayton Ives, W. S. Fanshawe, and Fred Edey. Mr. Whitney manages to take lightning trips to Bar Harbor, where his daughter is spending the Summer, and to look in once in a while at Lenox

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Arthur Kemp is credited with appearing at various Bar Harbor functions in the evening dress uniform of the New York Yacht Club. It is odd that few members of the yacht club ever avail themselves of this privilege, but stick to the plain black coat. In fact, it is very difficult to make even men who belong to the best hunts appear at a hunt ball in the regulation coat. Mr. Kemp assisted at a reception to naval officers, and it was quite in keeping that he should have worn his uniform on the occasion. Cornelius Vanderbilt did the same thing when a reception was given to Prince Henry of Prussia at the New York Yacht Club in this city. The Prince wore the Kiel uniform. It is, under the circumstances, the only correct thing to do.

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Among the many yachts in the harbor last week were several of those belonging to the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, which is now on its annual cruise in Long Island Sound. Every one in New York society knows the Commodore, Alexander Van Rensselaer, who some years ago married Mrs. Fell, who was Miss Sallie Drexel. The flagship is the May, which was formerly the flagship of the New York Yacht Club. The May is comfortable furnished and is a trim craft, which has been in constant commission for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, besides their numerous entertainments and cruises each season, have given excursions on their yacht for the inmates of the Old Ladies' Home and different Philadelphia charities. With the Corinthian Yacht Club there are also the Vice Commodore, Robert J. Koons, with the schooner Crusader; Rear Commodore E. Walter Clark, Jr., with the sloop Irolita; Dr. Robert H. Harte, with the Vayu; Robert L. Forrest, with the Carmita, and Sutherland M. Prevost, with the Wild Duck. All these yachts and yachtsmen, with their guests, were bound for Newport. There is a large Philadelphia colony there and at Jamestown, opposite, and there has been constant entertaining during the progress of the sail up the Sound into the waters of the Atlantic.

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One of the drawbacks to Newport is the system still prevailing there of arrest for debt, or in any civil action. Several clubmen have found it most inconvenient, and some years ago one was arrested while at a dinner at The Breakers—the Cornelius Vanderbilt place. This has made Newport unpopular in a way, because it is claimed that some Newport tradespeople are a little unscrupulous and do not mind sending in bills a second time. Edward Gray was practically arrested while he was playing tennis at the Casino on the complaint of a Mr. Anthony, who brought two actions for damages against him. Three years ago a similar attempt was made to arrest young Ogden Mills, but it was thwarted. These arrests are always made in the most sensational manner possible.

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Robert Van Courtlandt is one of the young men in society who has been rapidly gaining a fortune, and who never allows his social engagements to interfere with his business. He is a member of a large banking firm on Wall Street. This year he has taken a house at Mount Kisco to be near town, and he maintains there a very delightful bachelor establishment. He also has a town residence for the Winter. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club and is a son of Augustus Van Courtlandt, who lived at one time in the old Van Courtlandt mansion in Van Courtlandt Park, now turned into a museum.

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It is said that the Westhampton Country Club is in a fair way to vanishing entirely unless it acquires other property. Encroachments are being made by dwellings on every side. The house is not at all adequate for the needs of the club, which has grown in membership, and with the golf links disappearing to make room for building sites there will be very little left. The President of the club is A. B. Whitehead. The grounds were leased, and have been rapidly disposed of, and the property is rising in value in the vicinity. This is the text of a plaint published last week. The club is said to be debating the situation.

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The buildings and grounds of W. L. Stow's unfinished residence in the Wheatley Hills, attached this week by Clarence Mackay and others on mortgages, are said to have already cost $1,500,000. It is a reproduction of the Villa d'Este of Tivoli, Italy, and it is a landmark for miles. There is an Italian garden, and Mr. Stow has spent a small fortune on the marbles for this and for the esplanade and entrances. In fact, it is a marble mansion, recalling a bit the famous residence of William K. Vanderbilt at Newport. In the library there is a mantel of Italian marble which is said to have cost $20,000, and the dining room is entirely of marble. There are 200 acres in the estate, and quite a space is devoted to the rose and vegetable gardens. W. L. Stow is a member of the Meadow Brook and many other clubs. It is true that he is the grandson of the late Mr. Brown, the famous sexton of Grace Church. Mr. Stow is a self-made man in a way, well-read, well-educated, and a very great favorite. His ancestry, which is very honorable and one of which to be proud, was known to all of his friends. A sister kept house for him, and he always had the very best chef and an excellent table.

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John Jerome Rooney, whose engagement to Miss Collins was announced last week, is about thirty-five years of age and has been quite prominent in the various Roman Catholic clubs, including the Catholic Club, on Central Park South. He is also a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and is one of the notable young men belonging to the Sodality at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. Mr. Rooney is an orator as well as a poet, and he has been heard in some very clever speeches at various dinners. His patriotic verses are well known. He is a member of the New York bar, and is also a Custom House broker. He has been brilliantly educated and is an excellent classical scholar.

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The Riverside Yacht Club will have an active social season in August. On Friday, Aug. 7, there will be a mess dinner, and during the week a Rhode Island clambake will take place on the grounds of the clubhouse at Riverside-on-the-Sound. There are hops every Saturday evening. Commodore George G. Tyson is now in the seventh year of his office. His father, George H. Tyson, who founded the club, was Commodore for eight years. William A. Hamilton is Vice Commodore, and George J. Bascom Rear Commodore.

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It would seem as if Albert C. Bostwick will abandon automobiling and driving four-in-hand for the sea. This week the Vergemere, his new yacht, which is being built by Cary Smith and Darbey, was christened. Mr. Bostwick has been in very much better health since he took to the sea, and he intends to pass the Winters in future in the far South. This year he will cruise among the West Indies and in South American waters.

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Amateur photography at one time was very popular in this country, but it is not now the fashionable fad it was some years ago. Here in New York James L. Breese is looked upon as the most successful of the non-profesional photographers. The Baron de Meyer, who came to this country this past week, and who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener at Newport, has made wonderful success with photography. He has taken some beautiful pictures recently of Lady Marjorie Manners, the daughter of the Marchioness of Granby. He is to pose Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Widener and other beauties of Newport. He is over here on a visit simply, and is, of course, not doing this thing professionally. He is a very wealthy banker and a member of a number of London clubs.

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James Low Harriman and his family live a great deal abroad these days, and their beautiful home on Fifty-seventh Street has been occupied each season by people well known in society. One year William C. Whitney had it and another season it was the home of the Perry Belmonts. Mr. Harriman has made his Summer home at Hombourg. He does a great deal of motoring and has a Continental machine of twelve-horse power. He is his own chauffeur. In Winter the Harrimans live in Paris. James Low Harriman is a member of the Manhattan Club in this city, and he is quite famous for his very good nature and his amusing stories, which rival those of another fellow-club member, Richard Lounsberry.

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Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., is one of the young men who are riding to hounds with the Monmouth hunt of Pierre Collier, at Portsmouth. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, and has passed much of his time abroad. His father is a member of the Union and New York Yacht Clubs, and his mother was a Miss Chatrand. The Colford town house is at 707 Fifth Avenue.

***

Foxhall Keene has been delaying his departure from time to time from the other side, but he was booked to sail yesterday. He has already shipped some excellent dogs to the Meadow Brook for the approaching hunting season. Mr. Keene is interested in so many different kinds of sports that some of his old friends wonder if he will stick to the old ones. Motoring is his favorite to-day, and it was thought last year that he would never return to America on account of the unpleasant experiences he had with Long Island deputies and factotums. It was hoped that he would again resume polo, but this seems doubtful, although he may take part in one match. August Belmont has recently gone again into the polo field with much success. Mr. Keene is not interested in yachting except in a very general way. The placing of liens upon his property on Long Island would seem to indicate that he had been hard hit with others of his family in the recent Wall Street catastrophe, but this is not generally believed.

***

A very delightful family yachting party is cruising on the Margaret. The members are Dr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Emerson and their son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Smith McKim of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. McKim were married last year and have returned from a honeymoon trip around the world. Mrs. McKim had, among other wedding presents, a splendid automobile and a town residence. Mr. Emerson is now arranging at his home in Baltimore an Italian garden, which, when completed, will be one of the features of that city. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Emerson gave a musicale in Baltimore, at which several of the celebrated singers of the Metropolitan Opera troupe performed. The affair made a considerable stir in the Monumental City, and was talked of for a long time afterward.

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The club affair for the week has been the lawn tennis tournament at the Point Judith Club at Narragansett. Many of the players were Philadelphia and Baltimore men. There was a golf tournament and a reception on Wednesday at the Waiontha Club, at Richfield Springs, and the usual tennis matches at the Newport Casino. P. F. Collier has tried another hunting season at Newport, but so far without much success. In the entire history of the past Newport has never taken kindly to cross-country riding. It generally attends one or two hunts, and then lets the sport drop gradually. The excuse this year is that it is too early in the season. A few years ago, when the hunts began in the Autumn, the plea was it was too late. Alfred Vanderbilt is working hard to arouse interest in these hunts, and he is waiting for the return of his brother Reginald to help him.

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A. Nelson Lewis is one of the Philadelphia men who are often met at Newport and New York. He is very musical and has given some very charming entertainments in Philadelphia during the Winter. He has always been a great friend of the McAllisters. Barton Willing, who has recently gone abroad, is another familiar Philadelphian. He is the brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. He is very dark, and he wears rather original clothes and odd-shaped hats. He travels a great deal and stays a very little time in Philadelphia. Richard Peters always spends his Summers at Newport. He is tall, with gray hair, and he looks like a Frenchman. He is also addicted to wearing odd-looking headgear, and for some time reveled in a huge gray sombrero. His engagement to numerous heiresses has been often reported. He comes from a very distinguished Philadelphia family which has been prominent in society for over a century.

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The Squantum Club has been somewhat in the public eye recently on account of the many handsome entertainments given there, and also the genuine Rhode Island clambakes, at one of which Col. Colt was the host before his departure for Europe. At the entertainment on Wednesday many of the guests arrived in the beautiful yacht of Isaac Stern, the Virginia, and Mr. Stern is a member of the American Yacht Club, which has its house at Milton Point, near Rye. John H. Flagler has been one of the Commodores of the club, and on its membership list are many of the residents along the Sound on the Westchester side. Mr. Stern is also a member of the Harmony Club, one of the oldest organizations in town. Here, at different times, delightful musicales and theatrical representations are given, to which the ladies and members of the families of members are asked. These affairs are very much like those given by the Cercle de la Rue Royal in Paris. The Squantum and the Hope Clubs are two famous organizations in Providence.

"THIS Canfield case presents a curious phase," remarked a man in the elevator of the Criminal Courts Building.

"In what respect?" asked the party addressed.

"Why, being indicted in New York and then having his trial assigned to another county."

"There is nothing unusual in that—it is the old game. The wheel whirls one way, while the ball rolls the other."

***

Apropos of gaming, a gentleman who enjoys the experience of a thorough cosmopolite was discoursing the relative play of different countries and said that "We here in America have little conception of the risks ventured at the tables abroad. In Paris especially, where the gilded youth of the world congregate, the play is very high. He mentioned the "Cercle des Capucines," of which he is a member, and gave a vivid description of a number of games he had witnessed there.

"Is it an exclusive club?" was asked.

"I can't say that it is exclusive, for any gentleman, properly introduced, is welcomed. As an illustration of how easily one can affiliate, the story goes that a certain American we driven there one evening, proposed by the cabby, sounded by the doorman, and elected before he got up stairs."

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"That reminds me," said one of the party, "of the old Mississippi days when gambling was the usual recreation of gentlemen. On the way down to New Orleans a slight, pale, emaciated-looking individual with a terrible cough, and evidently in the last stage of consumption, came aboard the boat at one of the river towns and immediately declared himself in with a number of the fraternity who were indulging in their favorite game of poker. The next morning one of the sympathetic passengers approached him and said:

"Pardon me, Sir, but if I were you I would refrain from playing with that party of yesterday. They are evidently professionals. I happened to be on deck and, glancing down through the skylight, I plainly saw that small, swarthy man stack the cards on you."

The man gave a surprised look, and then, through his paroxysms of coughing, simply inquired:

"He had the deal, didn't he?"

***

On the way down town a man said to me that through the carelessness of either the compositors or proofreaders newspapers sometimes made curious mistakes. "Now here, for instance, is an amusing transposition under the 'To Let' column:

"'Hall bedroom, conveniently located, with 240 feet water front, and a steam derrick.

"'Lumber yard, with, or without, board.'"

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To those who imagine that the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Hunt Clubs are the pioneers of the sport in this locality I would say that in a publication under date of Oct. 19, 1786, the following notice appears:

A HUNT.—The Gentlemen Sportsmen are invited to the house of Mr. Dawson, at Brooklyn Ferry, from whence will commence to-morrow morning at daylight a Fox chase, which from the particular good quality of both Huntsman and Hounds, promise a most pleasing recreation.

***

I was recently bidden to a house party near one of the Oranges. Seated on the piazza perusing the news, the morning after my arrival, the daughter of the hostess came laughing through the hall and burst upon us in a vision of grace and loveliness. She was tossing and catching a gilded ball, and her youth, color, faultless features, and vivacity all lent their charm to challenge admiration. Young Harvard, one of the party, and a past master in the art of saying pretty little nothings, exclaimed:

"Aha, I perceive in the contest of beauty that Paris has awarded La Belle Hélène the golden apple."

She thanked him with an indescribably attractive little pouting reproof and dashed back into the hall for her racquet, when off the two went to the tennis court. Her little brother appeared to have something on his mind as he gradually edged along the railing toward my chair. At last, unable to contain himself any longer, he said:

"Say, I'll tell you something if you won't give it away."

"What is it, Johnny?" I asked, knowing his avidity to bestow confidence.

"That wasn't no gold apple from Paris that Sister Nellie had. That was just an old brass ball she busted off the post of her bedstead, and Pop's going to take it in town to get a new one the same size."

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"Here is something interesting," said the historian during a temporary lull in the wheat pit. "I find in the Annals of Boston, compiled by Alonzo Lewis in 1827, that he deems it worthy of note to record the fact that upon Oct. 19, 1631, a vessel, sent to trade with the Narragansetts, returned bringing home 100 bushels of corn."

"Yes," replied the Optimist, "and the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1900 gives the corn production of the United States as 2,105,102,516 bushels. Don't tell me that this country is not growing."

***

A good story, like a good horse, gets around a race track in a very short time. Here is the last from Brighton: During the recent severe decline in stocks two Germans met in front of a broker's office in the hallway of an up-town hotel. As they had not seen each other for some time they were loudly effusive in their greeting.

"Guten morgen," exclaimed one.

"Wie gehts," said the other.

Whereupon the broker rushed out of his office and angrily shaking his fist in their faces shouted:

"If you mention either of those two names again I will break your heads."

***

One day I thought that I would indulge in seeing New York from the top of one of the stages designed for that purpose. Starting from Twenty-third Street, we were whirled around Madison Square, back into Fifth Avenue, and started up town, the barker the while calling out in

RAKING IN THE CHIPS.

a loud and distinct voice the various objects of interest as we passed.

"This is Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's residence, formerly occupied by his father, William H." At the corner of Fifty-first Street he announced: "This residence in process of reconstruction was also the home of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, but now belongs to his son George. The next is the residence of Mrs. Sloane, the daughter of the late William H." A coach with four spirited horses passed us, which he confided was driven by Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt. This was followed by an automobile, occupied, as he said, "by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose father's residence is this superb structure on the left." Further up the avenue we were shown the house of Mrs. Twombly, another of Mr. Vanderbilt's daughters, in front of which were a pair of high steppers owned by Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt. On the corner of Fifty-seventh Street, extending to Fifty-eighth, was pointed out "the magnificent and palatial residence of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt."

At this juncture an old fellow upon the opposite seat to me interrupted the "barker" by saying:

"Look here, Mister, the Vanderbilts appear to have the whole bag of tricks. Now down in Bradford, Pennsylvania, where I come from, we kind o' think that John Rockefeller is considerably some. Can't he tuck into this social race somewhere and get a run for his money?"

***

Crossing diagonally through Bryant Park one warm morning the grateful shade wooed me to sit down on the end of a bench upon which were two other men. One said:

"It is a grand thing on the part of the municipality to establish these breathing spots throughout the city, and furthermore it is a graceful recognition of the lives and services of eminent men to perpetuate their memories by naming the same after them."

"Yes, indeed," assented the other. "I had no idea that any such spot existed. It is years since I have been so far up town on the west side. I rarely have time to get out of my Assembly district. What did you say the name of this is?"

"Bryant Park."

The man remained thoughtful a moment and then remarked: "Dan Bryant was certainly a comical fellow."

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"It is becoming a great problem what to do with boys," remarked a man in a Broadway car. "I am satisfied that New York is no place in which to bring them up. I have thought of sending mine to Pittsburg, but as yet I have formulated no definite plan for him. Still, I regard Pittsburg as an active, go-ahead city, possessing as it were a contagion of success. It seems to me that if a boy has the right stuff in him he will achieve a position there, no matter what avocation he chooses. Just look at Carnegie, Schwab, Attorney General Knox, and Pittsburg Phil! Say, did you get out to any of the long shots yesterday?"

A LIVING ARGUMENT AGAINST INTERMARRIAGE.

Confidence Man—Why, Mr. Flanigan, how do you do? Don't you remember me? I met you in Chicago. My name's Murphy.

The Other—Oh, no! My name is Henri Du Barry and I live in New York.

SOME THOUGHTS ANENT SPOTS.

R. K. Munkittrick.

IT MUST ever strike the thinker and student of affairs as more than passing strange that a twenty-pound coach dog is the glad possessor of something like twenty or thirty times as many spots as are scattered over the cleaginous anatomy of the common or preferred porker of commerce. Of course the aforesaid porker has larger spots than those which make the gay and festive bow-wow a symphony of polka dots.

Nature was generous, not to say prodigal, when she spotted the leopard, which she did with so fearful and wonderful a regularity as to warrant the artistic suspicion that she employed a stencil, that the epidermis of the said quadruped might display that same so-called beauty peculiar to wall paper, in which the roses all blow, or sag, in the same direction, and at the same angle. It may have been a wise provision of old Mother Nature to decorate the leopard in such a way that when its pelt should finally come to be a parlor rug the spots would be uniform and in harmony with those of the plaster covering and so fit the floor with the same stereotyped correctness that the paper fits the wall.

That the leopard cannot change his spots is too well known a fact to require embellishment or to waste space upon, especially when every fraction of an inch of that space has a monetary value. Suffice it to say that the coach dog and the porcine quadruped are quite as unable as is the leopard to change his spots. And it is quite reasonable to conclude that if they could change them they would not do so, unless stripes should become fashionable.

Perhaps the pig would like to have his few large maplike spots changed into an argosy of small ones of various shapes to correspond with the hexed and be-ribboned "chocolates" that find favor in the gold or cerulean optics of Clara Vere de Vere. On this line of reasoning, if it may be properly called such, the theory may be advanced that the tiger envies the leopard his spots and that the leopard gazes with the green eye upon the tiger's gorgeous stripes.

So may the coach dog yearn for the stripes of the bulldog, while the bulldog in all probability would gladly give his ears, or what remains of them, for the spots that make the coach dog look like a vitalized box of dominoes. By crossing these animals we might enjoy the novelty of seeing a dog and a cat covered with stripes and spots in such a way as to cause the observer endowed with an ordinarily lively sense of humor to note in these sartorial envelopes large imperial wads of suggestion in the way of loud and noisy effects that would make the fortune of any London tailor.

And this quite naturally leads us to wonder in vain why nature did not decorate some member of the cat family with certified checks that would run diagonally athwart the beast even as the pastry suspenders caper across the heaving bosom of the cranberry pie.

Such variations in the decoration and embellishment of the pelts of wild and domestic animals would undoubtedly have the effect of working wonders in the useful field of embroidery. Poetical and highly imaginative women, whether home, school, or club trained in the art of plying the needle, would strive for all sorts of rococo and bizarre effects. They would work lions covered with fleur de lis upon lunch cloths, and Wall Street bears decorated with dollar signs upon piano scarfs and doilies.

They would smilingly stretch the fabric which is the ground of their silken sculptures across the bamboo hoop until it should become as tight as a drum head, and, filled with an ineffable ecstasy, embroider tiger lilies in gold and blue and cover them with tiny huckleberries of Nile green, or spiders' webs in dainty effects of violet and crushed strawberry.

We suppose that the spots of the leopard and the circus horse alike are numbered, even as are the pleasant spots in life which we would not change if we could. The spots to which we ever return with renewed pleasure. The spots made sweet, for example, by the One and Only divinity that embroiders the fadeless flowers and impossible giraffes into the lunch cloth of our life and fancy, even if she does spot the said cloth with the tea biscuit of her own sweet make, constructed after the formula of the cooking club, which, in the process of digestion, causes us to see the wildest kind of animals imaginable, covered with all sorts of spots and other things, filling our dream with Arabian nightmares that soothe and stale and snort like so many redhot automobiles rattling and slambanging over a crowded street.

Our Southern Friend.

I KNOWS a Georgy gesseiman
Whose deeds would make you blush;
He went into de evening skies
An' stole de sunset flush.

He rifled all de orchards round
Dat came within his reach;
From ebery kind of fruit dat grows
He stole de sweets of each.

Dey passed a sentence on de thief—
Yo' know him eberywhere—
For Mistah Watahmillion now
A suit ob stripes must wear.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A Little Dumm.

A TEACHER in one of the Brooklyn public schools in a district where the children are almost all of German parentage has a letter which she keeps as a curiosity. It reads:

"Teacher don't you teach Jakey nothings but reading und retting. He don't want no Jography. He goes driving the Brewery Wagon mit his Vater next Year. Dear Teacher you lick Jakey efery day. He iss Dumm like his Vater."

This was signed by the mother of a big German boy of fourteen, heavy and overgrown, nearly six feet in height, much larger than his teacher, and, as she had found, a little "dumm," probably, as his mother said, like his father.

One Girl's Choice.

Clerk—What size hammock do you wish?

Summer Maid—Why, one that will hold two at a squeeze.

LITTLE STORIES from EVERYWHERE

Ye Seaside Romance.

YE couple sate uponne yon beach
And spake love silently,
When all at once ye maide did screech:
"O George! Stop pinching me."

Ye bloke he answered notte one word,
But sate there wrapt in glee,
Whenne once again her voice he heard:
"Oh, George! Stop pinching me."

"Upon my word I pinched thee notte,
My darling Minnie dear,
I haven't pinched a single spot
Of thee since we've been here."

Saith she, "That's verrie strange, egad!"
Her dress she quick did grabbe,
And jumping up she found she had
Been sitting on a crabbe.

F. P. PITZER.

Where He Had the Best of It.

HE WAS an elderly man, very disreputable in appearance, and showing all the signs of having been on a spree. His niece, whom he had not seen for some years, had come across him on Twenty-eighth Street quite by accident and had taken him home and given him "a square meal." He expressed his thanks and they sat for some time talking about the people they both knew and what had become of them. The niece, who was married, was inclined to resent the waywardness of this particular member of her family, and at last gave expression to her thoughts.

"Jim," she said, severely, "why don't you turn over a new leaf and be a man. Why, if it hadn't been for drink you'd be worth a lot of money now. You've had lots of opportunities, but drink has always kept you poor. And now look what you are."

He looked at her a minute or so in silence. There was a resentful gleam in his eye that was half pitying.

"Umph!" he murmured. Then, after a pause: "Sue, your father was a teetotaler, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's dead. I'm not!"

A Rule Left Out.

"YOU know," said the bachelor professor to a group of male friends, "there is a rule by which to distinguish the gender of a certain class of German and Latin words which many a writer of text books of these languages must have observed. It seems that they do not dare to put it into their grammars for fear of the disturbance the weaker sex would surely raise. And, to be frank, I have never given it to my classes for the same reason.

"The rule, as I have put it together, goes something like this: 'All nouns which have a meaning of horror, fright, terror, awfulness, desperation, in fact, all nouns whose meaning indicates something undesirable, are, with but few exceptions, placed in the feminine gender.' Here are just a few examples in German: Die Hölle, hell; die Schlacht, [illegible] battle; die Langeweile, boredom; die Rache, revenge; die Furcht, fear; die Armut, poverty. And here are some examples in Latin: Incursio, raid; conjuratio, conspiracy; turba, mob.

"There is no end of examples that might be given, and the knowledge of the rule is of vast aid. I think it is wrong that the grammars do not give it, for the rule comes in so handily. It has helped me out many a time, especially in examinations, for I discovered it when I was a boy learning the languages.

"Now, I do not want you to think I was ever disappointed in love because of the way I speak about this matter. But, curiously enough, in the myths of the ancients they always speak of the most frightful creatures and animals as of the feminine gender. There are the horrible monsters, the Gorgons and the Graeae. Medusa was so frightful that whoever looked at her was instantly turned to stone. Hecate represented the darkness and terror of night. Circe turned people into swine. The Sirens sang so beautifully that seamen madly flung themselves into the sea to their own destruction. All were females. And there are many more.

"Of course there are some very good and beautiful women in these myths. In fact, most of them are very excellent women. Yet whenever the ancient wanted a horrible monster his imagination made it up out of terrible reptiles and fierce animals and called it of the feminine gender."

Why They Like 'Em.

THE man of twenty-five was quite convinced that there was a great deal wrong with the world, and something especially wrong with women. "I never saw anything so perverse or strange as a woman's nature," he said. "Of course people have been telling me that for a long time, but now I am beginning to have some experiences for myself. Why is it that girls of twenty-two or twenty-three flock madly after the youth of seventeen summers who plays golf or ping-pong?"

"Your question is easily answered," said the elderly philosopher. "At twenty-two the average girl is thinking, for one thing, that she is growing old. So she turns to the younger generation for comfort. Then, too, the youth is more fun. He is beginning to taste the world and desires to tell all his little doings. All this is a delight, for the lad talks in the manner of a superior about things which the girl who is twenty-two has known for ten years—flirtations and things of that sort, you know. Along comes—well, say, yourself. You are twenty-five, and, like most men of your age, you have seen enough to be willing to forget some of it. You do not shout your experiences from the housetops. But the girl of twenty-two knows you know many things of which she is absolutely ignorant. The very fact that she knows this frightens her and she turns swiftly to the simpler amusement, or, in other words, to the youth of seventeen, who waxes enthusiastic over his tête-a-tête with the girl who entrances him for the minute. You could not talk enthusiastically of hand-clasps and kisses, partly because you have a sense of honor which keeps you from tattling and partly because you have come to regard those things less flippantly. It is doubtful if you could become enthusiastic over the thing which makes the boy's tongue wag eagerly."

"Don't you think it would depend something upon the girl?" queried the man of twenty-five.

"Well, that's another story," said the elderly philosopher.

Excessive Advertising.

"YES," said the rural mail carrier, "I believe that advertising pays, and all that; but some people overindulge in it. Now, there is Mr. Whooper, the rich city man, who owns the new house—calls it his country residence—down the Brownsville Road. It's on my route, you know. Mr. Whooper made his money selling a corn salve he invented; and he's got a nice place out there, I'll say that—big trees, smooth lawns, and a fountain, and the building all over little peaked roofs with gilded railings on top, and fine piazzas. But it is spoiled for me."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the Postmaster, slipping back into its wrapper Dr. Burry's paper which he had been reading.

"Well, you know I had mail to deliver here this morning, the first mail since the Whoopers arrived, yesterday. And what do you think? On a big rug at the front door there was the word 'salve' in letters a foot long. Advertising a corn cure, and on a foot-wiper in front of his own door, too! I'm disgusted."

"Oh, you pronounce the word wrong," said the Postmaster. "It has two syllables, and is Latin, and sounds something like 'sal-ve.' At a portal it means 'Welcome.'"

"I don't care. It's too suggestive, that's what it is," asserted the carrier, as he turned to the ice-water tank.

Latest Fad.

De Style—The young men are not wearing any hats at Newport this Summer.

Gunbusta—Some of the older men don't even wear any hair.

The Lover to His Love.

I LOVE to sit with you,
My dear one, tried and true.
When you are with me, all things fairer seem;
The sky above's more blue,
And friendship seems more true,
And all the world takes on a rosier gleam.

You keep me to my work,
When ills my spirit irk;
You are my comfort wheresoe'er I go;
You solace me in pain
And bring me peace again;
You brighten every joy and banish woe.

With fragrance that ne'er fails
Your dear warm breath exhales,
And sweet about my face I feel it blow.
To you my lips I press
With happy gratefulness,
And at my touch you warm to me, I know.

I've loved you long, dear friend,
With love that ne'er shall end,
And now it seems to me the time is ripe
To sing your praises free,
Who are so much to me,
My comrade true, my dear old briar pipe.

FRANCIS H. LEE.

A Lesson in Manners.

THE other day a young girl was talking to a business man whose lack of manners is notorious. During the conversation his hat remained on his head. The girl did not like it, as glances at the offending hat plainly showed. Finally he sniffed rather audibly and said: "I've a most fearful cold in my head."

"Ah!" said the girl, as if talking to herself, "that explains it."

"Explains what?" asked the man.

"Why, you're keeping your hat on when you are talking to a lady."

The hat came off in the time represented by the proverbial "jiffy."

Reincarnation.

IN these days of advanced thought even the children become imbued with the ideas of possibilities undreamed of in the days of Puritan orthodoxy.

An old lady who is living up to date, keeping pace with the times, ready to believe and interest herself in every new invention and to try every new mechanical device possible for her to utilize, resolved to purchase a typewriter, and became quite an expert in its use.

Her young granddaughter was greatly impressed with the ambitious spirit of her grandmother and her sympathies were always aroused at her tales of the olden time, with its lack of comforts and advantages and the narrowness of her early years.

One day, chancing to read a typewritten letter the old lady had written, she looked up thoughtfully and said:

"Grandma, I think you ought to be born again and given another chance."

Faith and Its Application.

BERTIE'S father was in the barn attending to a new-born colt, and Gertie stood excitedly watching.

The tiny brown colt was trying hard to get on its feet, but with each attempt it fell over on its side.

Clasping her sun-browned little hands together, Gertie called out encouragingly:

"Oh, coltie, coltie! try again, coltie—do your very best, and God will help you!"

A Boarding House Superstition.

"SPEAKING of bad luck," said a landlady to me the other day, "did you ever hear that it was bad luck to go back to a house you had once lived in? Well, it is. I heard some one say that when I was a little girl, and some way it has always remained in my mind. If any person who has lived in my house goes away and talks of coming back I always try to dissuade them. One young fellow scoffed at the idea, yet the day after he came back to live with me he lost his position and did not get another until he moved away from my house. He would have stuck it out only I told him I would have to have my room. So he went away, and at once secured another and better position than the one he had when he first came to me."

Where the Mail Went To.

A BROOKLYN family which has been having considerable trouble over the loss of newspapers, magazines, and other mail of that sort has been saying harsh things concerning the Brooklyn Post Office. Recently, however, there have been revelations concerning the family's private service and there is no more trouble.

Different members of the family are away from home, and when anything of special interest is chronicled in the home papers these papers are sent to the absent ones. The maid whose duty it is to carry the papers to the street box has sometimes an armful. She is a new maid and had not had much to do with mailing letters and papers before taking her present position. She was given definite instructions, the letters to go in the small box on the post and papers in the large box near it. She did her duty, no one doubted, because the letters reached their destination, but not a paper of the large number posted ever did so. It was when this was discovered that the family began to say things about the Post Office.

Recently the mistress of the house, being interested in a church entertainment, had occasion to send a number of bills, advertising it, to a co-worker. These she wrapped for mailing and handed over to the maid as usual. But the girl, being rather above the ordinary in intelligence and noticing what the package contained, asked if she should post it in the letter box.

"These are bills," she said, "and they won't go in the ordinary paper box, because it says on the outside: 'Post No Bills.'"

An understanding light suddenly broke over her mistress's face.

"What kind of a box is it and what else does it say on the outside?"

"Why, it is a big green box," answered the girl wonderingly, "standing right on the corner by the letter box, and it has on it the letters 'D. P. W.'"

"'Department of Public Works!'" gasped the mistress. "That is the street waste paper box that you have been mailing our papers in. No wonder they didn't reach their destinations. The regular box is a silver colored one standing on the inside of the sidewalk by the fence."

Why He Quit.

HAL—What, you've stopped calling on the girl with the plaid waist!

Tom—Yes, it's all over there.

Hal—Why? Father object?

Tom—Bless you, no! And I had nerve enough to dodge all her hints about popping the question also, but the last time I called she had the sign "Do it now" stuck on the centre table. That floored me, and I've quit.

A Modern Prayer.

I WANT to be an author, and with the authors stand,
A bunch of money at my feet, best sellers in my hand.
I want to feel the laurels pressed on my ample brow,
Not in the shadowy future, but now, Now, NOW!
I want to speak at dinners; from my own works to read—
And gather in the shekels to satisfy my greed.
I want to be a creature of many moneyed moods,
And have my pictures published in silly attitudes.
No immortality for me—it wouldn't be a fit,
But here, now, in the present time, I'm longing to be "It."

TOM MASSON.

Comic Opera.

Sandford—Never saw a handsomer lot of chorus girls, and their voices are not half bad, but they don't harmonize at all.

Merton—"Sweet belles out of tune," eh?

A WOMAN'S LITTLE BILL

ACCOUNT books were piled high on the manager's desk.

"It seems to me," he said to the cashier, "that we have a good many women on our list these days."

The cashier sighed. "We have," he replied.

The manager eyed the cashier curiously. "Why do you look so downcast?" he asked. "Women are very good customers. I have encouraged them to trade with us. I have always found them very good pay."

"Yes," assented the cashier again, "they are good pay. I have no fault to find with them in that respect. Still—"

The opening of the door at his left arrested the cashier's objections. He turned and glared at the intruder. When he saw she was a woman he glared still harder. But the woman did not mind that.

"I wish to see the cashier," she said.

She looked very winsome. She wore a pink dimity frock and a bewitching white hat with a pink bow on the side. Her dainty attire made the manager's rolled-up shirt sleeves seem plebeian by contrast, and he made a grab for his coat. But the cashier was superior to any such weakness. He valiantly gave his sleeves another upward hitch.

"I am the cashier," he said.

The woman smiled and leaned over the brass railing confidentially. "I called," she said, "to pay a bill."

The manager nodded congratulations to himself. "Just as I said," he thought. "Women are true blue when it comes to squaring their accounts."

The cashier confined his observations strictly to the business in hand. "Very well," he said. "Have you the bill with you?"

"Oh, no," said the woman, "I haven't received it yet. The money isn't due till the 15th of the month."

The cashier glanced at the calendar. "This is the 5th," he remarked.

"Yes," said the woman, "this is the 5th, but I thought you wouldn't mind my running in and paying you a few days ahead of time. You see, if you don't get the money now I don't know whether you will get it at all or not. I am thinking of buying a hat. There is the sweetest black and white chiffon in an up-town store and I want it very badly. I ought not to buy it, I know, and I am fighting against the temptation with all my might and main, but I am awfully afraid I shall yield in the end. If I do I shall want so many other things to go with it that I won't have any money left by the 15th to pay what I owe you. And, anyway, if I do have the money on the 15th I shall probably find it inconvenient to get down town to make the payment."

The cashier looked at the dimity ruffles stontly. "You might remit by mail," he suggested.

"Oh, no," protested the woman. "I don't like to do that. It is too much trouble. I will have to go out and get a money order and all that sort of thing, and it takes too much time. I am a busy woman and my time is very valuable. Men never seem to understand that. I really can't see why you don't want to take the money now while I am here with it. I should think you would be glad to get it. It seems to me that men have a mighty funny way of attending to business, to turn down money when it is offered to them. You wouldn't catch a woman doing that."

The cashier's face took on a resigned expression. "I am not refusing to accept your payment," he said. "But you will have to give me time to fix things up."

"Dear me," said the woman. "Will it take time?"

"Certainly," said the cashier. "It will take hours."

"My goodness!" ejaculated the woman.

"It will disarrange our whole business routine," the cashier proceeded. "Still, if you insist—"

The face framed in pink dimity smiled serenely.

"I should like to pay now, if you please," cooed the woman.

"Then here goes," said the cashier. "Will you sit down? You will get tired standing so long, Willie!"

The boy on the other side of the railing stopped counting envelopes. "Yes'r," he said.

"Willie," said the cashier, "are you busy?"

"Yes'r. I've got to seal 500 envelopes in the next thirty minutes."

"Never mind a little thing like sealing envelopes," returned the cashier. "Come here. Take this money to Mr. Miller and tell him to make out a receipt."

The boy obeyed reluctantly. In about five minutes he came back switching the five-dollar bill in triumph. "Mr. Miller's busy," he reported. "He's got a whole batch of accounts to straighten out before night and says he hasn't got time to bother with this."

The cashier looked firm. "Tell Mr. Miller he must let his accounts go," he said. "This is more important than mere accounts. Also ask Miss Connor to step this way."

"Miss Connor is busy, too," volunteered the boy. "She is up on the fifth floor taking dictation. I heard the clerk tell her she would have to get thirty-six letters off before she goes home."

"That doesn't matter," said the cashier. "Letters do not count at such a time as this. Call her downstairs."

The girl came with a scowl on her face. "Miss Connor," said the cashier, "a certain bill due on the 15th has been paid to-day. I wish to impress that fact upon you so you will look out not to send the lady another bill at the scheduled time."

That gave the woman in pink a chance to speak. "Oh, you needn't bother about that," she said. "I won't mind if I do get one. I shall not pay it."

"This is a form of business," said the cashier. "Now, Willie, call Mr. Jackson."

"He is busy," said the boy. "He is telephoning to the Chicago representative."

"Tell him to let the man in Chicago hold the wire. I must see him at once about this payment."

The woman in pink dimity began to look frightened. "Good gracious," she said, "does it create all this confusion every time a person pays a bill in advance?"

"Madam," said the clerk, "we haven't really got started yet to take an account of your money. I shall have to interview five more clerks before we get the books all straightened out."

Before the transaction was finally finished the woman's jaunty manner had begun to wilt. "I am afraid," she said, "that I have put you to a little trouble. I am sorry, but I am sure you would rather do a little extra work than to take chances on not getting your money, and anyway, if you will excuse me for saying so, I don't think you would have all that bother if you conducted your business properly."

Then she swished out of the room. The manager took off his coat. "Whew-ew-ew!" he said. "Do you run up against that often?"

"Every day," groaned the cashier. "Two-thirds of the women who buy things on the installment plan make their payments ahead of time. They have been railed at for several thousand years because of their reputed dishonesty, and are now making a desperate attempt to earn a new reputation for themselves. Unfortunately, they are making it. I don't like to be harsh with the sex, but—can you blame me for not wanting you to drum up any more female trade?"

LOST ON NEW YORK STREETS

ONE man made the remark that it was next to impossible to get lost in New York. The lawyer combated the statement.

"On the contrary," he said, "it is dead easy to get lost here. I know, because I have done it. I have wandered around in this blooming old town for hours at a stretch and hadn't the faintest idea where I was at. I was sober as a Judge when I did it, too.

"It happened in the days that I seldom talk about—in short, when I was on my uppers. Those were pretty tough times for me. Things came my way slowly, and while I was waiting for them to come I turned my hand to about every odd job that a fellow who is stranded can find to do. Among the makeshifts that helped to tide me over was carrying the banner. That was the first thing I did after striking New York. I was a youngster and fresh from the country. I had never been in New York—or any other large city, for that matter—and I didn't know one street from another. Ignorant as I was of the locality, I should have fought shy of banner carrying if there had been anything else doing. But there wasn't. I ran into one of the banner fellows down by the ferry when I came into the city. His face was dirty, but it had a kindly look, and I went up and spoke to him.

"'Mister,' said I, 'can you put me onto a job?'

"The fellow leaned his banner—I remember it was some kind of a soap advertisement—against a mound of salt barrels.

"'Broke?' he asked.

"'Yes,' said I. 'What can I do?'

"The man laughed. 'Lord,' said he, 'here's another one. The fool killer ought to be docked for not attending to his business better.' Then presently he sobered down. 'If you are really in earnest about getting a job,' he said, 'perhaps I can help you, if you don't mind coming along with me.'

"I had no place else to go, so I went with him. He was an old banner man, whose long service had given him some influence at headquarters, and he persuaded the manager to give me a trial. Early the next morning they turned me loose. I must give them credit for togging me out in a most appropriate garb. They fixed me up as a jay. First they plastered me over with capital letters that spelled the name of an excursion steamer then making daily trips on the Hudson River; then they gave me a couple of old carpet bags and a white umbrella to carry, and told me to go out and look at the high buildings and try to make out where I was. Their instructions were not in the least hard to follow. Being totally unacquainted with the city I had not the slightest notion where I was going, and before I had been out half an hour I was lost in dead earnest. There was no need then to simulate an anxiety as to what part of town I had struck. The Desert of Sahara would have presented as many familiar landmarks as New York did then.

"By the time I had tramped about for a few hours I began to wish most heartily that I could get my bearings. I was tired and hungry and I wanted to go back to headquarters. I had no idea how to get there and I began to stop the people I met and inquire the way. But not a decent answer could I get from anybody. I was a professional 'jay' and the passers-by could not be guiled into giving me the proper directions. I appealed to policemen, drivers, messengers, and ordinary pedestrians, but they only laughed and said: 'Oh, you are a good one, or more such chaff.' At last I sat down in a doorway and actually cried with weariness and disgust.

"'Isn't there anybody in all this town,' I said, 'that has sense enough to see that I am really lost?'

"I didn't say that to anybody in particular, but a woman happened to overhear me. She turned out to be a mighty fine woman. Her head may have been a little too light for comfort, but her heart was in the right place and it was touched by my lament.

"'You poor fellow,' she said, 'where is it you want to go?'

"I told her. The man she was walking with got mad. 'Don't be a goose, Jennie,' he said. 'He is a professional jay. He is only stringing you.'

"'May Heaven forgive you for saying that,' I said fiercely. 'I am doing nothing of the kind.'

"The woman believed me and she told me what car to take and where to take it and how to get to the office when I got out at the other end of the line. Fortunately I had sense enough to follow her directions, and I finally showed up at headquarters all right. I carried the banner for several days after that. I never got lost again, but I have never forgotten the time that I did, and nowadays when a Rube asks me the way to a certain street I tell him, because I don't know but that he, too, may be lost."

It Might Be Thus.

SHE sat on a rock on the beach, gazing sometimes out to sea and sometimes down at the toe of her little bathing shoe, with which she was digging holes in the damp, gray sand. She was sweet of face and svelte of figure, and altogether good to look upon; for she had not been in the water yet. He sat on the ground beside her, with his big, sun-browned arms clasped about his knees, filling his scanty swimming gear to the full measure of a man. She was trying to pretend that she did not know he was watching her.

"Now that we are engaged," he was saying, "I think—"

"Wait," she interrupted. "I wish to speak about our engagement. We are strangers to each other, a-l-m-o-s-t," and she hesitated prettily over the qualifying word. "Ours is one of those Summer seashore engagements which furnish themes for the humorists—the very kind, you know. I am a society girl, while you work in a big department store in the city."

"Well, what of it? You are not ashamed of me on that account, am you?"

"Not now. But when I return to town and go shopping in the store where you work, I might cut you dead if I saw you there—forget you, or pretend to forget you, you know. According to the humorists, the Summer girls always do that. You see, I'm frank with you. I don't want you to be unprepared for what might happen."

"I'm not afraid," he said gayly, rising to his feet and taking her hand for a dash into the ocean.

What kind of man was this? Did he not love her? Or he was so conceited as to think she could not forget him—would not look over, through, and past him when she saw him in his place of toil? He did work in a department store; and she was a proud devotee of fashion. There were the elements of the story at which every funny man in the country has taken a hack.

But—ah! Here is the milk in the vinegar jug. He worked in a big department store that did a business of $10,000,000 annually at a net profit of 10 per cent. And he owned the store. That's why he worked in it.

Did she cut him dead when she met him in the establishment?

Ask somebody else.

GEORGE OWEN KOCH.

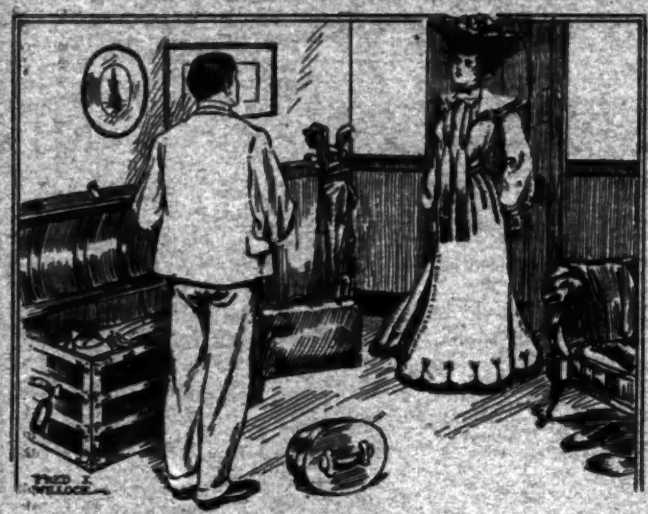
What It Is Not.

The auto passes by with whirr immense,
And leaves me with a feeling most intense,
That some describe it wisely when they say,
It may be Frankenstein, but never Frankincense.

Madison Square Omar.

With Mr. Duss, his band to please mine ear,
With ten sweet Summer Girls a-standing near,
A lobster à la Newburg on the chafe,
O Wilderness, who dares to call thee drear?

At Flood-tide



MRS. DELMAR'S voice broke abruptly in the middle of a sentence, for the play seemed suddenly transformed from jest to earnest and every word of it rose and struck singly at her heart. The curtain had risen on the second act when a couple passed her, a woman whose flashing, sumptuous beauty attracted the eye irresistibly, in company with the man whom she had loved and honored for five years. So it was true what they said of him, so true that he flaunted his infatuation openly, in flagrant disregard of the world's opinion. She sat very still, trying to stifle the furious beating of her heart, which threatened to rise up and choke her. Then Mrs. Downing leaned toward her and said sweetly, "Isn't that Mr. Delmar? He is lucky to be able to get off when he likes. Few men can indulge in matinées. My poor Fred never has an hour of daylight to himself."

"Yes, Ned is rather fortunate," answered Mrs. Delmar in a ghastly voice. "He enjoys the leisure, too."

"So it seems. Isn't that girl magnificent? You know her, of course?"

At that instant some malevolent fate prompted Mr. Delmar to turn and glance over the audience, which consisted largely of handsomely gowned women, with a few very young men scattered here and there, like sombre moths among a flock of gayly winged butterflies. He met his wife's gaze direct with a look of cool surprise, then bowed gravely and immediately resumed his conversation with the girl beside him, at whose beautiful face many glasses were leveled.

Billy Norman, who had strayed in five minutes before the curtain rose on the second act, took in the situation in one comprehensive glance; then he changed his seat to the vacant one beside Mrs. Delmar.

"Who is the girl?" Mrs. Downing asked eagerly.

"Isn't she magnificent!" Billy exclaimed warmly, unconsciously repeating Mrs. Downing's previous remark which had roused him to action. "She is as clever as she looks, too, isn't she, Mrs. Delmar? But for all that she couldn't have hit it off as great if it hadn't been for Ned. He put himself out a lot to get her the part that started her upward, all because he happened to know her father. Just like Delmar. He always finds time and means to boost some other fellow along. That is a mighty rare trait nowadays," he sighed.

"You are a model wife to permit that sort of thing, Mrs. Delmar," said Mrs. Downing, with a hint of incredulity. "It isn't every wife who would be willing to allow her husband to exploit the affairs of such an extraordinarily lovely woman."

"That goes to prove how entirely she knows her husband," said Billy airily. "By the way, Ned brought Miss Eldridge here to-day for the express purpose of introducing her to the English playwright who wants to find a star for his new play. Ned happens to have some sort of a pull with the Englishman. When I met Miss Eldridge at your house the other evening, Mrs. Delmar," he went on jauntily, entirely justified, according to his lights, in lying to save a friend from the venom of slanderous tongues, "she told me that Burke wouldn't have taken her if it hadn't been for Ned. Both she and her fiancé swear by Delmar."

Mrs. Delmar heard not a word of the play after that. Billy filled the conversational pauses with airy nonsense that required no answer, and which satisfied Mrs. Downing's insistent curiosity concerning the beautiful actress in whom Edward Delmar had evinced such a substantial interest.

"I am going home with you, if I may," said Billy, as he handed Mrs. Delmar into her cab and seated himself beside her. "We will drive through the park, where there is less noise, so that we can talk."

"I don't feel equal to talking, Billy," she answered miserably. "For no particular reason I am dreadfully tired. I suppose I take too little exercise."

"Then don't say a word, but listen to me, will you? I want to talk about Ned. Please don't feel as though you ought to resent my attitude," he added gently, "for it isn't the least bit disloyal to him. I simply want to help you both."

"Billy, you can't. No one can. You are too young to understand, dear boy."

"Yes, I'm young," he admitted cheerfully; "but I've managed to pack an awful lot of living into my twenty-six years. Out West life is different, you know. Things happen so thick that you've got to keep well braced to meet whatever comes, and in that way you learn to keep a stiff front. It is like slugging. When you're in good trim you can knock out a man twice your strength, but if you're in poor shape you're certain to go down. Both you and Ned are out of good running. You lack vitality."

"I lack everything that makes life worth while," she exclaimed bitterly.

"What I should like to know is this: Are you willing to do the one thing that will pull Ned out of the nightmare state he's in?"

"Billy, that very question shows that you don't understand in the least."

"Oh," said Billy in a relieved voice, "if you feel that way you'll win all right. I know that Ned has let himself go off inexcusably, but I am very sure he is still worth saving at a big cost. I have watched you both pretty closely, and know just how the case stands. Ned is unbearably tired of the hollow life he's leading, for, truthfully speaking, it isn't worth that," with a crisp snap of his brown fingers. "That man is deathly sick of soft living; tired of the eternal sameness of the gilded prison you've forced him into. His great, rough, splendid strength is petrifying for the want of use. You think, because of certain lapses of propriety or morals, or whatever you may call Ned's indiscretions, that you are the injured one, whereas you are really to blame for the whole misfortune. You took a big, splendid fellow out of his rightful sphere of healthy, wholesome work and loaded him with profitless burdens, penned him in your narrow, stilted society life, where he couldn't stretch hand or foot at will, and fed him on cloying sweets till his whole nature revolted and became rawkish—"

"Is it kind or just to taunt me with his weakness?" she asked chokingly.

"Truth is sometimes discourteous and even cruel, but always just. Is your love for Ned big enough to sacrifice your personal inclinations and instincts? Can you go home to-night and greet him as a comrade—as his best friend, and listen to his confession without one word or look of reproach? If so, give him back his freedom. Send him away for a year, or two, or five years, to win back his moral health and strength and power. He'll do it if you start him right. Is he worth, say, five years of separation and waiting?"

Mrs. Delmar's hand closed spasmodically over Billy's. "Don't uphold any false hopes," she said huskily. "It is too late—the poison has gone too deep to be remedied. While he loves that woman—"

"Loves her!" Billy repeated in whole-some scorn. "Don't you see that she stands to him only for his one diversion from the deadly monotony with which society through you has cursed his existence? She interests and sways him by her amazing vitality. She is to him what a spar is to a drowning man. Give him a better craft and let him fight his way out of deep water. Will you take my advice?"

"Billy, God is my witness that I would do anything to save him from ruin. But I feel so helpless, so bewildered."

"I know. Everything looks out of focus. Try my way. Make him tell you everything, and try to listen as justly as if every word did not strike at your own heart. Then send him away—West, South, North, anywhere that he can work out his own salvation."

"I will, Billy, God helping me."

"You'll never regret it, never."

"What if he shouldn't come home?" she asked, with a new terror in her voice. "He knows now that I saw him with her."

"Then you must find him, wherever he is, and go to him. Remember, this day is the flood tide of events."

Mrs. Delmar delayed dinner half an hour beyond the usual time, then she ordered her carriage and drove to the club where he sometimes put up during her absence. As the servant answered her ring she heard a voice say sharply, "Hanks, I can see no one."

She passed the nonplused man and went directly to the room where Ned's voice came from. In the midst of a set of traveling paraphernalia stood a young man with a pale, harassed face and weary, discontented eyes, who started when he saw her and squared himself as if for battle. Laura Delmar closed the door and leaned back against it.

"Where are you going, Ned?" she asked in a voice that struggled vainly to be calm.

"I don't know," he answered, with dogged obstinacy that gave his face a sinister hardness. "To some remote country where I will never hear nor see anything that I have ever seen or heard here."

She went over to him and put both hands on his shoulders. "Tell me everything, Ned, please, just as you would to a comrade, a man whom you love and trust—your best friend in the world, for I am that still with all my heart. I will listen understandingly and without one thought of blame. Only, let me help you."

Ned drew back instinctively, but her hands tightened their hold. "You wouldn't understand," he muttered.

"I would! I want only your confidence. I know that things have gone terribly wrong between us and that I have been blind and unreasonable, but try to forgive that and let me prove to you that I can be a better friend than I have been a wife."

"Tell you, Laura!" he echoed, in awed amazement. "Do you mean that? It sounds so unreal, so impossible from you!"

"Only trust me," she pleaded.

Then, because he was all wearied out with the long, losing struggle, and because the marvel of her changed attitude compelled obedience, he told her the weary story of his downfall, of the surfeit of affluence, the discontent, and unbearable ennui of unaccustomed wealth and its hollow vanities; of how he had longed for the old free, useful, striving life, with its simple pleasures; and lastly of his infatuation for the woman who stood to him for all that he had missed of personal achievement.

"I have been horribly slack and negligent of my duties toward you, Laura," he said contritely, "but the life you led repelled me. It stifled me. I seemed unable to draw a deep breath in your presence. Your people affected me still more harrowingly; they seem so vapid, so useless. Yet I couldn't pull away from the hateful surroundings because, having married a rich woman, I owed it to her to at least try to adjust myself to her manner of living. Laura, if you really mean that you want to be just, you must try to understand about Miss Eldridge too. She is so vital, so masterful! She made her way by climbing, in utter disregard of your little idols of traditions and public opinion. She is different from the vast hordes of puppets one meets, and for that reason I allowed myself to be attracted by her. As for loving her—I would not care if I should never see her again!"

"Poor Ned!" said the listener gently, with an uncontrollable catch in her voice. "If I had been wiser and we had understood each other better so much of all this suffering could have been averted. But it is not too late to make amends. You must not go off on an aimless quest. I have thought of another plan. Why can't you go down to the mines in Arizona and work there for a year or so, work as hard as you wish, with the day laborers, if you like?"

Ned subsided suddenly into a near-by chair. A faint, incredulous smile lighted his haggard face to a fleeting semblance of the old, care-free, buoyant youth that she had loved so dearly. "To think of leaving it all honorably," he murmured, "and that you should be the one to suggest this thing! It doesn't seem quite true yet."

"What shall you do?" he asked, after a sentient pause.

"Probably go to Europe with mother and May," she answered with forced cheerfulness.

"Would that please you best, Laura?"

"Oh, I dare say I shall manage to get some pleasure out of it. You will write me often, won't you, Ned?"

"Very often," he answered heartily. "Don't think that I won't miss you, Laura."

"Will you, Ned? But not half as much as I shall miss you."

For the space of ten long heartbeats they looked into each other's eyes silently. Then Laura suddenly took a step toward him with outstretched hands. "Ned, won't you take me, too!" she cried in a voice that brought a glow to his face.

"Take you?" he echoed. "Laura, do you know what that would mean to you? Would you be willing to live in the wilderness, to sleep out under the starry sky, and to cook our primitive meals week after week with those little white hands that have never known one stroke of labor?"

"Yes, yes, all that, only to be happy—with you! To see you growing back to the old sunny, buoyant fellow that made life so sweet to me when first I knew you. Edward, that would be all my heart's desire of happiness."

* * * * * * *

Billy Norman, sitting in his club window the next afternoon, received the following note, which seemed to have been written in great haste and under rather damp circumstances, for the ink was blotched in one or two places, but he made out to read it all without much trouble.

"I know I can't make you understand everything just now, because I haven't fully realized it all myself—it is so incredibly joyful. Ned is going to the mines in Arizona to work from dawn till dusk and live in the great, untrammeled wilderness until he swings back to the starting point. He is as happy as a boy—but not half as happy as I, for I am going with him.

"Billy, you are the wisest, dearest friend I ever knew, and I love you from the sacredest depths of my grateful heart. LAURA."

Chorus—Cheese it, fellers; here comes the cop!

The Romance of Rev. Arthur's Famous Sermon

WHEN Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Nottman celebrated their silver wedding the persons who responded to toasts said some very absurd things. For one thing, they emphasized the fact that the Nottmans were a particularly devoted couple and that neither had ever had a thought that the other did not share. Both Rev. Arthur and his wife tried their best not to look foolish while such infelicitous speeches were in progress, but they must have found it hard work to keep their faces straight. The fact is, the Nottmans have had a good many thoughts that were not mutual. Indeed, during the first years of their joint existence both did so much thinking on their own book that nothing but a merciful unconsciousness of the other's mental stress sufficed to hold them in the matrimonial harness.

Doubtless all New Yorkers, whether they be churchgoers or not, have heard of Rev. Arthur. Possibly very many have heard him preach. He is the man who used to deliver that famous sermon built up on the seventh verse of the eighth chapter of the Book of Ezekiel: "And he brought me to the door of the court; and when I looked, behold a hole in the wall."

That impressed people as a very queer subject for a sermon, and when it was announced ministers as well as laymen wondered what on earth Rev. Arthur was going to make out of it. Before he got through there did not seem to be anything left in all the Scriptures to talk about; Rev. Arthur had crowded everything into that one particular verse. If he could have worked up other passages as well as that seventh verse, he would have been the most distinguished preacher of his day. Even as it was, he gained such a wide reputation from that one sermon that for many years he was obliged to deliver it once a year, by request. On those occasions the house was packed to the doors, and the "overflow" lined up six deep on the sidewalk for half a block trying to hear what he had to say. On account of its popularity, Rev. Arthur always preached that sermon in the Summer time. Then they could leave the windows open and give the folks outside a show.

That famous sermon, as well as the Nottmans' family secrets, dated from the time of Rev. Arthur's call to the Robinson Street Baptist Church. Rev. Arthur was then just turned twenty-eight and was newly graduated from a Connecticut theological seminary. In the opinion of the women he met Rev. Arthur was good-looking. Men seldom thought him so. They called him effeminate. His nose was too short, they said, to suit them, his hair too curly, and his figure too slender. But in the eyes of the women those dainty proportions were especially alluring, and when backed up by a pair of melting black eyes, a handsome set of teeth, and a nobby little black mustache, Rev. Arthur became irresistible. Moreover, those natural charms were always set off by particularly well-fitting clothes. In the pulpit Rev. Arthur wore a black broadcloth suit and the most becoming little collars that ever encircled a clerical throat, while for street wear he affected dark gray and a walking stick, which made him appear really quite dashing.

Rev. Arthur looked particularly fascinating on the day of his first appearance in the pulpit of the Robinson Street Church. That was the event of his life. He had done a little substituting in small churches during the last two years of his college course, but he counted the Robinson Street sermon his first real effort. All the congregation was out to pass judgment on him. The verdict was, on the whole, flattering. The women were especially pleased. With their usual discernment they noted the young man's manifold graces and insisted that he be forthwith installed as pastor. Unfortunately the women of that congregation were not empowered to hire the preacher. Deacons and hard-headed Trustees did that, and they were influenced by other considerations than physical attractiveness and nice clothes. They wanted a man who could organize church work and preach a good sermon, and Rev. Arthur's introductory discourse, although edifying, did not convince them of his fitness for the dual rôle. However, they were strongly prepossessed in his favor and invited him to preach again the following Sunday. Again Rev. Arthur delivered one of his star sermons that had been prepared for just such momentous occasions, but even then they were not sure of him. The Advisory Board considered the matter till Wednesday. Then they notified Rev. Arthur of the radical course they had decided on.

"We think you are a very clever young fellow," said the Chairman, "but before hiring you we would like to subject you to a final test. Those first two sermons you gave us were all right, but they were framed on texts of your own selection and were of course your very tip-top efforts. What we want you to do now is to preach another sermon on a text of our choosing. Are you willing?"

The suggestion was not orthodox, but Rev. Arthur did not want to show the white feather, so he said he was willing. The board retired to the lecture room to pick out a determinative text. For three hours they conned Biblical lore and argued individual preferences. Finally, being unable to come to an agreement, they fell back on the chance opening of the Book and the verse thus fortuitously selected. Presently they returned to the chapel. Rev. Arthur came forward to hear the crucial text.

"We have decided," said the Chairman, "upon the seventh verse of the eighth chapter of Ezekiel."

Rev. Arthur coughed. He did not remember that particular passage. "Yes," he said. "What is it, please?"

The Chairman adjusted his spectacles. "And he brought me to the door of the court," he read, "and when I looked behold a hole in the wall."

All through the lengthy debate that culminated in that cryptic quotation from Ezekiel Rev. Arthur had fussed and fretted up and down the aisles of the chapel, but he settled down then into a stoical calmness through sheer stupidity. The board's selection literally paralyzed him. If they had gone through the Book of Ezekiel word after word, or, indeed, through the whole Bible, they could not have hit upon anything that would have given him such glorious opportunities for making a fool of himself.

Presently the Chairman spoke again. "This is Wednesday," he said. "You will have three days in which to prepare your sermon."

"Thank you," said Rev. Arthur. He said it limply. The time for preparation seemed a matter of small importance. The seventh verse of the eighth chapter of Ezekiel struck him as abominable drivel. He felt that not even in three years would he be able to see light through that particular hole in the wall, and that he could acquit himself just as creditably in an impromptu sermon. However, since the days of grace were allotted him, he accepted them with conventional gratitude and set to work. For three days and three nights he labored with the Prophet Ezekiel; he anathematized him, he cajoled him. At 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Rev. Arthur struck a tragic note.

"Oh, Lord," he said, "you know how badly I need an idea. Do give me one. If you don't, I shall do something desperate."

And then the idea came. It came in a totally unexpected way. The postman brought it. It was typewritten, and had for an introduction the seventh verse of the eighth chapter of Ezekiel. There were eight pages of the manuscript. Rev. Arthur went through them gravely. He realized at the outset that the sermon thus providentially submitted was a masterpiece in ecclesiastical literature. Its very excellence got onto his nerves mightily. In the first place, it raised ethical questions whose solving made his late tussle with Ezekiel seem puerile. He did not know who had sent the sermon, and there seemed no way of finding out, since it was unaccompanied by a note of explanation. But even more disturbing than the anonymity were the questions: Why was it sent? and, What should he do with it? The sermon had evidently been intended for his own use on the following day, but the writer's motive in sending it was not so easily determined. Whether it was the work of a friend who wished to help him out of a dilemma, or of an enemy who saw in his possible use of the sermon the means of ruining his career he could not tell.

All told, that was not a pleasant night for the Rev. Arthur Nottman. Being a man, Rev. Arthur was considerably lower than the angels, but in spite of his foppishness and vanity he was at heart about the right sort of fellow. He wanted to be clean and honest, and he had been so, comparatively. Still—he wanted to be pastor of the Robinson Street Church. The upshot of his wrestling and meditation was the copying of the sermon in his own handwriting. Later he practiced reading it aloud. The next day he read it in the pulpit. He had not meant to go that far. Even when he reached the pulpit with the sermon in his hand he assured himself that he would not do that dishonorable thing and that at the last minute he would confess that he had met his Waterloo in the Book of Ezekiel and that if the Advisory Board could not let him off on something easier, he would have to forego the pleasure of serving as their pastor. But he did not tell them that. Instead, he read the sermon. As he read, he kept one eye on the congregation, trying to detect beforehand any menacing movement on the part of a possible foe who might be awaiting a favorable opportunity to denounce him. But no such inimical proceeding seemed contemplated, and Rev. Arthur later received the congratulations of the congregation unassailed by calumnious charges.

That sermon won Rev. Arthur the call to the Robinson Street Church. He assumed his clerical duties at once. He worked hard in his new field, but always with the thought of the real author of the sermon in mind. For several months he went about the parish expecting to be confronted at every turn with a town crier ready to proclaim his infamy. Nothing happened, however, and as he gradually regained confidence, his natural vanity, which for a time had been partially submerged by the whirl of events, reasserted itself.

Finally, Rev. Arthur came to the conclusion that some woman who had been smitten with his charms had sent him the sermon in order to retain him in her social circle. He did not believe, of course, that a woman had written such a strong Scriptural address, but he argued that some of her dead-and-gone relations might have written it and that she had unearthed the manuscript in time to utilize it for his own material salvation. When it came time for Rev. Arthur to choose a wife from the women of his congregation, as everybody expected him to do, he decided that he ought to marry his benefactress. He did not know who she was, but he knew whom he would like her to be. Two young women, one worshipping at the right of the pulpit, the other at the left, were pleasing to Rev. Arthur's eye. They were pretty girls, and, so Rev. Arthur believed, looked upon him fondly. Moreover, both seemed eligible, according to his plan of compensation, for both had had male relatives who had taken orders in the church. The left-hand girl's brother had been a divinity student of promise, while the right-hand girl's uncle had written sermons of note.

Rev. Arthur tried to be impartial, but he had a preference. He hoped the right-hand girl had sent him the sermon. When he got ready to bring the matter to a crisis, he approached her first. Being still young and effervescing with ethical zeal, he made a commendable effort to atone for his past deception. He told the right-hand girl about the sermon from Ezekiel.

"I believe," he said, "that the person who sent me that sermon is a woman. If so, I want to marry her. I mean to marry her, if she is willing. I have rather thought you might be the woman. I hope you are."

The right-hand girl had the rare gift of saying little when she deemed it expedient to say little. She was non-committal then.

"I may be mistaken," said Rev. Arthur. "If you did not send me the sermon, I think I can find out who did."

The right-hand girl had a strange light in her eyes. "Who do you think sent it if I didn't?" she said.

"I had an idea it might be Mary Hall," said Rev. Arthur. "Her brother used to write sermons."

"But he never wrote one like that," said the right-hand girl. "Nobody but my Uncle Harry could have written that."

Rev. Arthur beamed upon her fondly. "Things have turned out as I wished," he said. "It was you who sent me the sermon?"

"It was I," said the right-hand girl.

They were married three months later. For ten years they got along with no more than the usual amount of marital discord. At that time Rev. Arthur paid a parochial call that left him exceedingly disquieted in mind. An old man who had been an occasional hangeron in the congregation sent word that he was dying and in need of spiritual advice. Rev. Arthur obeyed the call, but he always feared afterward that he fell short in his sacred office. But if he did, it was the old man's fault. He began the conversation with a question that would have been disconcerting to a man more self-possessed than Rev. Arthur.

"Did you ever find out," he asked,

"Pipe off de hayseed, Whiskers, while I— cuts for de dude scarecrow.

Say, Whiskers, dis graft is all velvet and you's isn't in it."

"who sent you that sermon on the eighth chapter of Ezekiel?"

Rev. Arthur dropped his ministerial air. "How did you know anything about that?" he asked.

"I know all about it," said the old man. "I sent you the sermon."

"Good Lord!" said Rev. Arthur, most devoutly.. Presently he asked: "Why did you send it?"

"Because I sympathized with you," said the old man. "When I was a youngster I studied to be a preacher myself, but somehow I never was able to get a foothold. Just as soon as I found an opening through which I thought I might get a lift in the world somebody chucked me one, and down I went. But I wrote a lot of sermons. I never got to preach any of them, but I kept them in case I might find use for them some time. I did find use for that one about the hole in the wall. That was the best thing I ever did. I am glad I was able to help you out with it."

Rev. Arthur gave little thought to the old man throughout the night. He was thinking about his wife. He was very angry with her and he wanted to tell her so. When he got home it was early morning, but his wife had breakfast ready.

"What did old Mr. Binkley keep you so long for?" she asked. "What did he want? Was it important?"

"Yes," said Rev. Arthur, "it was very important."

Then suddenly he changed his mind about raising a row. "She has deceived only me," he thought. "I have deceived the whole congregation. I have no right to reproach her. I will not. I will be heroic. I will be like the men in novels. I will never tell Annabel that I have found her out."

Rev. Arthur kept his resolution for two years. During that time he made his wife's life perfectly miserable. He nagged at her continually. He scolded about the meals, about the children's nasal twang, and the way the laundress ironed his shirts. One day they got into such a terrific battle over the coffee that he ceased being a novel hero.

"You are a deceitful woman," he said. "You did not send me that sermon."

Mrs. Nottman turned back the soiled corner of the tablecloth. "I think," she said, "that you are a very stupid man or you would have found that out long ago."

"I did find it out long ago," said Rev. Arthur. "James Binkley told me the night he died. He sent me the sermon."

Mrs. Nottman showed signs of tears. "Is that the reason you have been so mean and c-c-cruel all these years?" she asked. "Why didn't you come and have it out with me, like a man?"

"Because I wanted to be magnanimous," said Rev. Arthur. "But why did you lie to me in the first place?"

"If I hadn't, somebody else would," returned Mrs. Nottman, coolly. "If I had said I didn't send the sermon, Mary Hall would have said she sent it, and then you would have married her."

Rev. Arthur's face softened. "And you didn't want me to do that?" he asked.

"No, I didn't want you to do that. Women," added Mrs. Nottman presently, "have done things a good deal worse than lying about the eighth chapter of Ezekiel for love of a man, and have been forgiven."

"So they have," assented Rev. Arthur, "and I forgive you. You have been a good wife. I am glad you lied."

And so their state secrets were finally cleared up, but for their silver wedding friends mawkishly to assert that they never had a thought apart is all nonsense.

EMMA M. WISE.

At the Teller's Window.

"TAKES a good head, doesn't it?" queried the depositor, watching the receiving teller in the bank count out the big piles of twos, fives, tens, and then an annoyingly big package of one-dollar bills.

"This is nothing," replied the teller cheerfully. "Wait until you see some one get a wagonload of ones. We had a brewery firm deposit with us one day $4,950, all in one-dollar bills, in addition to a big pile of fives and tens. It's such a deposit as that that makes things hum."

The Discourager.

Jack—I wonder what there is about this time of year to always make a fellow feel as though he wanted to get married.

Jim—I don't know. But I've a sure cure for that matrimonial feeling.

Jack—Tell it to me, if you want to save a fellow-mortal.

Jim—Go out and watch a man pushing a baby carriage.

A GAME TOO DEEP FOR MRS. HIGGINS

YOU may remember that when I received a telegram from Alonzo, telling me to join him at once at Upper East Scottypaw I thought he must be ill and rushed off to him helter-skelter, without so much as a brush and comb. I admit that in my excitement I did take a few unsuited things for traveling, but nothing that would count for much in a two weeks' stay at a hotel with seventy-five other women.

It was annoying, but it was a misunderstanding that couldn't be helped, but had to be circumvented as far as possible. That meant that I telegraphed to Bridget and Delia to pack up every gown they could find and send them to me by express immediately; and then I went at once to my room and "rested from the journey" for three whole days.

I was truly fagged out, but Alonzo said that the relation between the amount of repose I needed to recover in and the length of time it took that trunk to travel from New York to Upper East Scottypaw was the most evenly balanced thing he'd ever seen.

Alonzo can be so sarcastic. I didn't feel perfectly sure of what he'd told people about me down stairs, although he stuck to it that he hadn't given me away. The first night I went down I went on to the veranda with something that felt a good deal like the bashfulness "that I remember in the Summer of 1838," as Alonzo says, making my knees shake, although I knew I looked pretty well in my pink crêpe, and that's always a great encouragement. But all the people Alonzo had gotten acquainted with came up and told me how sorry they were that I'd had such a fatiguing journey and how they hoped I was feeling quite well now, until I made up my mind that Alonzo must have turned over a new leaf and gone in for white lies. He always says he doesn't approve of lying, but that when he lies he lies. No tarradiddles for him.

So I couldn't understand this state of affairs, and I got him off in a corner for a minute and accused him of a change of heart. But he said it was all in the expression; that he'd never gone beyond saying, "Poor Mrs. Higgins doesn't feel like coming down yet," which was as true as the Gospel; but he'd thrown such pathos into the "poor" that everybody jumped to the conclusion at once that I was wasting away on a bed of pain. As long as he deceived them I don't see much difference between what he said and a good round fib, but Alonzo insists that at least he stuck to the letter of the truth, for I didn't feel like going down stairs, did I?

One of the first people I met was a Mrs. Martin, from Trenton. She was older than I—indeed, she had a daughter of seventeen—but we seemed to be sympathetic at once. You are with some people, you know. You get to talking immediately about golf or the most artistic length for stole ends, or George Ade's "Fables," or things like that that really touch you. Mrs. Martin and I discussed New York shops most of that evening, but she told me who everybody on the piazza was and who was attentive to whom, and what kinds of cheese the hotel served for dinner. That always tells so much about a place, don't you think so?

She introduced her daughter, Helen, to me—a perfectly sweet girl with a blue gown and fluffy light hair. She was walking up and down with a good-looking young fellow, and I didn't think Mrs. Martin seemed pleased. She told Helen to sit down near her in a tone that sounded as if she were scolding her for being conspicuous; and Helen blushed and went to a bench just around the corner. But the young man—his name was Reynolds, Hugh Reynolds—occupied the bench with her, and when I went around the corner a half hour later they had gone, and I thought I saw her blue dress going toward the Poplar Path, so I don't think Mrs. Martin came out much ahead.

She referred to it the next day; said Helen was a sweet girl, but headstrong; and that she was so distressed about this affair with Hugh Reynolds. Not that he wasn't a nice fellow. Oh, yes, he was a dear boy, so tender and manly, and so devoted to dear Helen; but awfully young—only twenty. Yes, he did belong to the millionaire Reynolds family; he was old Peter's son, in fact. But money to her was nothing beside her child's happiness, and she didn't believe in such youthful marriages. I told her I thought she was one of the least mercenary people I ever knew, and she said she wished other people thought so, too. As she said that she looked at Mrs. Morehead, who was doing a horrid tablecloth in Mount Mellik work a little way off, and I knew she must have been saying something mean about Mrs. Martin.

I was indignant, for I do think you seldom come across a person as unworldly as Mrs. Martin; and I hate gossip, too. So when I got an opportunity I sat down beside Mrs. Morehead and led the conversation around to Mrs. Martin. I repeated what I had just said, and Mrs. Morehead, who seemed to be a woman of no fine feeling herself, and of no appreciation of it when she saw it, said:

"Bosh!"

I hope I looked as indignant as I felt, and I got up and walked away. I sat down side of a little Mrs. Atherton, who, Alonzo said, was nice, and I couldn't help speaking to her about it. She didn't seem much impressed by what I told her, and she said:

"You must admit that Mrs. Martin gives the young people plenty of chance, Mrs. Higgins."

I didn't admit it, for hadn't she made Helen stop walking with Hugh last evening and sit down near her? I told Mrs. Atherton so, and she said:

"The bench was around the corner, wasn't it?"

That made me see that she was just as prejudiced as Mrs. Morehead, and I went off and talked to some other people. The men I spoke to about it seemed to believe me. But men are so illogical; they all twisted what I said into a reason for paying me compliments and admiring my earnestness, and one of them said that he always liked to see one woman defending another.

"But I'm not defending Mrs. Martin," I cried, and I nearly wept with indignation. "I'm just telling you what I'm sure is true."

I confess I didn't have much success with the women. Either they told me right out that they thought that Mrs. Martin was mercenary or else they said they didn't blame her for wanting to establish her daughter well, but why should she try to humbug people into thinking she didn't? I couldn't even get any satisfaction out of Alonzo. He merely told me that I'd better not bother with what didn't concern me.

I never was so worked up over anything. I had a long talk every day with Mrs. Martin, and I certainly did think she was a sincere woman and a good mother, and every day I stood up for her to somebody, until I felt like a home missionary. The only thing I could criticise her in was that she let Helen and Hugh spend every morning together on the links. They often left the hotel with Alonzo, and he confessed to me that the three of them didn't stay together all the way round. But even the wisest of us are foolish at times, so I put it down to a lack of judgment on Mrs. Martin's part and regretted it.

When I really care about anything—that is, when I'm opposed enough—I'm pretty persistent, and I did make some converts. They were mostly people who came after I did, and I saw to it that their views weren't biased by those unkind creatures who didn't like Mrs. Martin.

The whole hotel came to be divided after a while into two factions, the Martin and the anti-Martin. It came out that the Reynolds family didn't approve of the match, and the serenity of Helen and Hugh in the face of all the opposition was wonderful. Helen allowed herself to be separated publicly from Hugh at least once a day on the piazza, and they never even scowled, either of them. It was the burning topic of conversation—the affair.

I hated to think of going away with the thing unsettled, but Alonzo's vacation was ended and we had to go. The morning of the day before we were to leave Alonzo took me to drive. As he turned the buggy into the road that leads to Lower West Scottypaw I said:

"Why are you going to town, Alonzo? It's so ugly."

"We're going to a wedding," he said.

"A wedding? Whose?" I cried; and then I had an inspiration. "It isn't Helen and Hugh's?"

"Yes, it is."

"But, Alonzo, how can we go—" ("With this horse and buggy," Alonzo interrupted, flippantly,) "and give the approval of our presence to a wedding that both families disapprove? Mrs. Martin is a great friend of mine, and—" Well, you can guess how I tore the atmosphere with objections.

After a long time I stopped for breath and Alonzo said: "Got through? Read this, then," and handed me a letter.

"Dear Higgins," it said. "My boy writes me that he wishes to marry a girl, Helen Martin, who is staying at your hotel. His mother and I object on the score of his youth, and I have written him to that effect. But as he inherits my temperament—not to speak of his mother's—I have no doubt that he will go ahead and do it just the same. Therefore I venture to ask you to play the heavy paternal to him when the time comes; be at the wedding, give him my blessing, and tell him he can have the Long Island place for the honeymoon. Yours faithfully and gratefully,

"PETER REYNOLDS."

"You mean thing, Alonzo Higgins, never to have told me!" I cried, and I'll leave it to any woman with a husband if I hadn't a right to be in a perfect rage.

"That lets you out," I went on, "but you've no right to drag me into the thing when you know how Mrs. Martin objects, and—"

"Now, listen, Mamie," said Alonzo. "Did you see Mrs. Martin and me talking under the big poplar last evening?"

"I did, indeed," I said promptly. I ought to, for every woman on the veranda pointed you out to me.

"Mrs. Martin confided to me that really she didn't object at all to Helen's marrying Hugh—"

"Wha-a-t?"

"But that since old Mr. Reynolds objected she felt obliged to object, too."

"But she told me day after day—"

"Yes, she said that you were such a good little thing about standing up for her; that she couldn't have had a better agent to advertise her pretended objection."

"The horrid, mean, old—"

"It's a compliment to your thoroughness, my dear. Helen had told her mother that she was going to be married today, and Mrs. Martin said that she couldn't appear to give the marriage the sanction of her approval by being there, and she asked me to go, and to give the bride away."

I was about speechless, but I did have breath enough to gasp out something about Alonzo's duplicity.

"And Helen and Hugh?"

"Oh, they invited me on the links yesterday morning, and they said to bring you, too."

You can imagine that I was stunned. Simply stunned. I had thought that I was on the inside of this affair, and here Mrs. Martin had been making a cat's paw of me, and it was Alonzo who was right in the swim of the thing, and I had thought that he hadn't had an idea in his head but golf all the time!

It was no use spoiling the wedding by being cross, so I beamed at the bride and bridegroom when we drove up to the church and found them waiting for us, and I did the matron-of-honor act and Alonzo gave the bride away, and then read parts of Mr. Reynolds's letter to them, and we all had a funny wedding breakfast at the little hotel, and then we saw them on the train for New York.

When we drove under the porte-cochère of the Upper East Scottypaw House Mrs. Martin was waiting for us. She looked rather red around the eyes, and she seemed to want to stop us. I really couldn't speak to her—her double dealing was too fresh in my mind—so I swept by her with all the dignity I could command and left Alonzo to "break the news" to her. "Break" it, indeed! And mighty glad I was that we took the early train the next morning and I didn't have to explain to everybody in the hotel how it happened that I was matron of honor at a wedding I had opposed as vehemently as I had this one!

MABELL S. C. PELTON.

OUR NATIONAL GAME

"YES," said the Suburban Philosopher, as he watched the growing youth of the village trample down his grass plot, "all the world's a baseball game, and all the men and women merely players; they have their innings and their outs, and one man in his time makes many errors."

"That's so," said the next-door neighbor as he leaned heavily on the handle of the lawn mower, "life is a baseball game and some of us seldom score. Fate does the pitching, and it is sometimes a swift ball that is sent across the plate; one we cannot hit, and the umpire, that silent voice within us that says 'Yes' and 'No' to all things, puts it down as a strike, and we go wondering and blundering along."

"Many's the time," said the Suburban Philosopher, as he brought out the family hose and began freezing scallops in the dust, "we've been to bat and the ball wasn't slow. The ball, you know, is opportunity in our game, and sometimes fate sends it fast and sometimes slow. Many times it is tossed to us as if some child had pitched it in play. We lay back with the bat, hit it for all it is worth, and it goes right in the hands of some lucky fellow out in the centre field of prosperity and we are down and out and back on the players' bench with the sweaters and the sponges."

"And again," said the next-door neighbor, as he carelessly tore down about three yards of the trailing honeysuckle, "we do make a good hit, send the ball of opportunity whizzing along through the grass past the second baseman, barbing the shortstop's hands, and we manage to get as far as second base. Doing pretty well, established a nice little thing of our own, got the rent paid in advance, employing a bookkeeper, and putting money in bank and paying the interest on all our notes. It seems so nice. Then we get ambitious and we know so surely that we can get to the third base. Increase the capitalization and make the competitor across the street look like thirty cents. We think the third baseman isn't looking, and we do know that the whole world, including the family, is perched on the grand stand. We make the run, the baseman sees us, we make a wild leap in the air, fall on the bag with all the skin knocked off our nose, blow the dust from our eyes, rise with a smile of victory, and then fall back to earth as we hear the umpire say 'Out.' Life and baseball, it is all the same."

"But again," said the Suburban Philosopher as he pulled some stray weeds out of the walk, "we sometimes do pass third base and even get to the home plate and score. The crowd on the grand stand goes wild and we go out and purchase a larger hat, come home and scold the children, and get mad with the wife because she does not seem to appreciate what a good man she married. Look at that fellow across the street with the freckled wife and six children. Been playing hard for years and never even scored. The last time he was at bat, made a foul hit and was out the first ball fate sent him. We get mighty proud over that one run we have made. It has tied the game and we have the others guessing. Great players we in the ball game of life. Got the other nine working like sin to get one run ahead. The game is fierce. We forget all about time, we are so busy batting at the balls of opportunity and making money. The sun goes down and the evening shadows come. We keep on playing. What do we care about the shadows. We have got to beat the other fellows. We must make more runs than they. We are going to do more business than the other fellow if it kills us. The shadows grow thicker, the ball comes fast over the plate, we strike at it, but we merely fan the air, and then that same umpire in a voice that is deep and sad calls the game on account of darkness and we are done."

"Yes," said the neighbor, as he took a seat on the bottom step of the porch, "in the game of life as in the ball game after all, what is the use?"

WELLS HAWKS.

Downfall of the Minister's Pet Cat

THE family of a Brooklyn minister are mourning the moral downfall of their pet cat. Once it was a cat to be admired and trusted, a cat which set an example to the neighboring Toms and Tabbies of the ways which a righteous cat should follow. Now it has all the faults of ordinary cathood and more, too—as if striving to make up for lost time. And it was the death of her promising family of kittens which led to this regrettable change in the pet cat's spiritual nature.

"Formerly one of the most admired characteristics of the pet cat was her regular attendance at family prayers, which were held just after the family's evening meal. At the appointed time the good cat would march into the room, take her position on a cushion provided for her, and give respectful attention during prayer time. The children of the family insisted that she understood all that was said. While this would perhaps be an exaggeration, it is certain that the cat maintained a respectful and attentive demeanor which would have been a lesson to many frivolous boys and girls. No matter how hungry she might be, the pet cat would not touch the food set aside for her until the family prayers had been duly concluded.

"A short time ago the cat became the mother of several plump and promising kittens. She was inordinately proud of them. Such kittens, to her mind, had never before been born in Brooklyn or elsewhere. But the family did not share her enthusiasm. They considered that one cat in the house was enough. The result was that the kittens painlessly went the way of superfluous kittens.

"At first the pet cat simply mourned her offspring after the manner of bereaved animal mothers. Then she sat down and did a hard thinking act. The results reached in her mind were evident. The family she had trusted, the family she had attended prayers with so long, had deprived her of her beloved kittens. And the old cat plainly made up her mind that she would no longer have spiritual intercourse with a family guilty of such a mistake.

"That evening, when the time came for family prayers, the good cat was missing. After a search she was found, brought into the room, and placed on her accustomed cushion. But no prayers for her. She simply looked around the family circle in a scornful manner, and then, with erect tail and indignant mien, walked out of the room. Since then neither bribes nor persuasion has availed to make her attend the family prayers.

"But it is not only in the matter of prayer attendance that the once worthy cat shows signs of moral degeneracy. Formerly the most peaceful and well-behaved of cats, she is now ready to fight any dog that comes within sight of the house. She is averse to petting, and when caught submits to it with evident reluctance, all the time watching a chance to run off. Once she was most select in her choice of cat companions; now she flirts with every disreputable Tom for blocks around. In her every action she displays the characteristics of a cat who has turned tail on the True, the Good, and the Beautiful of cat aesthetics.

"'It's too bad,' sighed the minister's little girl, whose especial pet the cat used to be. 'She was such a good cat. Always on hand for prayers, always ready to be petted. And now she acts like a regular heathen cat, that don't care for anything or anybody.'"

He Had Been There.

THE old gentleman looked rather solemn when his beautiful daughter entered the reception room in response to his summons.

"Ethel," he said, with the air of a man who has made a disagreeable discovery, "you and young Mr. Watkins were in this room last evening, I believe?"

"Yes, papa," she answered, with downcast eyes. "Harold—that is, Mr. Watkins—called last evening, and I received him here."

"He calls about three times a week, according to my count," said the old gentleman, "and I suppose you put in the time discussing literature and art and all that sort of thing?"

"We are both very fond of good literature," ventured the beautiful daughter.

"Of course you are," replied the old gentleman sarcastically. "It takes three sessions a week for you to keep up with the times. Oh, I know all about that, and I am willing to make certain concessions in view of your literary tendencies, but I don't exactly understand this."

The old gentleman pointed to four cigars that were lying on the mantelpiece. The blood instantly mounted to the face of the beautiful daughter, but she did not lose her presence of mind.

"Oh, dear, how stupid of me!" she cried. "Harold—that is, Mr. Watkins—left those for me last night, and I forgot to give them to you."

"Left them for me?"

"Yes. You see, they're a new brand that he thinks particularly good, and he wants you to try them, and see what you think of them. He has great confidence in your judgment, and he—"

She stopped, for the old gentleman had critically examined one of the cigars and their smelled of it, and he was now looking at her over the tops of his glasses in a very disconcerting way.

"That's the same brand of cigar he has smoked for six months, to my certain knowledge," he said.

"Oh, then he must have made a mistake—"

"Ethel," interrupted the old gentleman, "why will you insist upon forgetting that your mother and I went all through this and know all about it? Mr. Watkins is in the habit of carrying his cigars in his upper left-hand vest pocket, just over his heart."

"Ye—es."

"And being a wise young man of considerable forethought, he removed the cigars from what he considered a dangerous locality last evening, and he was so elated when he left that he forgot them. Am I correct?"

"Ye—es, papa."

"And when may I expect him to call upon me?"

"He said he was going to see you this afternoon."

"Very good. He's a careful and painstaking young man, and I am ready to accept him as a son-in-law, but I don't want any daughter of mine to think she can pull the wool over the eyes of an old man who has been through it all."

T. E. M.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS

A SURVIVING organism always corresponds to its environment. When a woman has to be at the office every morning at a certain hour she learns to wind her watch.

The heroine of every novel is beautiful, and the hero chivalrous—qualities about equally common.

It is not as easy to make love nicely as most men think.

There have been nice moonlight and warm weather during the month of July; alleviating circumstances to the poor bachelor girl who can't get away for the Summer, but has a roof and men friends for her evening consolation.

Persons truly skilled and fastidious in love find the preliminary stages of the game most exquisitely interesting. To watch the thing grow, expand, develop, to compare it with other experiences at a similar point, is one of the fascinations of life.

When you have learned to accept men as they are, and not as you think they should be, there is really a great deal of comfort and interest to be gotten out of them.

The bachelor girl puts up with just as much devilry from men as any other woman; but there is one species she doesn't have to stand—the masculine bore.

The most fickle woman is perhaps the one who knows best what love might, could, and should be.

Inferior animals must always survive by reason of superior management. That is the only reason woman is still on earth.

A woman minister out in Kalamazoo got a bill through the Legislature to abolish unpleasant slaughter houses in her town. The housekeeping instincts of women will crop out no matter what profession they go into. Imagine a minister doing anything so practical!

A wise guy said that a bachelor girl was one who thought she could get married if she wanted to, while an old maid was one who knew she couldn't. He erred in his philosophy. A bachelor girl is an old maid who contrives to get enough out of existence so that every one knows she wouldn't have to marry either for a home or an interest in life.

The really clever woman doesn't compliment a man on what he can do, but on what he can't do. The latter always pleases him most exquisitely.

A man in a white duck suit caught in a rainstorm is worse than a girl with a new Spring hat in the same predicament. The first thing he always says is, "Damn! I had the thing from the Chinaman only yesterday," and then he keeps on.

A famous literary man of New York said in his recent commencement address at Wellesley that probably none of the women before him would ever vote. Colorado girls in the class all giggled.

Love has as many intricacies as music; overtones, subtle harmonies, chords of the diminished seventh. How can any one expect to learn it in one lesson, and from a single master?

The woman who makes a doormat of herself mustn't resent being walked over.

It is an alleviating item in her spinsterhood when the bachelor girl learns of a rich man's wife borrowing carfare of her kitchen girl, or instructing the dressmaker how to introduce imaginary items into her bill, that the patron may derive a little ready money from the check handed out in payment therefor.

No woman with a grain of sense ever destroys her husband's illusion that he can manage her.

Don't blame the bachelor girl for her low views of married happiness. Blame the married women, who for some occult reason as yet unexplained take her for their confidant, while maintaining a bland and self-congratulatory front to their married friends.

South Carolina women are working to have the College of Charleston opened to girls. The students oppose it on the ground that the innovation would "alter the spirit and tone of robust manliness." Men are so funny sometimes, when they don't mean to be.

The woman never lived who did not love with supreme passion the man who was her master. But he must be this not from any outward, material, or factitious circumstance, such as carrying the pocketbook or imposing his will upon her, but only because his nature is so much stronger that without effort or consciousness on his part it dominates hers.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Margery's Conundrum.

MARGERY'S parents, in fact all her near relatives of the male persuasion, have been identified more or less with politics. Her father, her grandfather, and two uncles have held State positions ever since Margery can remember. Of course, much of the conversation to which Margery listens is of an official nature. Little pitchers having big ears, the little lady has naturally picked up a number of phrases having to do with politics or the Government. For instance, one of her uncles is the Warden of a prison, and in consequence she has heard a lot about what "the State furnishes," and which therefore becomes the property of the State.

The young girl's grandfather has a beautiful home in a near-by town, and last Spring Margery was taken there for a visit. She inspected the house and grounds with all the curiosity and enthusiasm of a child.

"Well, Margery," said her grandfather, when she came in, "how do you like the place?"

"It's grand," said Margery, in awe-stricken tones. Then, confidentially: "Say, grandpa, does the State furnish all this? Or have you to give it up when your term's out?"

Out.

The forty dollars that I spent
Down at the shoes amount to this:
A loss in weight,
A nervous state,
And just
one
kiss!

The Success of Mrs. Brambleton Brown

WHEN Penelope Carrington's engagement was announced the entire countryside with one accord shook its head in surprise and dismay. Even the gayly turbaned head of old Aunt Dinah in the kitchen wagged to and fro in disapproval as she voiced her sentiments.

"Dat der chile ain' got no cause to go an' get married. I don' know what she's a tinking oh. Meut jus' as well be one of dem lil' greenery-yaller birds ob hern. What's dat lil' chile goin' to do all alone in dat'gret big house? An chillun! Feh de Lord, she ain't nebber goin' to be nuffin but a lil' gal herself."

It was in different words, but much to the same purpose, that the people around expressed their disbelief in the wisdom of the step which Penelope had taken, as it seemed, so suddenly.

"I don't know why," said the Judge's wife, who was a distant cousin of Priscilla's, "but it had never occurred to me that there was a possibility of Penelope's marrying. She is a dainty, ethereal little creature of whom you never think apart from her birds and her flowers."

"And yet you cannot say that Penelope is not practical," said the Colonel's wife, another distant cousin, who, belonging to one of the old families, was, with the Judge's wife, in a position to pass judgment upon this surprising announcement. "I never knew any one as clever with the needle or in household affairs, but I can't think she will be happy in this marriage, and yet I don't know why."

"Why, mamma, it is because Penelope is Penelope," cried the youngest of the three women sitting together on the broad veranda—the Judge's daughter, who had married the Colonel's son not long enough before to have lost the prettily wise, conscious air of a very young matron. "Can't you see that she was never quite like any other girl? She isn't one of the marrying kind, and I am sure she won't be a success as a wife. Just look at her now. Can any one think of Penelope marrying?"

The eyes of the two older women followed those of the younger one down the wide drive leading to the house. Nearing them rapidly, in a broad, swinging lope, was a magnificent Kentucky thoroughbred, and upon his back a young woman who rode as if she and the horse were parts of a well-geared machine.

Certainly there was no bar to matrimony in Penelope's general appearance. If she was not a beauty she was not far from it. Her hair had been loosened by the ride into soft waviness around her face. It was deep red-brown hair, more red than brown, though there were odd lights in it, and one was not always certain whether they were red or yellow-gold. The exercise had given a delicate color to the pale skin, which seemed to have a translucent quality, and there was a deep undergloW in her eyes, like a smoldering fire that matched it. It was a delicate and refined face, with a small slender nose which had an aristocratic air and yet a certain obstinacy in it, and her mouth was a slender line of red in the paleness of her face. It was a lovable mouth, but there was a little pathetic droop about the corners. Her figure was slender, but round, and evening dress disclosed the fact that not a bone was to be seen in the white arms or still whiter neck. There is nothing unusual in a description like this, except for the charm of it, but there was a certain ethereal quality to Penelope which the most casual stranger recognized and was held aloof by it.

Penelope being Penelope, no one thought of crediting her difference from other girls to her bringing up. Hers had been one of the old-time Southern families brought to poverty by the war, which had also reduced it greatly in numbers. Her mother, a child in the sixties, married one of the few young men her mother, Penelope's grandmother, permitted her to know, and both parents died shortly after the child's birth. From that time Penelope had lived with the grandmother and great aunt in a pretty, rambling cottage not far from the big estate the family had originally owned.

It was a happy, if secluded, childhood and girlhood in the quaint old house. This was a low building, with a door in the centre of the front, with big bay windows on either side. A long gravel path led to the front gate and was outlined by old-fashioned, single-blossomed yellow rose bushes standing out like a ray of sunshine in a forest as one looked up from the gate and saw them blooming cheerily with a background of tall trees not too far away on either side. There were other roses, jasmine, and honeysuckle trailing over the front door and side piazzas, a big old-fashioned flower garden edged with box at the back of the house, and a comfortable vegetable garden which Penelope had brought to a state of almost perfection and helped out the family resources at times when money had been a scarce commodity in the little house. That was some years before, and a rise in property had made her comparatively rich.

During her grandmother's life Penelope had been almost a recluse. Always exclusive, her grandmother and aunt had grown more and more retiring as they grew older, and with the exception of a few formal callers and such people as she met at occasional "teas" Penelope saw few outside the house. With the exception of the trades people she, as a child, had hardly spoken to half a dozen men in her life. She had received her education at home, the domestic branch of it being exceptional, according to the firm belief of her grandmother and aunt as to what the education of a cultivated Southern woman should be. Penelope was bright and quick witted and possessed more general knowledge than the average boarding school girl.

Emerging from her chrysalis state Penelope had hospitably thrown open her house to the village world, and there had not failed to be a stray man, now and then, who admired it and its hostess. To talk to a well-informed man was like an invigorating breath from another world, and Penelope enjoyed it heartily. The men she met were all more or less "Penelope's sort," the people in the village said, and no one ever considered them very seriously. There was the artist, who sketched the house and box-edged gardens; there was a poet, who wrote sonnets to Penelope, and a writer, who told her wonderful things about the world and the people in it as he had seen them.

But these visitors came and went, and if they felt the force of Penelope's charm, and undoubtedly they did, it was not in a personal way. They admired her immensely, saw much of her for a year or more, perhaps, as their vacations or interest in the scenery of the country took them to the place, said good-bye with feeling, and later sent her their wedding cards, with sometimes a personal note—so warm was their admiration and liking for her.

But Penelope was Penelope to them as to other people. The artist, with his admiration for everything beautiful and delicate, the poet with his aspirations, and the writer with his fewer illusions and better knowledge of human nature, all went away and married good, sensible, commonplace women, made spiritually in a less ethereal mold than Penelope. If Penelope felt this and that she was "different" she shed such tears as came to the surface in secret, and let no one know. What woman would expose her personal griefs to the inquisitive world!

And all this time Brambleton Brown, a practical Northern man, who had bought the big Carrington place, had been working hard to bring it back to something of its old-time beauty and culture. For a Northern man he showed good taste it was generally admitted—grudgingly. He made no innovations, and the old-fashioned pillared mansion, the outbuildings, and grounds were repaired and made to look as nearly as possible as they had in the old days. People said, to excuse this surprising fact, that the Brambleton Browns were a very old Boston family of refinement and wealth, of many years' standing, but if it was true—and it happened to be—no one knew it from the new owner of the old place.

He was a big, broad-shouldered, sturdily built man, who went about his work in a businesslike way and could be seen at all hours of the day, now in one part of the grounds and now in another, directing the workmen. He looked good-natured, was evidently well-educated, but made no pretensions to ultra-refinement. Penelope knew him as she did every one now, but naturally she could not be expected to admire him. In the first place, he was from the North, and in the second he had bought the old place which, by right, should belong to her. She met him frequently, the two houses not being far apart, and talked with him chiefly about gardens, flowers, and vegetables. He had good ideas and she did not hesitate to take his advice. She had no feeling of bitterness, but she was not interested in him. So she was surprised one day as they parted at her own gate, to which she had walked with her guest, discussing the roses, to have him say, in a simple, matter-of-fact tone, as they shook hands and he held her small hand firmly in his large one:

"Miss Penelope, I think you will have to marry me."

"Thank you, Mr. Brown," she had answered, with the same calmness, "I am afraid it will be impossible."

It was not until she had reached the big chair on the veranda a few minutes later that Penelope felt her heart beat a little more quickly. It had all been said and done so quietly. No man had ever asked her to marry him before. How she had dreamed, as all girls do, of the fairy Prince who was coming to her some day! But this was no Prince, only a plain, every-day man. The idea of her, Penelope, marrying a man like that!

The last few years of her life passed in review before her mental vision. There were the poets, the artists, and the writers, but as she thought of this man who had just left her he compared favorably with any of them. How strong he was and how warm and firm had been the clasp of his hand! As the reverie lengthened and Penelope became conscious of the direction in which her thoughts were running she roused herself with a start and a blush.

Brambleton Brown was not the model of a discarded lover as Penelope knew them from books. He was apparently so unconscious that Penelope was not certain that she had not dreamed the words he had said. He came and went to the little house and continued his work cheerfully on the bigger one. He looked a little more rugged and healthy than ever if anything.

"He did not care very much," thought Penelope to herself with almost a twinge of disappointment. "Perhaps he said it only to be—to be—polite!" But then she laughed—the idea was so ridiculous.

"Miss Penelope," said Brambleton Brown some three months later, as they were again standing at the gate in front of the small house, "I don't see very well how I can get along without you. I love you. Will you marry me?" He was holding both her hands in his now.

"Yes," said Penelope, softly.

It was after this that people began to shake their heads and say that Penelope Carrington would never be a success as a wife and housemother. It was about this time, too, that Penelope began to surprise people in other ways. Soon after the announcement of her engagement she paid a long visit to a married sister of Brambleton Brown in Boston. It is not telling a secret to say that the family immediately fell in love with their sister-in-law that was to be. Theirs was a large family, and they made much of Penelope. It was a revelation to her. She saw life from the inside of a busy, happy home as she had never dreamed of it. She went everywhere, and among the first places to a fashionable modiste. Penelope herself insisted upon it, and vowed a secret vow that henceforth she would confine herself to her embroideries in needlework. It was another Penelope who first appeared in distinctly smart toggery, and it was an entirely metamorphosed Penelope who returned finally to the little Southern town, a woman who felt herself, at last, to be an integral part of the living, moving world. The village talked half the night of that day she stepped from the train and would never have known her if Brambleton Brown had not been at her side.

There was a big wedding. The Colonel's and the Judge's wife insisted upon it. Penelope was proclaimed the most beautiful bride who had ever taken vows in the old, ivy-covered church, and went to live, as her family had years before her, in the Carrington ancestral home.

It was some time later that one of the artist friends of Penelope Carrington fell to thinking very seriously about that young woman. He had been abroad, traveling and studying; he was weary of everything, and in some way his thoughts reverted incessantly to the little Southern village, the small house with the yellow roses, and the pretty, ethereal creature with the pathetic mouth and red gold hair who flitted up and down the path.

"I'll go and see her and ask her to let me paint her portrait," he said to himself. "Then we will see. A picture of her would make a hit, I know. I never saw a woman like her. Perhaps she wouldn't marry me, anyway. She is not quite like other women, but I should like to see the pathetic droop of that delicate mouth again."

It was a warm, drowsy day in June, and Mrs. Brambleton Brown was sitting on the lawn under a big tree. Her hair had darkened a trifle, but it only enhanced the whiteness of her skin; there was a warm rose flush in her cheeks and a warmth of expression in the big gray eyes that looked almost black. She was plumper and more matronly in figure, but she had not lost her delicacy of outline, though no one would have thought of calling her ethereal. There was a certain dignity in her movements and something so delightfully human about her that both men and women felt an instinctive attraction. She had her embroidery in her hands, but she was not making a pretense of working, and certainly there was no trace of sadness in her face as she watched with interest and a clear little tinkling laugh of amusement the gambols of her twin boys—sturdy little fellows, with big, earnest brown eyes, who were frolicking at her feet. It was a pretty picture, and the man who was making his way toward the group stopped to admire it.

"I beg your pardon," he said, as he came nearer, "could you tell me where I can find Miss Penelope Carrington? I have been to the house, but it is closed. I wished to see her. She is an old friend." Then, apparently struck by something in the face of the woman before him, he added hesitatingly: "You are not her sister? Oh, no," apologetically, "it was only a momentary resemblance. I see the difference."

Brambleton Brown, who came striding over the lawn at that point, welcomed the stranger heartily. They discovered mutual friends, and it was a late hour in the afternoon when the guest departed, begging to be allowed to return and paint the babies and their mother.

"Poor Penelope! She was an entire failure," said the young wife with something like a sigh, leaning softly against her husband, whose arm was around her, as they watched the departing artist. "He wished so much to see her, and yet he has gone away without giving her another thought."

"It is hard on Penelope, Nell," he replied, with a note of sympathy in his tones, but in his eyes, as he looked down upon her, an expression of such love as it is not the good fortune of every woman to receive from her husband, "but," and he stopped to kiss her, "it only emphasizes the great success of Mrs. Brambleton Brown."

M. A. TAFT.

AS THE BEST MAN SAW IT

WEDDINGS are funny things. I don't know whether I'll ever get so far as to have one of the star parts in one of them. I haven't found Miss Right yet. I've tried hard enough. I've been attentive to lots of girls, and sometimes I thought I'd got the real thing. But something always came up, and I found it wasn't so, after all, and every time it has come out the same way—with me making the girl throw me over and giving her the satisfaction of a refusal, anyway.

If it ever comes, though, I hope the girl won't make me get out into a church chock full of people all staring at me as I stand up and make myself ridiculous while the ceremony is going on. You see, I don't like to show my feelings in public. I think if I ever did fall in love with a girl, I'd put her image in my heart and worship it there and wouldn't want to exhibit what I felt to the public because it would be too sacred to expose to anybody who might not realize just how sacred it all was. I'd just want to go with the girl and a few of the people who knew all about us and had some sympathy with our feelings, and stand up before a minister—or some one—and get it all over with.

But I guess when my time comes it will be just the same as it was in the case of Haverford. He had the same ideas I have. "Good Lord, Joe," he said, "I don't want to get up before a lot of people I don't care a rap about and have them pull me to pieces and dissect my most sacred feelings." If he had had his way there would have been two star performers and just enough people to make legal witnesses at his wedding.

He found the nicest little girl in the world—I guess I'd like to get one just like her—and there wasn't a thing about her that was showy. You'd have thought she wouldn't care to be put on exhibition, either. Haverford thought that—but he learned something. On that one proposition she couldn't be budged.

She wanted the biggest wedding they could give her; she wanted the flowers in the church; wanted to be covered with fluffy stuff; wanted her friends at the ceremony to see how she looked and how she acted and how it was all done. I suppose that with her it was the greatest day of her life and she wasn't going to miss the chance to be the whole thing for once, anyway—though Lord knows she's the whole thing now, with Haverford worshipping every hair in her head and talking of nothing except her, and falling all over himself to do anything she tells him to.

She had her way, of course. It was a great wedding. Her good old governor filled that church so chock full up of flowers that it didn't seem like they could squeeze anybody inside of it. A simple priest wasn't good enough. They had to have the Bishop and a couple or two other high-up people to assist him.

As for Her, she would scarcely look at Haverford for three weeks before it came off. He used to come around to me and sit and talk in the gloomiest way and almost swear about it; the way she'd snub him, and her mother would put him out of the house, and the bridesmaids would elbow him aside when he tried to show any interest in things.

Well, before it came around for the splicing he got into a blue funk. He saw so many things being done and heard so much talk that he got filled up with the idea that he was going to pass through something that would cowl him over. I know he went to her two or three times and tried to get her to throw the whole thing overboard and run away with him, so they could get it all over with and have no fuss. All he got was a snubbing for his pains and a worse scare than ever.

When the day came you should have seen Haverford. It was bad enough when they had the rehearsal the day before. I thought he'd collapse before he got through with it. To tell you the truth I tried to fix it so that a priest would be on hand and do the thing up before anybody knew anything about it; but that wouldn't work. At the bachelor's dinner you'd have thought Jack was in an airship. I don't think he drank more than three glasses of wine—I was watching him, for I saw he was so flighty he didn't know whether he was taking wine or water—but that went to his head in a jiffy and he made about four speeches of the worst drivel I ever heard.

On the wedding morning, though, he was worse than ever. When I could spare the time from looking after all the things that I had to do I watched him. There was one time that I thought he was going to run away. Think of Jack Haverford running away from anything! Well, I guess the only thing he would flunk on was something like this. I've seen him bump into the centre of the line on a football field and go through it in a way that you would have thought would break his neck. I've seen the whole bunch light on his head and twist his arms and legs till you'd have thought they would come off, and he'd never wince. I know he went up San Juan Hill with his regiment, and was one of the men that didn't take time for a second thought about it, either. He was mentioned in general orders for what he did that time. But of all the miserable, trembling cowards I've ever seen, Jack Haverford was the worst that morning.

If it hadn't been for his valet and me I don't see how he ever would have got into his clothes. He put a lot of things on wrong-side to as it was. When we got him straightened out we had a nice old time trying to get the ring, for after we were in the carriage and had started for the church, he yelled that he didn't have it, and we went back and ransacked everything, only to find it in a pocket where he had carefully put it so he would remember it.

At the church the scared look he had when he got out of the carriage and saw the crowd was simply laughable. He'd have bolted for a certainty if I hadn't caught him and given him a jolt that brought him to his senses. I had to guide him in there as if he were a little baby, and then he wanted to dive out through the vestry before it was time and face the music right away. When the proper time came I had to right-about-face him and guide him and make him mark time to see that he did it right.

One look at that crowd there—with everybody's eyes turned toward him—settled the matter. I could see his lips tremble, and then I looked down at his knees and wondered whether they were going to give out and let him down. Positively he didn't know whether he was in church or whether he was going to get married, and I was afraid he was going to do something that would fix both of us.

I thought it was about three hours before the other party came to the door and started up the aisle. And when they did start there was the slowest marching I ever saw in my life. Haverford felt it, too. I could see that his one desire was to make a dive for that little girl and bring her up on the run. In fact, I wasn't positive that he wasn't going to do it.

Then I stepped in and became the master of ceremonies. Of course everybody was looking at her and making estimates about just what she had on and trying to guess whether her composure was the real thing or a bluff—and that was my chance.

I got up close to Haverford and shot a right upper-cut into his ribs. I was in earnest, too. It was no baby play. Well, he almost went down and out—and some of the people in the front pew noticed it, and I could see they were trying to make out whether he had been disgracing himself by drinking—though I don't think that would have been so much of a disgrace under the circumstances. The Bishop saw it, too, and he glanced very sternly in our direction. I didn't care. The thing had to go through, and it was up to me.

"You consummate ass," I whispered to him as he straightened up and showed some semblance of sanity; "brace up."

He looked at me as though he wondered what I was talking about, and I gave him another. This time the Bishop saw me do it—and I like that Bishop because I thought I saw him grin just a little bit.

"Just think you've got to make a play through the centre," I said. "There's the goal only five yards away, and you've got to turn the trick."

He just smiled in a sickly way, but I saw that at last reason had penetrated his cranium. That was hopeful, and when the time came I managed to give him another kick that straightened him up and made him walk with a show of steadiness to the altar.

Now, I don't know just how that marriage is recorded in heaven, but I suppose it's all right. Anyway, I do know that on one of the responses he said "6-11-36," one of our football signals that I had hurled at him in a whisper to brace him up. The Bishop noticed it and was puzzled, and the little girl heard it and shot a look at him that I thought would finish him. There wasn't any time to stop and correct it, though, and so it had to stand that way. When I gave him the ring I thought he was going to put it on his own finger, but with the aid of a remark or two I threw at him—and which I hope she and the minister have forgiven—he got it placed all right. Of course he kissed her according to Hoyle—because he was in practice, I suppose.

After that it was all right. I knew he wanted to run down that aisle, but with the door in sight, he managed to steady himself and walk straight. There were a lot of people that thought he had all his nerve with him to face so many eyes and not flinch—but I knew, all right, that he didn't see them, because his whole attention was fixed on that door.

Well, I suppose I've got to go through it some time myself. To tell you the truth that little maid of honor caught my eye. I used to know her a long time ago, but I hadn't seen her for several years, and she's changed a lot. Of course we got well acquainted in all the fuss—and when they were coming up the aisle I had time to look at her once or twice. She heard some of my remarks, and she seemed very shocked at them, but I guess I've squared that because she said she thought that was about the only thing to do, considering the fact that Haverford was "so deliciously foolish." You never can tell. I shouldn't think she'd look at me—she's too nice a girl—but women do lots of things that are queer. So maybe something will happen, after all—and maybe I'll have to go through it, too. I hope I won't make such an idiot of myself as Haverford—though I guess she'd like me all the better for it if I did.

EUGENE J. YOUNG.

Is This an "Error?"

Tell me not, O Christian Science,
Life is but an empty dream.
When thy healers touch us deeply
Often and likewise steeply
Aren't their bills just what they seem?

Popular Song Discussions

Being Some Wise Words of Advice to Those Who Would Do Their Courting Through the Medium of Sheet Music.

Being some wise words of advice to those who would do their courting through the medium of sheet music.

Now the golden sunshine lingers
On the meadows as of old,
When we stood there 'mid the clover
And life's sweetest tale I told.
In my heart there's one fair picture,
As alone to-night I roam,
And I long to be with Nellie
When the cows are coming home.

MY BOY, is this what you will sing her? That night when you call on her who is all the world to you?

It is in the parlor and dark. You heard the song at a show on the lot opposite your hall room. Its plaintive melody came to you while you twisted your fingers with the mysteries of a four-in-hand tie. The words sank deep into your memory; you paused; you looked out upon the streets; you said to yourself: "I will sing it to her." And so you sit at the piano and fasten your baritone into the melody and she breathes gently and thinks!

Her old man sitting in the back room hears you singing about the cows, and it reminds him that he hasn't paid the milk bill since April, and he grows cross and says mean things to ma.

But what care you? All the world loves a lover—especially the bon-bon man and the soda water maker. And you, my boy, you who have never traveled further South than Perth Amboy, you sing to her with soulful sympathy of how the sunshine lingers on the meadows—why, you bluffer, the only sunshine you ever saw linger on the meadows was a calcium light on a painted field in a Third Avenue theatre, and you went in there on a pass.

But you sing, "We stood among the clover." You did; well, well! It must have been among the clover seed bags in the feed store when you went to buy corn for your goat when your family was prosperous. But you will sing.

Your voice goes jolting along the bars like a caboose running on the ties, but she—ah! she is leaning among the sofa cushions, drinking it in; it is so sweet and soothing after the hot hours behind the soap counter with its incessant cries of "C-a-s-h!"

And now you say, "life's sweetest tale I told." Boy, boy, do you know the sweetest tale you will ever tell her? Some day you will come home to her. She will be your wife then. You will take her in your arms; you will press her close to you; you will look into her eyes and say with all the passion of your soul: "Dearest, dearest, it is all ours. I have paid the last dollar a week on the parlor suit to-day, and the installment man will come no more." She will breathe a sigh of relief and on the following Thursday she will buy a pink brocade satin tête-à-tête on the same terms.

But the song. We are getting into the second story of its metered sentiment, up near the gables of its heart-touching lines. You are seeing a picture. You are roaming about, and you long to be with Nellie "when the cows are coming home." Doesn't it strike you as a matter of propriety, pure and simple, that just at this moment Nellie would rather not have you see her, driving the cows home, perhaps. She has on her faded gingham, mother's sun bonnet, and there's a hole in her left stocking that shows over the heel of her shoe. Yet you sing and think how romantic to be with Nellie, when she is mad because she had to drive the cows home because brother is fishing and father has gone to town to attend a Grange meeting and buy a car of fertilizer. Yet you would be with Nellie.

My son, where is your gallantry? Why not let Nellie sit on the porch among the moss roses, while you, big brute that you are, go after the cows for her?

Yet you sing you long to be with her just at that particular moment when the cows are very sensibly getting into the barnyard, where there's something else to eat besides chipped grass and garlic.

No, no, my boy, do not sing your desires to be with Nellie when she is with the cows; rather whisper in tuneful lay that you long to be with her when the surf is on the Sound. Ten to one, my boy, your Nellie is a city girl, and she will take it as an insult if you picture yourself waiting with her in the gloaming while the cows are coming home. Still another ten to one, my boy, she'd rather you'd take her down to Coney, and let her have a real thrill while the giant in red tights takes the slide for life and the band plays "The Holy City."

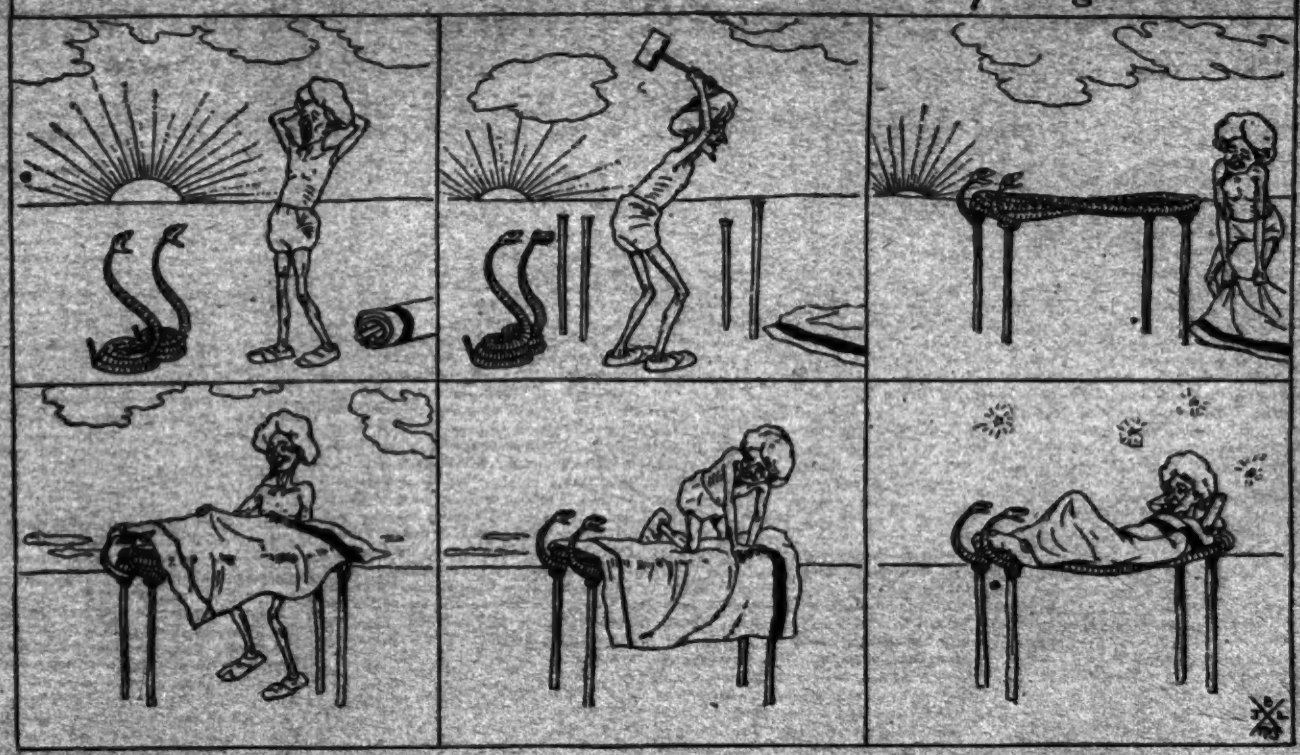
WELLS HAWKS.

Unseasonable.

The Judge who has ordered $24,000,000 suits against the promoters of the Asphalt Trust is merciless. These are heavy suits for Summer wear.

THE NEW JERSEY SKEETAMOBILE.
Aerial navigation will probably be solved by the evolution of the mosquito.

Hindoo Allah and his Snake Spring Bed.



The Goober Bug.

THEY were a trio of pretty shopgirls enjoying an evening trolley spin to Fort George.

A large moth, attracted by the glare of the electric light, winged its way into the car and fluttered blindly from one to another of the little group. There was a chorus of terrified shrieks till the passenger behind leaned forward, with masculine fearlessness captured the insect, and flung it out into the night again.

The incident served to remind the girl who wore the veil hat of an amusing occurrence of the week before.

"Did Stella tell you about the enormous bug that got down her back the time we took this ride together?" she asked, when quiet had been restored.

"No? I almost died laughing over that. She hasn't forgiven me yet.

"We bought some peanuts to eat on the way home. Stella had on her white pique suit with the blouse coat, and just for fun I dropped a peanut down the back of it through the loose collar. She didn't notice it at the time, but when we were about half way home she put her hand suddenly to her back and gave a little scream.

"'There's an immense bug in my coat,' she said. 'What in the world shall I do?'

"I had forgotten all about the peanut then, and of course I thought it really was a bug. I offered to try to get it out, but she told me that it was simply a monster. She could feel it struggling wildly to escape, and she was afraid if she took her hand off it I would lose my nerve and let it crawl up her neck. If it did that she would die.

"'There's nothing for me to do but to hold it where it is till I get home; then I can take off my coat and shake it out the window,' she said.

"Sure enough, she sat there holding the thing all the rest of the way. When we got home I waited out in the hall till she should get it safely out of the window. Stella said it was very quiet then; she felt sure it must be dead, but I wasn't going to take any chances of being in the same room with a live bug that size.

"Through a crack in the door I watched her take off her coat and wriggle her left arm out of the sleeve. Then she turned up the gas and unclasped her fingers a bit to get a look at the monster. The funniest expression you ever saw came over her face.

"'What is it?' I called in.

"'A peanut!' she said. 'You fiend! And you let me come all this way holding that!'

"Do you know, she still believes I did it on purpose, and that I remembered all along about the peanut."

Tale of a Typewriter

I HAD always regarded my friend Jim as a paragon of propriety, in spite of his profession. He was an up-to-date reporter.

I knew that he had a cozy little home, a sweet young wife, and two or three little ones to fill his heart with pride and cheer him with their pretty, prattling when his work was done. So, when he casually remarked the other day that he was "running a new typewriter," as he expressed it, of course I understood that he had purchased another machine.

I am sometimes idiotic enough to try to say something funny, even to such a born humorist as Jim. This stupid propensity led me to reply:

"Running a new typewriter, are you? Blonde or brunette, you'd best beware, old man. Typewriters are all very well so long as you run them yourself, but when they commence to run you, look out for squalls."

Jack looked at me slyly, and then, with something which sounded suspiciously like a sigh, he said:

"Yes. That's the trouble, old man; but who could resist such winning ways? I don't mind telling you, old fellow," he continued, apparently with a sudden burst of confidence, "that she runs me far more successfully than she works the machine. Let's have a drink," he added, with a recklessness which seemed born of the desire to change a painful subject.

So it was true. My stupid jest had unintentionally hit the mark of truth. I felt sad when I reflected that my old friend had allowed himself to fall a victim to female fascination, and when I realized that serious unhappiness was threatening Jim's wife, that a siren in the shape of a typewriter girl might be the means of wrecking his happy home, I determined to exert all my influence to save him. Some chivalrous notion of sacrificing myself in his interest even entered my head, as I cautiously began by asking Jim to give me a description of the fair enslaver.

"She is the sweetest little sunbeam that ever illuminated a man's life," he gushingly began, and when he had rapturously described her big blue eyes, her dainty little head running over with ripples of gold, her tiny fingers, almost too small and delicately fashioned to touch the keys aright, and the playful, pretty waywardness with which she ignored all rules of spelling, so that her writing was scarcely readable, and how she would punctuate each faulty sentence with pouting lips and petulant kisses, I determined that, solely in his interests, I would do my best to win away from him so dangerous a menace to his happiness.

My gallant resolution did not weaken even when he said, "And her demands are most exacting. Her covetousness astounding. This is the sort of thing I get day by day from that little girl who delights to hammer out her thoughts upon my new Remington."

Jim then handed me a rather soiled and much crumpled piece of paper, running over in parts with typewritten characters, and when, with much difficulty, I was able to decipher it, this is exactly what I read:

"My dEAr old dallING Daddy—
PlEase do Nt forGet That tomorrOw
is mY biRthDay and I shall bE 6
years OlD and I wAnd you tO bring
me a BIG box ov KanDie with lots
ov eXkoriEnt in tHem And A doLL
that opemS its lIs and shUts then
wenh it goEs to sleep and it close all
taks ort anD ON; and I waNt you
to coMehome erly to help us Play
goinG to GeruSalsN and tHinGs and
I wIsH you MamehaPpy ReTurn
of ThedAy with lOts oF kiSSed . . .
frOM yOuR loVinG little DORteR
flossie."

The laugh which followed was against me.

WALTER BROWNE.

Reason for the Advance.

AFTER she had carried her piece of silk home and began to cut a waist from it she discovered that she hadn't enough. The next day she returned to the store for more, and was surprised to learn that she must pay fifty cents more a yard than she had the day before. She asked the clerk why this was so, and he replied gilbly:

"Oh, we have just had word from China that the silkworms are all dying, so we have raised the price on all our silks, as the supply is apt to run out at any time."

An Irishman who kept a small shop on a near-by street happened to be standing near the counter and overheard the conversation. The next day a customer of his called for a paper of needles, two papers of pins, and a roll of tape. When she paid the bill she found that she had been charged six cents instead of three, for the tape. She protested mildly, but Pat explained:

"Well, you see, Ma'am, I've just learned that the supply of tape is apt to give out at any time, for all the tapeworms are dying."

The Larger Crime.

An apple caused our parents' fall,
But think what future ranks
The man who fills with heroin small
The bottom of the tins!

Across the Bars.

THESE nights of Summer, mile on mile,
Beneath the stars,
Where rural sights and sounds beguile,
What scores of trysting lovers smile
Across the bars.

And here in town, where dripping brow
And clang of cars,
And grime and heat scant joy allow,
How many men are smiling now
Across the bars.

ERIC MOORE.

All's Well That Ends Well.

"TOM," said Jack, as they lighted their cigars after the class reunion dinner, "tell me something about yourself. What have you been doing all these years since we left college?"

"Well, Jack, I've had my ups and downs. I was just about to start in business in New York when my physician ordered me to go West for my health."

"Oh! Too bad! I'm sorry to hear that, old man."

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. I started a ranch in Arizona and made a good deal of money."

"I'm glad to hear that, Tom. That was fine."

"Well, I don't know about that; it wasn't so good, either, for after I'd been running the ranch a while a mirrain came along and killed off most of my stock."

"Too bad, too bad!"

"Well, it wasn't so bad, after all, for it drove me from ranching to Denver, and in Denver I met the girl who was fated to become my wife."

"Congratulations, old boy; that was fine!"

"Well, I don't know; it wasn't so fine, either, for she turned out to have quite a temper, and she didn't make me very happy."

"Awfully sorry to hear it, old chap. That must have been a blow. That was bad, bad!"

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. We were scratching along, living on next to nothing, when my wife's uncle died and left her a lot of money. We built a nice home of our own and moved in."

"That was great luck, old man, now, wasn't it?"

"Well, it wasn't as good as it sounds; it didn't last. We hadn't been in the house six months before it took fire one night and was burned to the ground."

"Wasn't that hard luck! Too bad, too bad!"

"Well, I don't know; it wasn't so bad, either."

"How so?"

"My wife was burned up with the house."

SOME TEA TABLE CONFIDENCES

MRS. ISAAC BELL, who was Miss Jeannette Bennett, who had a season in London with her unmarried daughter. An innovation which she introduced during dinner was the presence of a wandering violinist, who walked around the table playing soft airs during the progress of the entertainment. It was called the wandering minstrel dinner. The eldest daughter of Mrs. Bell is the Countess d'Aramon, who married a cousin of Count Gheradescha.

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The cakewalk has reached India, and at an entertainment there a Miss Patterson, an American girl, won the cake at an elaborate walk, in which all the guests took part. It is to be introduced at Simla, at one of the entertainments given by Lady Curzon, the wife of the Viceroy, who was Miss Leiter of Chicago.

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Miss Townsend, who is at Newport this season, is a niece of Miss Charlotte Fell. She is quite a striking-looking girl, who believes thoroughly in horseback riding, and who is seen nearly every day taking this exercise. She is in mourning and does not make her regular début this season. Her mother is to purchase a large property at Newport, which is to be the future Summer home of the family. Her father died from the effects of an accident in a runaway last year. He was a connection of the Wadsworths of Geneseo.

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The idea of having a "shoot the chutes" structure in one's grounds is not strictly original, but it is a great innovation, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who has arranged it, has been much congratulated on the success of her idea. Mrs. Jones has just returned from abroad, where she and her husband and the wealthy Mr. Walters have been cruising in the Narada. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has a daughter to bring out next Winter. She herself is a striking looking woman of the blonde type. She affects light colors, and has much grace of manner and a soft Southern voice. The "shooting the chutes" idea is developed from the toboggan. About fifteen years ago it was quite the fad to indulge in this sport, and Tuxedo and other suburban localities had great toboggan slides built. At present Newfoundland in New Jersey is the only place where the toboggan is still the fashion, although it was revived in the suburbs of Philadelphia this year.

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Miss Julia Macalester Neil, who is to marry George Lewis Meyer in Philadelphia this Autumn, is an heiress to a large fortune. She has lived a great deal in Rome with her grandmother, Mrs. Heywood, who has made her residence in the Eternal City and who occupies the historic Palazzo Girand Torionia, which was built for King Henry VIII. of England when he proposed visiting the Pope. Miss Neil was chaperoned in Rome by the Princess Massimo, a member of one of the oldest and most exclusive Roman families.

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Mrs. Edmund Randolph, who is visiting Newport, is the sister of William E. Carter of Philadelphia. The Carter family is very wealthy, and Mr. Carter married Miss Virginia Polk of Baltimore, a great Southern beauty, and a distant relative of the famous fighting Bishop Polk. The Carters are among the most active of entertainers.

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Mrs. Alexander Clarke, who married Dr. Clarke of Paris, has also arrived at Newport with her husband for the season. Mrs. Clarke was Mrs. Burden, and her maiden name was Daisy McCoy. She is from Troy. She dresses superbly and has a splendid figure, but is not as slight as she was two years ago. Her Newport home is furnished as a mediæval castle, and the idea is carried out in every detail.

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Miss Natalie de Castro is one of the débutantes of the Summer. She made her bow at Newport on Thursday, and will be presented in New York next Winter. She is the daughter of the late Mrs. De Castro, who was Miss Godwin, the granddaughter of Parke Godwin, and a direct descendant of the poet William Cullen Bryant. Miss De Castro inherits from her mother originality and cleverness. The life at Bar Harbor was never complete without her, and her death was a terrible blow to society there. She sang and danced delightfully, and was always getting up entertainments. She inherited a talent for writing, but she had never published much. Her death was very sudden and took place abroad while she was traveling with her daughter. Parke Godwin, with his long white hair and venerable appearance, is one of the features at the Metropolitan Opera House, where, ever since it was built, he has had a seat in the orchestra. The Godwin house, which was the William Cullen Bryant home at Roslyn, was burned down last year, at the time of its lease to Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan.

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Whether fashionable women will follow the example of the men in their set and play tennis in teams as the men do in polo, keeping the team in the family, is an open question. Last week, however, Miss Edna Barger and Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach, sisters, and daughters of Mr. Samuel Barger of New York and Newport, played Miss Anna and Miss Mary Sands. Miss Anna Sands has been quite a renowned player both of tennis and golf, and has won several trophies. She belongs to the family known facetiously as the golden or "yellow sands," mentioned by Ariel in "The Tempest," on account of their blonde coloring. Miss Sands is a great friend of Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach is a very handsome woman who divorced her husband some years ago.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who returned this week from Europe, is looking remarkably well. She is not as stout as she was last Winter, and her slighter figure is very becoming to her. Mrs. Oelrichs possesses a marvelous complexion, and she is one of the few women in New York society who can wear the odd blues and purples which are very effective but extremely trying. Mrs. Oelrichs will be a great addition to Newport, as she possesses the art of entertaining. Her mother, the late Mrs. Fair, had the same quality, and had always a large number of friends wherever she went. Mrs. Oelrichs has very much the same honest, outspoken manner as Mrs. Fish, and although people sometimes squirm a bit, they are, nevertheless, aware that the criticism is frequently just, if severe. For many years she was a great believer in the cash system, and she has been one of the few women who could manage the Newport shopkeeper with independence. Her sister, Mrs. Vanderbilt, was not so aggressive, but since her marriage to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., she has become very much more independent. The sisters get on very well together, and have been devoted to each other. Mrs. Oelrichs does not like San Francisco, as she never had very happy memories connected with it, and she only goes there when she cannot avoid it.

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One hears a great deal about the Ile de Puteaux Club, near Paris. This is a suburban club to which the Americans flock in numbers. It has been the favorite spot for sports of all kinds. The first tennis tournament was organized there in 1887 by the Vicomte de Janze. In that tournament among the American players were Miss Lizzie La Montague, the Misses Post, and Miss Bryden. There is also boating and croquet at the club, and on Thursdays and Sundays children are admitted and have grounds for tennis and croquet allotted them. They do not hinder the elders, an excellent arrangement which could well be copied in America. The children feel that on those days they have a club of their own, and it is most satisfactory to everybody. During the season, the fashionable hour at the Ile de Puteaux is 5 o'clock, and the lawn there at that time, when tea is served, is brilliant. There is only one spectacle like it, and that is the Casino at Newport during the Summer. The clubhouse itself is a most unpretentious chalet, and the island is one of the most beautiful in the Seine, near Paris. But according to Parisian ideas, one should breakfast and dine on plain air at a country club, and every one takes meals or refreshments out of doors.

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Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt is also a woman who has many private charities. Like her sister-in-law, she never did care for society, and preferred home life. She is a very brilliant woman and has wonderful artistic taste in the arrangement of her houses. One of her charities is the dinner each Thanksgiving to the newsboys and messengers at Newport. She and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt also contribute much to the different missions connected with St. Bartholomew's. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt has some magnificent jewels, and especially some very beautiful pearls. She is devoted to her two nieces, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Van Alen, and on them she has showered many presents.

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Mrs. Torrance, the last of the daughters of old Commodore Vanderbilt, recently arrived with Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden from Europe. Mrs. Torrance goes abroad nearly every year. She is still a very active old lady.

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Mrs. Frank Gould is beginning to be quite a figure in society. She is a strikingly handsome young woman with exquisite hair and rose complexion. This Summer she has been at Newport and has been frequently with Mrs. Philip Lydig. Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Lydig are of two different styles of beauty, and they act as foils to one another. Miss Acosta, the sister of Mrs. Lydig, is still different, being what is known as a Spanish blonde, combining the dark and light attributes. Miss Acosta and Mrs. Gould were school friends and are very devoted to each other.

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Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has gone abroad this week, and she will visit the Princess Hatzfeldt in London. The Princess has made a very marked success in society and has this Summer been one of the most notable hostesses in London. Her sensational appearance in rather flimsy Eastern costume, with only sandals instead of shoes, at Mrs. Adair's ball, is still talked about. Royalty has taken much notice of the Princess, who is certainly a very striking looking young woman with wonderful sweetness of manner. Mrs. Huntington does not care in the least about society, and she times her visit after the social whirl is over. She has lived in strict retirement since the death of Mr. Huntington.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt was a very happy woman this week when she inspected the new Cornelius Vanderbilt ward of the Newport Hospital. Mrs. Vanderbilt has always taken great interest in Newport, and particularly in any work which had been planned by her late husband. Although she has lightened her mourning a little on account of her younger daughter, Mrs. Vanderbilt accepts very few invitations and generally only goes to dinners given by members of the family or very intimate friends. The only jewels she wears are pearls, which are always allowable with the deepest mourning. Entertainments at The Breakers have likewise been few. She will arrange something for the homecoming of her son, Reginald Vanderbilt, and his bride, after which she is going away for a short time.

***

Englishwomen and those in society in London are not all squeamish in arranging for their relatives who are not as fortunate as they, and they have none of the mauvais honte which sometimes overtakes Americans when they find that their own kin, though gently born, are without money and have to support themselves. Englishwomen of rank and position have opened all sorts of shops and conducted all kinds of industries. An advertisement in one of the London newspapers this week reads: "The Baroness de Meyer highly recommends her cousin, Mlle. de Sampago, as ladies' companion, chaperon, or traveling companion. Understands art needlework." The Baroness de Meyer is the daughter of a noble Italian family and a young matron of high position in London society. It would be difficult to find a New York woman who would do the same, although many have protégés whom they will recommend privately for various enterprises. Perhaps the New York woman has more applications for aid than does the fashionable matron in London. Miss Helen Gould, as is well known, has a printed form to send out to applicants. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer had always to employ a secretary to attend to the begging part of her mail. Many young gentlewomen who are reduced have taken positions as secretaries and companions. Mrs. William Jaffray held this post to Mrs. Ayers, and after her death went to Mrs. Bradley Martin. Miss Maria de Barill has had several positions of the kind, and is called upon to perform all sorts of missions, especially those in regard to getting out invitations for entertainments. Miss Rhett has lived in the same capacity for many years with the family of J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Astor and others have cultivated gentlewomen occupying positions in their households. So far no public advertisement has been tried.

***

There are three Mrs. Averys in London who have been very conspicuous this season for the entertainments which they have given. One is a Belgian, one an Englishwoman, and the third an American from the West. This latter is Mrs. Frank Morris Avery, a handsome young widow, who has been a notable hostess. She is to be at Homburg later. There has been a great deal of confusion in the placing of these three ladies with the same name, and who yet are not the remotest relation to each other, and who come each from a different part of the world.

The Difference.

LAST year I sought fair Phyllis by the sea,
I wooed her at the links and on the beach;
A pretty dance she artful witch led me,
Luring me near—but always out of reach.

This year fair Phyllis writes to me in town,
Her letters cheer the hours of toil and trade,
No longer do I dread her fleeting frown,
For now she is my treasure—union made.

THE BENEDICT.

A Bargain Counter Baby.

MRS. WALD is noted among her relatives and friends for the "bargains" she constantly succeeds in securing.

"No matter," she is wont to say, "if the coat is not in fashion, it is just as warm. And the dish will answer every purpose if it is green and most of our chinaware is blue."

Her little daughter is always teasing her for a baby sister, and one day when she was making her usual request her mother exclaimed:

"Bessie, I can't afford it; babies are too expensive."

"Oh, mother," replied Bessie, "can't you get one without a finger or toe, or just a teeny bit homely? You know if it was damaged they would put it on the remnant counter and you could get it at a bargain."

Too Much Lace.

IT'S too much laced, befrilled, and shirred,
Her Paris gown! No other word
Than monstrous fits the style that's placed
It on a form that, gingham-graced
And plainly garbed, my heart has stirred.

Not sure but that my judgment erred,
To criticise it I demurred
Till urged; then said, "To suit my taste
It's too much laced."

When gingham-clad she'd ample waist,
But since by whalebone she's incased,
And vise-like gripped, I vow absurd.
It is to thus a Venus gird—
Her plumpness now is quite effaced.
It's too much laced!

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

The Stroke of Fortune.

That was a lucky stroke for young Burnham.

Why, what kind of business is he in?

His rich uncle out West died of apoplexy last month, and left him all sorts of money.

FROCKS AND FRILLS

FROM Paris comes the statement that the hats worn there are chiefly of the plateau variety with which we are so familiar here, and the capelines, as they are termed there. Few of the latter have high crowns. Small hats and toques are few and far between, but there are signs of their being pushed by the milliners for Autumn and Winter

Traveling coat of navy blue mohair trimmed with strappings of pale blue taffeta and large buttons.

wear. The flowers used on the large hats are irregularly arranged and are usually loose clusters or flat bunches. The mushroom hat—a new chapeau, with a small piece turned up at one side, on which the only trimming permitted with this style of chapeau is placed—is but little in evidence, although new. The fact is that it is far from being either artistic or becoming.

In the feathers used for trimming these hats the ostrich leads, and the majority are in pastel tints shading into still paler tints of the same color, or into pure white. Birds and wings are little used, but will make their appearance in the Autumn. Small birds with stuffed bodies will be used, and many wings hinged and made to lie flat are to be employed. The new quills are wide, with rounded tips. Larger birds flattened and with their wings spread will be used on large hats. Many white lace hats are now bordered with black velvet, and the aigrettes used are mainly osprey or bird of paradise feathers, so arranged as to curve down over the coiffure at the back.

⁂

A short gray cloth coat worn by a woman from the West had clover-leaf designs formed of crocheted rings applied as medallions, the cloth being cut away underneath. A spider-web embroidery held the rings together, and the lining of gray corded silk showed through the medallions. The corners of the coat were a mass of rings and spider-web traceries.

⁂

A yachting coat of black cloth of coarse weave and basket pattern is cut to hang straight from the shoulders to the hips, and from that point gradually widens to the knees. The sleeves, fitted by darts at the shoulder seams, are the shaped kimono style, and the outer or under parts, whichever one prefers calling them, have each edge formed of two deep plaits laid up over the upper or inner sleeves. The inside sleeves have turned-back cuffs formed of a wide fold of white broadcloth. A band of the same broadcloth, perhaps four inches wide, is turned back from the neck and tapers down to points at each side of the V-shaped opening in front. These points end at the bust line under enormous rings of white cloth. Through one ring is thrust the narrow end of a pointed scarf of dark-blue silk, and through the other ring a white scarf; these scarf ends tie and close the coat. Another and almost similar coat has its white cloth collar and cuffs bordered with dark blue silk braid, and a half dozen brass buttons ornamented with anchors and ropes close it.

⁂

Miss Marjorie Gould lunched with her mother and the latter's cousin, Mrs. Hamilton, in town during last week. Little Miss Gould resembles her father very closely. She wore an exquisitely fine white organdie bordered with lace, and having its skirt shirred for some distance below the waist. Two bands of pointed insertion, the points running downward, appeared between the shirring and the lace border. The bodice was also shirred around the waist, and a wide, pale-blue sash with long ends was tied in the back. The large, round, white lingerie hat worn with this frock had ruffles of organdie and lace forming its brim. The foundation was pale-blue silk, which showed through at both the top and under the brim. Four clusters of pale-pink roses were fastened at what would have been the four corners of the crown had the latter been squared. Her wrap was a white linen box coat trimmed with inch-wide strappings of the linen and having coat sleeves with bowl-shaped cuffs strapped with linen. Rows of white bone buttons with shanks, fastened to the coat by small cords, formed rows down each side of the loose front and trimmed the cuffs.

⁂

Miss Nora Iselin, one of C. Oliver Iselin's daughters, has been in town several days lately, and has worn one of the prettiest of the many lavender linen gowns one sees on the younger as well as the older women. Indeed, next to pale blue, the lavender linens seem to be the favorites for wash gowns worn in town. Miss Iselin's is very simple. The clinging skirt clears the floor and has one box plait down the back. The bodice, which blouses the merest trifle only, has side plaits to fit it to the figure, and a loose cape collar of linen lace dyed to match the frock droops over the edges of the shoulders. The small bishop sleeves have six-inch cuffs of the linen and lace, and a wide strip of the lace runs down the front of the gown. A large, round, white hat, trimmed with white and having a slightly rolling saucer brim, was worn with this gown.

⁂

One of the prettiest shirtwaist costumes in black and white shepherd's plaid taffeta had a blouse with a double box plait down the back, and another in the front, the one in front having a four-inch centre of white filet lace caught at each edge with clusters of silver buttons arranged in groups of two, each group five inches apart, and each button of the group an inch and a half from its mate. There was an unlined stock of wired filet lace, and square cuffs of the lace, trimmed with silver buttons, finished the sleeves. The trailing skirt had three immensely wide tucks ranging from five to three inches wide as its only ornamentation. The widest outlined an applied flounce. The narrowest appeared perhaps two feet from the waist line, and the third was midway between these two. A large flat, black chip hat trimmed with a knot of black taffeta and a trailing black ostrich plume topped the toilet.

Afternoon frock of pale pink mull, with antique lace dyed to match and having the crossbars of the blocks embroidered in black. Hat made of tiny ruffles of pink edged with black and trimmed with pink and black plumes. Parasol of accordion plaited pink silk, lined with black chiffon.

⁂

Mrs. Henning of Tuxedo, who was in town the first of the week, wore one of the most fetching of all the shepherd's plaid combinations seen this season, and one of much originality. The trailing skirt was cut on the bias and was absolutely plain save for a few tiny tucks just in front and just back of the hips, and slanting to the front and back respectively. The little coat was tight fitting and had a six-inch bias and smooth-fitting skirt attached to the bodice proper, the junction of the two being concealed by a straight belt of the black and white plaid. Above this belt the bodice is the least bit full, and on each side at both front and back are stitched plaits of the plaid, from under which extend toward the centre back strips of green broadcloth stitched on to simulate large buttonholes, each having a dull gold or bronze button at its end. There is a group of perhaps a half dozen of these just above the belt on each side of the back, and two similar groups some six inches apart, on each side of the centre front. A wide coat collar of the green broadcloth faced with deep gold-colored cloth finishes the coat. The yellow cloth projects sufficiently around the edges to form a cordlike finish. The bishop sleeves had deep gauntlet cuffs of the plaid, finished at the outer edges with the green loops and buttons.

One of the prettiest of the Summer wraps is also owned by Mrs. Henning. It is a Paris creation—one of Worth's—and is made of white broadcloth, lined with white brocaded silk. It is made in a loose and short jacket, with circular sleeves close at the tops and rounding out to a width of two feet at the bottom, the lower edges of the sleeves being formed of three-inch strips of the cloth joined by inch-wide insertions of creamy lace. There are also several of these insertions about the bottom of the coat. The wrap is finished about the neck and down the fronts in kimono fashion, with a five-inch band of white silk figured in delicate pink roses and green leaves, all in dull shades. The edge ending on the coat is cut out to follow the outline of the tiny roses and leaves, and the edges of these flowers are outlined in buttonhole stitch with fine silk, green finishing the leaves and pink the roses, the effect being the most dainty possible.

⁂

Mrs. Harry Redmond, who was Miss Julie Parsons, is faithful to her favorite coat costumes, and while in town last week dined at Sherry's in an exquisite robe of white liberty satin and shell lace. The skirt trailed, of course, and was bordered with the shell lace, which was also used in insertions of leaf-shaped medallions. There was a coat effect of the lace, the gown being tight and having no girdle. The coat fitted smoothly in front and had a drooping collar, falling in yoke fashion, with loose edges of the shell lace hanging like leaves from the edges. The sleeves were rather full, and flowed somewhat from the elbows. The novelty in its trimming was the use of clusters of strings of steel beads, terminating in pearl pendants. These were used on the bodice and sleeves.

⁂

A charming gown seen the same evening was of white lace. The skirt had three deep ruffles, each ruffle topped by pale-pink satin ribbon wound like a cord and inserted through the lace covering the upper edges of each flounce. The belt showed the same pink cording, and the bodice, which was gathered in at the waist line, did not pouch at all. There was a seven-inch bertha ruffle outlining a deep yoke and drooping over the upper portions of the rather close sleeves. These sleeves terminated at the elbows in deep ruffles with pink satin run through the edges, and the same pink cording tracing, used so as to suggest embroidery, appeared in the stock. The flat white lace hat was trimmed with pink ostrich tips and one long pink plume.

⁂

Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff dined at a fashionable restaurant in a charming frock of pale-pink mull with a unique and beautiful decoration of white lace butterflies outlined by fine black lines. These butterflies formed a scarflike decoration around the skirt, trailed down the back, and also appeared on the bodice and sleeves. They seemed to be cut out of almost plain lace, and the black lines to be the silk used in appliquing them on the mull. With this frock Mrs. Woodruff wore as a wrap a three-quarter coat of black silk. It was a three-quarter coat in fit as well as in length, and numerous narrow strips of black velvet ribbon gave a corselet effect to the back. It was lined with white, and block insertions of black lace joined corner to corner in diamond fashion bordered the bottom and finished the edges of the flowing sleeves. Narrow black velvet ribbon formed crosses and open blocks on the shoulder yoke, and these strips were held in place by tiny cut-steel buttons.

Blouse of écru pongee worn with écru serge coat and skirt. The bands are of tucked pongee and the upper sleeves, yoke and collar, are worked in scarlet French knots and the passementerie ornaments are also scarlet.

⁂

Mrs. Alexander M. Clarke, (formerly Mrs. William Burden,) on her arrival here from abroad, lunched in one of the fashionable restaurants in a superb gown of black and white silk and lace, and wore a large black picture hat. Mrs. Clarke has gained much flesh since she left New York.

⁂

Mrs. William Travers is wearing a mauve gown of filmy material. The skirt and sleeves are sun-plaited with smooth sleeve caps and a hip yoke of plain material. The bodice also shows a combination of sun-plaiting and plain mauve, and a flat mauve hat trimmed with mauve plumes tops it.

⁂

The wearing of embroidered hose is questionable taste. A few dots or tiny geometrical patterns matching the gown or some color in it is allowable for the street, but nothing more. The Parisians eschew even that, and plain hose alone are worn, but the French understand the art of elegant simplicity, an art in which the women of other countries cannot as yet equal them. The American woman is too much addicted to over-elaboration, and too often allows her love for ornamental details to spoil the ensemble of a costume.

MARIE WELDON.

A MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

"Why does a big boy like you wear knee-pants?"
"Because I have to wear Pa's old ones."

Rondeau.

A LOVELY flush I saw upon her face,
That mantled o'er her cheek with winsome grace,
That happy day she promised me her hand.
There was no fairer girl in all the land
Than she whom I held close in my embrace.

The years have passed. But what is't still can chase
My cares away, my troubles all efface,
And make my heart with glad delight expand?
A lovely flush.

Don't scoff, ye woman-haters. Hear my case!
Don't you, too, feel a smile o'erspread your face,
And have a glorious sense of proud command,
When you look down, and notice in your hand
In sequence there, from ten-spot up to ace,
A lovely flush?

A Woman Who Works and Another.

THE woman who had been toiling all day for her daily bread dropped in for a little chat with the woman who did nothing for a living. The latter looked at the business woman a little enviously. "Do you know," she said, "I envy you working women a great deal. You are much happier than the woman of leisure. Your 'daily stint,' which must be done whether you feel like it or not, is a blessing to you. I often wish that I were obliged to rise every morning at a certain hour and work hard at something all day."

"Now, just stop your envying," said the working woman. "Just think of your immense opportunity for self-improvement. That is the one thing I envy you women of leisure. Not many of you grasp that opportunity, however. A working woman cannot acquire all the charming little graces when she must devote her entire day to solid work, work which is often irksome, but which brings in the dollars she cannot live without. How can she gain any knowledge of the arts when her leisure moments must be spent in gaining strength for the toil of the next day?

"The woman of leisure may study music and understand it, although she may not be a musician. She may study enough of art to appreciate the beautiful and wonderful in pictures and architecture. If she have a limited vocabulary she may improve it by reading the proper books. She has time to think about what she reads and to get the best out of literature.

"She may make her housekeeping ideal, for she has leisure to study how to make her home most attractive. She may furnish her rooms with care and almost regardless of expense, and she may put the household machinery in such shape that its running will be noiseless and with comparatively little friction. She has time to do all the fine artistic bits of sewing and embroidery.

"Then there are all those little graces which make a woman attractive and loved. She has time for all the little acts of politeness, the little attentions which gain popularity for her. The many notes which must be written she may write promptly and graciously, and she has ample opportunity to think of others than herself. It is for these things that the working woman envies the woman of leisure."

And the woman who did nothing for a living resolved to turn over a new leaf and grasp some of the opportunities which her working friend had pointed out to her.

Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three."

MISS BLUE STOCKING—What a vivid picture of 'the other half' one gets in reading 'Les Miserables'! Don't you think so, dear? Oh, I can read and re-read and never tire of the pages about the street gamins of Paris! Isn't Victor Hugo just wonderful?

Miss Would Be So—Yes, he's perfectly splendid! He's one of my favorites. I just love Jean Valjean. Tell me—what else of his have you read?

Miss Blue Stocking—Well, there's "The Man Who Laughs," "The Hunchback," and—let me see. I think I've read them all. Yes, there's "Ninety-three."

Miss Would Be So—What? "Ninety-three," did you say? Truly, he is a prolific writer. But, really, dear, I didn't know he'd written so many books. Ninety-three, you say?

A Strenuous Sport for Yale.

I'VE just been looking over President Hadley's annual report," said the Old Athlete at the Yale Club the other night. "It's a highly gratifying series of documents, but one of the most interesting features seems to have been overlooked by everybody I've happened to hear discussing the pamphlet. Under the heading of the Graduate School there is a review of the work done by the Chemical Club. Now, I never found any sport in chemistry in my campus days, but times have changed, and I find a new and unique feature of athletic possibilities lurking in this supposedly dry reading. It now becomes my duty to make a pilgrimage to New Haven in the Fall and introduce the strenuous sport of 'Hurling the Polysyllables.'

"In the list of papers perpetrated by the Chemical Club I find these: Mr. Jameson on 'Condensation Products of Aromatic Aldehydes with Pseudothiohydantoins,' Dr. Treat B. Johnson on 'Molecular Rearrangements of Imidoacidanhydrides,' Mr. W. K. Walbridge on 'Naphtylpseudothiohydantoins,' and H. S. Bristol on 'Formation of Some Pseudodithiobiurets.'

"I do not think more whiskies and sodas are required to make you rise to the realization of the opportunities herein displayed," continued the Old Athlete, after resting for a moment from the prodigious exertion involved in getting away with this cargo of language.

"My idea is to take these massive bunches of words, have them whittled down at one end to furnish a proper grip for the hands, and use them for weight throwing. The sport will be neither like shot-putting nor hammer throwing in the motions required nor the muscles developed. The weapon or missile will be hurled, after the fashion of a war club, and the sport will be divided into two classes of competition. The lighter weights, like 'Imidoacidanhydrides,' 'Pseudothiohydantoins,' and 'Pseudodithiobiurets,' will be used to hurl straight from the shoulder, thus reviving the historic art of javelin or spear throwing, while 'Naphtylpseudothiohydantoins,' the gem of the collection, will be swung three times around the head and then let fly, as a war club. This last sport will be very dangerous for careless spectators, more so than the hammer or shot, as if the 'Naph-and-so-forth' ever hits the casual observer, it would crush him into a shapeless pulp. It will be advisable to use all three of these weighty weapons in the first class of competition, or hurling, as different kinds of skill will be needed to handle each to the best advantage. They won't balance alike, and when I try to pronounce them you will notice that they have knots and protuberances that will affect their direction of flight and give varying wind pressures. The competitor will be given three trials with each implement, and his total score will be the average of the distances. Mike Murphy will have a fit when I spring this on him."

When the Old Athlete left the club, some time after midnight, he was stuttering badly and complained that his tongue had been sprained.

RALPH D. PAINE.

To Dodge Germs.

FREDERICK J. TITUS, the pianist, husband of Lydia Yeamans Titus, the vaudeville performer, objects to local laundries, wherever he may be. He is a firm believer in the all-round hatefulness of germs in general, and is determined to be protected against their onslaughts from his linen in particular. So every week, no matter in what part of the country they may be, be it California or Texas, the family laundry is packed up and expressed to Philadelphia. There it is done up by a family retainer, who will have no germs on the premises, and sent back to Mr. Titus. The amount of such a combined express and laundry bill at the end of a season makes serious inroads on the family purse, but they dodge the germs.

Awful Examples.

A TEMPERANCE orator, with a particular fondness for statistics, was speaking to a Pittsburg audience recently, one of the listeners being "Ben" Stanford, one of the most notoriously bibulous characters in Western Pennsylvania.

To impress his truths, the speaker went into statistical illustrations. He stated that the beer barrels emptied in this country every year would, if placed end to end, make a circle twice around the globe; that there are saloons enough to fill a street running from Pittsburg to New York; that the lumber wasted in making bungs for beer kegs was sufficient to construct an Atlantic City boardwalk from the Statue of Liberty to the Golden Gate. Finally, in a peroration of great fervor, he exclaimed: "Citizens, for every missionary sent out from this country we export twenty thousand gallons of rum!"

The audience sat hushed a moment, during which old Ben seemed to ruminate on this awful truth. Then he murmured thickly:

"Mish'nariesh—hic—drink too much."

The Daisy and the Grasshopper.

ONE day a grasshopper, while swinging to and fro on a blade of grass, heard a daisy moaning bitterly of what it considered its sad fate.

"I am doomed to spend my life bobbing around in this meadow, and my desire to be a hatpin, or a cuff button, will never be realized."

"I also am very unhappy," said the grasshopper, "because I am fated to jump about, and turn somersaults, and run the risk of being captured and having my legs pulled out at any moment, when it is my ambition to be a watch charm or to be crusted with diamonds in a brooch."

"This outdoor life amid the miasmatic gases is awful, is it not?" broke in the daisy.

"It is," coincided the grasshopper. "It is something fearful, to say the least, when one has an artistic temperament, such as you and I are blessed with. Now, you would look fine stuck into a perfumed pincushion, and I am quite certain that I would be a thing of beauty if made of gold."

"Of course you would," agreed the daisy sympathetically, "and I am quite positive that if I were composed of frosted silver and antique gold I would make the prettiest kind of a paper knife."

"And you would be worth about ten dollars in the shekels of the realm."

"Would not that be perfectly lovely!" sighed the daisy, thrilled with a feeling of pleasure.

"It would," said the grasshopper. And then the daisy remarked:

"You would look fine perched ahimbo on a silver spider web in a sort of light fantastic attitude, especially if you knew you were worth four dollars and a half net without the web. We are both unhappy because our temperaments don't suit our lots. Now, it would be simply delightful if we could only change our lots to suit our temperaments, or our temperaments to suit our lots, would it not?"

"It would," replied the grasshopper. "We are now like two doctors that would like to be poets, or two professional duck hunters that would like to be Summer hotel keepers."

"You are quite right," coincided the daisy, with a fine Delsarte twist of her imperial head. "This having one's ambition thwarted when it is a perfectly proper one is—"

Here the daisy looked around and saw the grasshopper on a small boy's fishhook, and at that very instant found herself gliding down the throat of a red cow, whose mission it was to supply milk for a sick baby.

The moral of this fable teaches us that we should never yearn to be that which we are not, but should be thankful that we are nothing worse than that which we are.

And also that it is better to keep one's eyes skinned for danger than to waste one's valuable time in trying to floor and knock out the impossible.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Why Does She Do It?

THERE is a girl in Brooklyn who is furnishing no end of fun to her neighbors by her devotion to golf. Every day she appears in the back yard, fully dressed in golf clothes, and for hours assumes all sorts of golf poses, hitting occasionally at a small ball. Then she gravely disappears into the house, only to do the same thing again the next day. Just what she thinks she is doing nobody has been able to find out, for she is never seen on the street in her golf clothes, belongs to no golf clubs, and in fact rarely goes any distance from her home. Yet each day finds her in the yard, posing, and wearing the newest and most up-to-date gowns affected by enthusiastic golfers.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 1, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 1. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 1, 2,702,650.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 1, '03.
220	190	225	Feb. 11.	220	Feb. 11.	221	224	..	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '03.	4	SA	221	221	221	221	206	336
21	13	23	Feb. 10.	10	June 1.	13	13½	+ 1½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
79	53	75½	Mar. 12.	35½	July 24.	41¼	41½	+ 3⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 25, '03.	½	Q	38½	41½	37¼	41½	66½	137,310
30	30	32½	Apr. 22.	20	Jan. 2.	25	32	− 1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	..	..	..	30	30	27	27	...	300
...	...	82½	Feb. 20.	80	July 23.	...	80	− 1½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
37½	28½	41½	Jan. 29.	29½	July 24.	32½	33	+ 3	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1	Q	30	34½	30	33	32½	8,620
93½	85½	93	Jan. 6.	82½	July 27.	85	85½	+ 3	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	82½	85	82½	85	91½	2,091
200	180½	210	June 11.	200	Mar. 9.	200	220	..	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Mar. 2, '03.	5	SA	200	200	200	200	...	100
57½	30½	46½	Feb. 20.	27½	July 30.	29½	29¾	− ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '03.	3	SA	30	31	27½	29¾	51¼	3,400
96½	85	95	Feb. 13.	82	July 27.	84	90	− 3	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '03.	3	SA	85	85	82	85	...	600
265	210	225	Feb. 6.	175	July 21.	180	185	+ [illegible]	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '03.	3	SA	180	180	180	180	235	110
62½	27	23½	Jan. 7.	6	July 28.	5	8	− 3	American Grass Twine Co.	100	18,088,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½	..	6	6	6	6	57½	600
13½	9⅝	11½	Jan. 2.	3⅜	July 15.	3⅜	4⅛	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	3½	4½	3½	3½	...	1,700
45½	34	37½	Jan. 6.	16	July 31.	16½	21	− 6½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	....	..	..	20	22½	16	16	...	1,000
31½	9½	11½	Jan. 30.	5	July 22.	6	6½	+ ⅞	American Ice Co.	100	22,821,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	5½	6½	5½	6½	10½	5,455
67	32	42½	Jan. 30.	20¾	July 24.	23	24	+ 2	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,300	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	21½	25	21½	24½	35½	2,098
28	14	13½	Jan. 6.	5	July 23.	9½	10	+ 3½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	6½	10	6½	9½	...	8,150
58	39½	46½	Jan. 6.	25	July 23.	30	36	+ 5	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	25	30	25	30	...	350
36½	23½	31½	Feb. 17.	16	July 24.	18	18½	+ 1¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	..	..	17	19½	17	18½	31½	4,425
100½	89	95½	Feb. 17.	81½	July 24.	83½	85	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '03.	1¾	Q	81½	84½	81½	83½	93½	2,795
30	21	24½	Jan. 7.	15	July 27.	15½	16½	− 2⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	15	16	15	15½	...	900
49½	38½	52½	Feb. 17.	37½	July 24.	42	42½	+ 3	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	....	..	..	38½	44	38¼	43	46½	17,125
100½	87½	99½	Feb. 16.	80	July 24.	89½	91	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 7, '03.	1¾	Q	91	91	89½	90½	99	2,804
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	10	July 27.	10	13	− 1	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	....	..	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
70	50½	69½	Feb. 16.	50	July 14.	55	60	..	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,800,000	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	50	50	50	50	...	100
135½	113	134½	Jan. 6.	112	July 30.	115½	116	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	114	117½	112	116	131½	14,040
122	115	122	Feb. 13.	117	July 24.	119	119½	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	118	118½	118	119½	119½	850
96	84	85	Feb. 2.	80	May 6.	77	82	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	82	82	82	82	89	15
186	160½	169	Feb. 13.	122½	July 14.	...	...	+ 1½	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	160,700,100	July 15, '03.	2¼	Q	131½	131½	131½	131½	...	142
...	...	6¼	July 2.	5	July 15.	...	...	+ ⅝	American Tel. & Tel. rights	..	...	....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	100
151½	140	146	Jan. 20.	134	July 15.	137	150	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	2	Q	136½	136½	136½	136½	...	30
17½	12	14½	Feb. 25.	8	July 28.	8½	10	− 1	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	....	..	..	8½	8½	8	8	...	250
80½	73	80	Jan. 21.	69	July 28.	69	73	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	69	71	69	71	...	250
148	80	125½	Feb. 25.	64	July 24.	70	72	+ 6⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '03.	$2	SA	68½	74	68	72½	106	6,510
90½	74½	89½	Jan. 10.	61¼	July 29.	62½	62¾	− 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	June 1, '03.	2	SA	66	65	61½	62½	91½	205,105
106½	95½	103½	Jan. 10.	87	July 24.	88	88½	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,300	Aug. 1, '03.	2½	SA	87½	90	87½	88½	101½	7,297
118½	102½	104	Jan. 9.	73½	June 10.	82	82½	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio	100	124,282,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	81½	83½	81½	82	108½	54,940
99	92	96½	Feb. 11.	85½	July 23.	85	89½	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	150,365,800	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	84	86½	84	86½	96½	12,640
72½	54½	71½	Feb. 17.	41	July 24.	45½	46	+ 3⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	..	..	41½	46½	41½	45½	69½	48,828
250	210	225	Jan. 2.	190	July 15.	192	200	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '03.	3	Q	190½	194½	190½	194½	...	225
14½	7½	18½	Jan. 20.	6¼	July 14.	7½	8	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	11½	110
86	41	55	Jan. 6.	43	Aug. 1.	42	44	− 1½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	43	43	43	43	49	110
97	71	75½	Jan. 5.	60	July 11.	60½	60½	+ ½	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1	SA	60½	61½	60	60½	81	2,980
145½	112½	138½	Feb. 10.	117½	June 10.	122½	123	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2½	SA	121	123½	121	122½	135½	24,795
196	165	190	Jan. 10.	153½	July 27.	161½	164	+ 4½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,415,800	Aug. 1, '03.	2	Q	159	163½	158½	163½	187	1,657
57½	42½	52½	Feb. 10.	31	July 24.	32½	32½	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	31½	33½	31	32½	53½	11,255
45½	29½	37½	Jan. 8.	19½	July 24.	21	21½	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	....	..	..	20½	23½	20½	21½	42½	7,070
79	68	78½	Jan. 7.	64½	July 30.	64	64½	− ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '03.	2	SA	66	66	64½	64½	76½	1,110
194½	194¼	*183	Mar. 11.	*170	July 20.	170	200	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	†111142800	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	170	170	170	170	...	10
151	135½	135½	Jan. 20.	105	July 25.	120	134	+20	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	...	300
35	22	29½	Jan. 9.	13½	July 27.	15½	15½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western	100	39,921,000	....	..	..	14½	15½	13½	15½	31½	15,015
90½	81½	85½	Jan. 9.	71	May 26.	71	74	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 28, '03.	2½	SA	74½	74½	74	74½	85½	200
51½	38	46½	Feb. 6.	31	June 10.	32	33	− 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	8,489,100	....	..	..	31½	32½	31	32½	40	1,010
198½	160¼	183½	Jan. 7.	127½	July 24.	141¼	141½	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	56,183,900	Apr. 28, '03.	3½	SA	139	148	138½	141½	188½	111,470
200½	186	194½	Jan. 8.	160	July 15.	170	173	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,825,400	Apr. 27, '03.	3½	SA	170½	172½	170½	172½	193½	750
271	204½	224½	Jan. 14.	160	July 24.	166	168	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	July 1, '03.	3½	SA	161	168	161	166	242	4,718
274½	230	250	Jan. 7.	180	July 10.	196	200	− ½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 1, '03.	2	Q	199½	200½	199½	200	...	730
170½	140	162	Jan. 13.	117	July 14.	120½	121	− 4	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 16, '03.	3	SA	121	121	121	121	167	210
24½	15	19½	Jan. 9.	9½	July 27.	10½	11	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	10	11½	9½	11	22½	4,670
44	29	36	Jan. 8.	18	July 24.	19½	20	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	18½	21	18	20	39½	5,890
23	10½	17½	Jan. 12.	3	May 22.	4	4½	..	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	4	4½	4	4	15½	1,325
108½	93	99½	Jan. 6.	70	July 24.	71	71½	+ 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	70½	74	70½	72	108½	8,780
90	77½	97	Jan. 6.	67½	July 28.	65	75	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1½	..	70	70	67½	70	...	300
*182	*180	191	May 6.	183	July 28.	181	190	− 4½	Cleveland & Pittsburg	50	11,248,700	June 1, '03.	1¾	Q	185	185	185	185	...	100
110½	75½	82½	Jan. 6.	40	July 27.	44	47	+ 5½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	100	28,252,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	40	54	40	45	90½	2,800
35½	14½	31½	Jan. 17.	10	July 24.	13½	14	+ 2½	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	....	..	..	11½	14½	11½	13½	33	5,580
79½	59½	72	Jan. 8.	45½	July 27.	51½	52½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2	SA	46½	52	45½	51½	77½	8,255
53½	38	46	Jan. 6.	20½	July 27.	21½	22	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	20½	22½	20½	22	47½	4,536
24½	14½	23	Feb. 16.	13½	July 24.	14½	15	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	July 30, '03.	½	Q	15	15	13½	14½	17½	8,970
235½	206	222	Jan. 7.	181½	July 15.	186½	188	+ 4½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,200	June 15, '03.	2	Q	181½	187½	181½	187	222½	2,945
126½	114	119	Jan. 2.	105	July 27.	103½	105	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	104½	106	103	105½	121½	2,155
38½	28½	35	Mar. 25.	25½	July 27.	28½	30	+ 3½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,218,500	May 1, '03.	1	Q	28	29	25½	29	37½	2,025
90	79½	85½	Jan. 19.	78½	June 5.	79	79½	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,389,700	July 10, '03.	1¾	Q	78½	79½	78½	79	81½	625
184½	155½	183½	Feb. 2.	160½	July 25.	163	166	+ 3½	Delaware & Hudson	100	34,407,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	163	166	162	164	179	1,730
297	231	275½	Jan. 8.	230	July 24.	240	248	+18	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '03.	1¾	Q	224	240	224	240	285	1,320
51½	35½	42	Feb. 6.	21½	July 24.	24	25	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000	....	..	..	21½	24	21½	24	44½	1,900
95½	86½	90½	Feb. 6.	76½	July 25.	75	78½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,345,800	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	77	78½	76½	78½	92	1,955
53½	36	47½	Jan. 8.	15½	July 25.	18½	19½	+ 2½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	....	..	..	17	19	17	19	51	5,380
25	13	23½	Jan. 8.	9	July 23.	10	10½	+ 2½	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	....	..	..	8½	11	8½	10½	21½	1,470
46½	28	39½	Jan. 6.	16½	July 23.	18	20	..	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	....	..	..	16½	18	16½	18	40	620
97	78	90	Jan. 6.	64½	June 10.	69½	73	+ ½	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	July 1, '03.	1	Q	68½	71½	68½	70½	95½	1,026
37	27	34½	Jan. 6.	20	July 24.	23½	24	+ 3½	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,300	July 27, '03.	1	Q	21	24	21	23½	...	2,960
21	10	16½	Feb. 16.	8	July 25.	8	10	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	9	10	9	10	17½	550
35½	19½	25½	Feb. 16.	12	July 24.	13	16½	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	12	14½	12	14	29	645
44½	28½	42½	Jan. 9.	27½	July 27.	28½	29	+ ⅝	Erie	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	27½	30½	27½	28½	38½	97,980
73½	60½	73	Feb. 5.	62½	Apr. 13.	66½	67	+ 2	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	SA	65½	68½	65	66½	68½	40,575
62½	41½	64½	Feb. 5.	44	July 24.	49	49½	+ 4½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	45	51½	45	49	53	13,750
74½	60	72½	Jan. 6.	39½	July 27.	52½	55	+ 8	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	48	60	39½	52	61½	13,590
104½	82	81	Jan. 6.	70	July 30.	79	82	−11	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 15, '03.	2½	SA	79	82	79	80	90½	300
334	170	204	Feb. 16.	153	July 27.	160	163	+ 5	General Electric Co.	100	43,913,100	July 15, '03.	2	Q	155	163½	153	163	183½	7,035
106	65	108½	Feb. 20.	71	July 27.	71½	74	− 4	Hocking Valley	100	11,000,000	July 18, '03.	1½	SA	71	75	71	71	85	1,620
99½	81½	93½	Mar. 2.	80	July 28.	82½	85	− 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '03.	2	SA	84½	84½	80	82½	91½	470
173½	137	151	Jan. 10.	128½	July 15.	129½	130½	+ 2½	Illinois Central	100	95,040,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	SA	128½	133	128½	129½	165	11,270
25½	15½	19½	Jan. 5.	9	July 28.	11	11½	+ ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '03.	1	..	10½	11¼	9	11½	19½	8,375
77½	70	74½	Feb. 6.	60½	July 27.	63	67	− 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	63	65½	60½	63½	73½	1,175
100	46	78	Jan. 19.	34½	June 6.	42	48	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	3½	..	34½	34½	34½	34½	65	25
57½	40	46½	May 5.	25	July 29.	33	...	− 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '03.	1	Q	35	35	35	35	53½	400
95	82	89½	Jan. 12.	73½	July 16.	73	77	+ 6	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1½	Q	74	80	74	80	...	900
51½	38½	48	Jan. 12.	16	July 27.	18	19	+ 1	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	....	..	..	16	20	16	18	47½	3,870
90½	65	77½	Jan. 12.	33	July 24.	34½	38	+ 2½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	32	36	32	34½	84½	5,495
50½	28½	42½	Jan. 6.	20	July 13.	25	...	+ 3	Kanawha & Michigan	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	30½	31	30	30	42	300
80	73	80	Feb. 25.	67	July 23.	65	70	+ 2	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '03.	1	Q	69	69½	67	69	86½	370
36	19	29½	Jan. 12.	18	July 24.	22	22½	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	20½	22½	20½	22½	36	1,200
59½	44	51½	Jan. 22.	27	July 24.	30	30½	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	27½	30½	27	30	60½	1,900
71½	40	39	Jan. 6.	27½	June 23.	27	30	− ½	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	27	27	26	26	65	300
138	120	118	Feb. 6.	94	July 24.	95	100	+ 5	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '03.	3	SA	100	103	100	100	...	150
91½	72½	83	Jan. 7.	60	June 10.	62	65	+ 1	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1	..	60	63	60	61	86	300
159½	102½	136½	Jan. 8.	104½	July 24.	105½	106¼	+ 3½	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 5, '03.	2½	SA	103½	108½	102	106	144	16,610
20	8	12	May 15.	8	June 24.	8	10	+ ½	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	12	100
158	129	155½	Jan. 14.	126½	July 15.	132½	132½	+ 2	Manhattan Elevated	100	55,200,000	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	131½	134	131½	132½	138½	10,984
134½	103½	125½	Jan. 6.	70½	July 24.	80	81½	+ 7½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	73½	85	72	80½	122½	9,030
174	135	142½	Jan. 8.	112	July 27.	119	119½	+ 6	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	112	121	112	119	149½	12,960
31½	20½	29	Mar. 23.	11	July 24.	14½	16½	+ 3½	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	....	..	..	12	14½	11½	14½	29½	57,538
115	105	110	Jan. 2.	55½	July 29.	...	...	− 8½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	60	66	55½	58½	113½	1,030
127½	118½	116	Feb. 27.	85½	July 21.	90	100	−24½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	88	90	85½	85½	...	1,110
84	55½	79½	Feb. 16.	46½	June 10.	52	55	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	50	54	50	51½	62½	1,750
139	90	132½	Feb. 17.	109½	June 8.	125½	130	+ 6½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	119	125½	119	125½	127½	700
35½	22½	30½	Jan. 8.	15½	June 10.	19½	20½	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,100,300	....	..	..	19	20½	19	19½	31	2,800
66½	51	68½	Feb. 10.	36	July 27.	39½	41½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	37	41½	36	39½	63½	4,200
125½	96½	115½	Feb. 24.	85½	July 24.	97½	98	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	100	77,458,200	July 20, '03.	2½	SA	96½	99½	94½	97½	118½	73,372
122	80	114	Feb. 16.	90	July 24.	90	100	..	Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	100	†10,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1	..	90	90	90	90	100	100
55½	40	47½	Feb. 17.	35½	July 27.	36	36½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '03.	1	Q	36	37½	35½	36½	47½	1,810
106½	101½	106½	May 11.	98½	June 8.	100½	101	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 29, '03.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	106½	150
28	15½	29½	Feb. 6.	11½	July 27.	13½	15	− ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	14½	14½	11½	14	21½	3,917
96	79½	95	Feb. 10.	80½	July 24.	81	85	+ 2½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	83½	83½	83	83	90	830
21½	14½	24½	May 12.	17½	Mar. 6.	...	...	+ ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico	100	32,947,500	....	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	100
42½	31½	41½	May 27.	34½	Mar. 8.	36	39	+ ⅝	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	37½	38½	37½	38½	38½	800
...	...	36	Mar. 12.	22	July 21.	24	25½	− ½	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,441,800	July 1, '03.	1	A	25	25½	25	25	...	600
46	36	50	Jan. 15.	47	Jan. 14.	47	50	..	New Central Coal Co.	20	1,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	5	..	47	47	47	47	48	100
196	142	177	Jan. 2.	113	July 24.	126	130	+ 2½	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '03.	2	Q	120	128	120	127½	185	3,210
168½	147	156	Jan. 16.	112½	July 15.	119½	119¾	+ 2½	New York Central	100	132,250,000	July 15, '03.	1¼	Q	118	122½	118	119½	164½	78,810
57½	44	46	Jan. 7.	21½	July 24.	22	24½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	†14,000,000	....	..	..	24	25½	24	24	55	1,000
124½	110½	118	Jan. 16.	105	July 15.	108	112	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	5	A	100	100	100	100	119½	10
100	80	92	Jan. 19.	60	July 29.	62	64	− 3	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	6	A	62	63	60	63	90½	2,200
64½	39½	57	Feb. 11.	48	Apr. 7.	48	54	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '03.	1	SA	54	54	54	54	60	50
255	208½	225½	Jan. 9.	187½	May 22.	...	...	+ ⅜	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	70,089,000	June 30, '03.	2	Q	195	195	195	195	...	305
...	...	165½	May 7.	150	June 16.	...	161	..	New York & N. J. Telephone Co.	100	12,500,000	July 15, '03.	1½	Q	155½	155½	155½	155½	...	25
37½	26½	35½	Feb. 6.	21½	July 24.	22	22½	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	....	..	..	22½	23½	21½	22½	33½	13,525
80½	55	76½	Feb. 13.	58	June 10.	62½	62½	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	June 19, '03.	1½	SA	60½	63½	60½	62½	68½	12,810
98	88	93½	Feb. 2.	88	July 29.	85	90	− 2½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Aug. 1, '03.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	...	140
134	88	124½	Jan. 7.	70	July 25.	77½	78	+ 6	North American Co.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '03.	[illegible]	Q	71	78	70	77	128	10,580
81½	65	73	Jan. 10.	42	July 27.	43	48	+ 2	Pacific Coast	100	6,800,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	42	46½	42	45	70½	1,580
106	98	100	Feb. 18.	80	July 30.	80	100	−17½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	108	288
84½	73½	75	Feb. 7.	54	July 30.	55	60	− 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,914,400	Aug. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	58	58	54	54	...	343
49½	37	42½	Jan. 6.	18	July 27.	20½	21½	+ 1½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '95.	1½	..	18	21	18	20	40	8,500

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from circulation. ‡Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. ||Including an extra dividend of ½ per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 1, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902 High	Range for Year 1902 Low	Range for Year 1903 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Aug. 1 Bid	Ask	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Aug. 1 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Aug. 1, '03
170	147	157¾	Jan. 29	118¾	July 31	120¾	120¾	+2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	202,824,100	May 29, '03	3	SA	120¾	124¾	120¾	121¼	159	148,400
108¼	88¾	108¾	Feb. 16	88	July 27	94½	95	+3¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,969,700	May 25, '03	1½	Q	92¾	95¾	92¾	95	105¾	10,840
87¾	65	80	Jan. 7	58	July 24	58	62	+6	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				58	62	58	62	47	800
85¾	71	81¾	May 7	71	July 27	...	80	+4¾	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500				75	79½	75	79½	75	1,600
108¾	80¾	84	Jan. 7	58	July 23	65½	68½	+8	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,847,150	Feb. 16, '03	1¼	SA	60	68½	60	68	80¾	4,400
189¾	167¾	183	May 1	182	May 1	182	...		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,200	July 7, '03	1¾	Q	182	182	182	182		17
69	36	69¾	Jan. 29	40	July 24	44	46	+1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 27, '03	1	Q	40	44	40	44¼	47	3,100
98	80¾	95	Feb. 20	80	July 24	81	82½	+1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 27, '03	1¾	Q	80½	83	80½	83	88	700
230	216	236½	Jan. 14	198	July 15	212	215	+12½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '03	2	Q	201	215	200	215	240	1,010
11¾	3½	5	Feb. 25	3½	July 27	...	...	−¼	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 5, '02	½	A	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	100
37	25	36	Feb. 9	22	July 27	23	28	+½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000				24¾	25¼	22	25	30¾	1,200
90¾	80	89	Feb. 24	80	July 15	80	85	−1¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 15, '03	1¾	Q	80¾	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	640
78¾	53¾	69½	Jan. 5	41¾	June 10	49¾	50	[illegible]	Reading	50	69,900,000				47¾	50¾	44¾	[illegible]	67¼	142,225
89	79¾	89¾	Feb. 5	80	July 27	80¾	81¼	+1	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '03	2	SA	80	81¾	80	81¾	87	1,540
80¾	59	81	Jan. 5	60	June 10	67¾	69	+1¾	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				65½	69	65½	67¾	73½	300
24¾	13¾	22¾	Feb. 16	10	July 25	11¾	12	+1¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				10¼	12¾	10¼	11¾	20	6,900
82¾	69	80½	Feb. 16	60	July 27	65	66	−½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	July 1, '03	1¾	Q	63	67	64	64½	79¾	4,020
50¾	23¾	51¾	Jan. 8	20¾	July 24	23	23½	+2	Rock Island	100	89,587,500				21¾	25¾	21½	23¾	...	122,310
85	71	80	Jan. 8	60½	July 27	61¾	61½	[illegible]	Rock Island pf.	100	51,150,200	Aug. 1, '03	1	Q	60¾	65	60	62	...	6,500
35¾	17¾	30	Feb. 16	12	July 23	13¾	14	+¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,941,700	July 15, '01	1	..	12½	15	12½	13¾	21¼	30,200
75	68	84½	Feb. 17	60	July 22	65	67	+5	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '03	1¾	Q	60½	65	60½	65	69	[illegible]
81¾	66¼	75	Jan. 6	55	July 27	58	60		St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02	2½	..	55	56	55	56	70	710
42	30¾	34¾	Jan. 10	16	May 23	17	18	−1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				17½	17½	17	17	...	100
...	...	72½	June 3	56	July 23	57	...		St. L. & S. F. J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.						56	56	56	56	78¾	100
80¾	66¾	80	Feb. 24	47¾	July 27	50	51	+1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '03	1	Q	48¾	51¼	47¾	50	...	[illegible]
...	...	170	July 15	150	July 27	155	165		St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. stk ctfs.	100	7,040,300	July 1, '03	3	SA	151	160	150	160	...	100
...	...	130	July 10	125	Apr. [illegible]	107½	130	[illegible]	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. stk ctfs. pf.	100	4,157,700	July 1, '03	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	...	150
39	24¾	30	Jan. [illegible]	13¾	July 15	14	14½		St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				12¾	14¾	12¾	14	28	1,800
80	55¾	67	Jan. [illegible]	31	July 27	31¾	31¾	+1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				30	32	30	31	62¾	6,350
85	55¾	72	Feb. 24	28	July 27	32	33	+1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				30	33¾	31	33	[illegible]	2,570
81¾	56	68¾	Mar. 10	38¾	July 24	43¾	43¾	+2¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100				40¾	45¾	40¾	43¾	62½	175,105
38¾	28	36¾	Jan. 8	20	July 24	20¾	21	+¾	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000				20¾	21¾	20	21	32¾	41,470
97	89	96	Feb. 9	80	July 27	85	88	+1	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 30, '03	2½	SA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6¾	4	6¾	Feb. 12	3¾	July 8	...	...	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				2½	2½	2½	2½	7½	200
74¾	48¾	69¾	Mar. 21	36	July 27	39	39¾	+1¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '02	2		38¾	41¾	36	39	[illegible]	14,800
54¾	27	43¾	Feb. 10	24¼	July 24	26¾	26	+½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				24¾	27	24¾	26	44¾	7,150
44¾	35	40¾	Jan. 7	27	July 23	29	30	+1	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	3,248,500				26	27¾	26	27	...	500
33	22¾	31¾	Jan. 12	20	June 10	23	23¾	+¾	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				23	23	23	23	...	500
33¾	15¾	31¾	Jan. 8	15	July 24	19	22	+4¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000				15	22¾	15	22	28	[illegible]
49¾	28	42	Jan. 8	25	July 23	29	30	+3¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				26¾	31	26¾	30	48	1,770
130	107	122¾	Jan. 22	[illegible]	June 3	94¾	95¼	..	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '03	1¼	Q	94	96¾	94	95¾	122¾	1,600
18¾	11¾	15	Jan. 10	6¾	July [illegible]	...	...	+1	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]	200
113¾	93¾	104¾	Jan. 2	72¾	July 24	73	75¾	+¾	Union Pacific	100	108,772,900	Apr. 1, '03	2	SA	74	76¾	72¾	75¾	107¾	[illegible]
95	86¾	95¾	Feb. 11	81	July 27	84	85	+1	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,100	Apr. 1, '03	2	SA	83¼	85¾	83	85¾	88	2,350
24¾	20	22¾	Jan. 13	12	June 22	12	15	−1½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,000,000				14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	...	900
65	60	64¾	Jan. 6	[illegible]	July [illegible]	40¾	42	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 3, '03	1¼	SA	[illegible]	42¾	[illegible]	41	...	4,475
140	97	130¼	Feb. 4	[illegible]	July 27	99	105	[illegible]	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '03	2	SA	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	100	120	225
15¾	10¾	15¾	Feb. 11	6½	July 22	7¼	7½	+¾	United States Leather Co.	100	62,282,300				7	7¾	6½	7¼	12¾	23,840
91¾	79¾	92¾	May 12	77¾	July 27	[illegible]	81½	+2¾	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	July 1, '03	1½	Q	78	81¾	77¾	81¾	[illegible]	5,072
32	20	29¾	Jan. [illegible]	8	July [illegible]	9	9½	−1¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,190,000				[illegible]	11¾	8	9¾	...	26,500
75¾	64¾	72	Jan. [illegible]	44¾	July 21	45¾	46	−3¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03	1½	Q	48¾	52	44¾	45¾	...	51,244
19¾	11	[illegible]	Feb. 10	7	July 27	[illegible]	11¼	+1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00	1	..	7	11¾	7	10	[illegible]	4,570
60	46¾	56	Feb. 10	30¾	July 27	34	36	+1¾	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01	1	..	34	36¾	30¾	35	57¾	2,605
46¾	29¾	39¾	Feb. 9	21¾	July 24	23¾	23¾	+1¾	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 30, '03	1	Q	22¾	24¾	22¾	23¾	36¾	312,180
97¾	79	89¾	Jan. 7	69¾	July 24	71¾	71¾	+1¾	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	508,814,100	May 15, '03	1¾	Q	70	72¾	69¾	71¾	86¾	[illegible]
74¾	61	67¾	Feb. 13	32	July 24	33¾	34	−¾	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03	1¼	Q	34	35¾	32	33¾	66¾	[illegible]
134¾	120	126¾	Feb. 11	99	July 24	...	100	−1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '03	2	Q	100	103	99	101	...	1,775
...	...	39	Feb. [illegible]	21	July 22	22	25	−¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,000				22	24½	21	24	...	600
35¼	20	32¾	Jan. [illegible]	19	July [illegible]	...	...	+½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03	1	Q	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...	300
81¾	73¾	81	Jan. 10	77¾	July 22	...	...	+2	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	July 20, '03	1¾	Q	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	...	100
33	21¾	30¾	Feb. 27	18¾	June [illegible]	20¾	22	[illegible]	Wabash	100	28,000,000				20	22¾	20	22	31	6,800
54¾	37	[illegible]	Feb. [illegible]	32¾	July 23	36¾	37¼	+2	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				[illegible]	37¾	33¾	36¾	48¾	17,416
97¾	84	93	Jan. 5	81¾	May [illegible]	[illegible]	84½	+1	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '03	1¼	Q	[illegible]	84	81¾	84	87¾	1,100
[illegible]	160¾	221	Jan. 7	160	July [illegible]	168	173	+4	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,301,400	July 10, '03	2½	..	170	172½	169	172	[illegible]	[illegible]
224	[illegible]	220	Jan. 7	168	July 29	168	175	[illegible]	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	July 10, '03	2½	..	175	175	168	168	...	300
30¾	17	27¾	Feb. 8	13	July 24	15	15¾	+1¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				14	16¾	14	15¾	25	1,600
60	46¾	58	May 12	43¾	July 24	50	51	+4¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				49	51	49	51	[illegible]	1,600
[illegible]	30	[illegible]	Feb. 10	22	July [illegible]	[illegible]	30	−1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				[illegible]	28¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100
31	19¾	28¾	Feb. 7	15	July 24	17¾	18¾	+1¾	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800				15¾	18¾	15	18¾	[illegible]	6,900
55¾	39¾	50¾	Feb. 7	35¾	July 24	38¾	39	+1¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,300				36¾	39¾	35¾	37¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 3	8,577,675	10,004,725	8,211,325
July 11	9,006,475	12,226,910	22,880,375
July 18	13,276,475	15,760,275	21,680,275
July 25	18,015,400	15,302,600	25,120,575
Aug. 1	24,080,075	15,778,125	22,183,350

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Aug. 2	$15,730,125	$18,105,300	$22,144,575
Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$24,080,075	1895	[illegible]
1902	15,778,125	1894	[illegible]
1901	22,183,350	1893	[illegible]
1900	22,144,575	1892	[illegible]
1899	[illegible]	1891	[illegible]
1898	[illegible]	1890	[illegible]
1897	[illegible]	1889	[illegible]
1896	17,780,075		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1893, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $13,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $60,071,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,600, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks for each week of the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum deposits, $1,019,074,300, Feb. 21, 1902; minimum since 1893, $570,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $769,958,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $960,290,700, Feb. 28, 1903.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
*July 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
*May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sept. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Five days.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, July 25 to 31.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Orange Nassau	Port au Prince	$9,000
Parima	St. Thomas	2,000
Zulia	Curacao	3,050
American Silver Coin—		
Parima	St. Thomas	2,381
Alliance	Colon	3,330
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Parima	St. Thomas	130
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	10,420
Alliance	Colon	7,000
Gold Bullion—		
Alliance	Colon	4,815
Bolivia	Kingston	2,000
Zulia	Curacao	500
Silver Bullion—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	6,037
Alliance	Colon	37,380
Total		[illegible]

Exports, New York, July 27 to Aug. 1.

Date. Steamer.		Character.	Amount.
July 27—[illegible]	[illegible]	S. C. (Mex.)	[illegible]
July 28—Cumric	London	S. C. (Mex.)	17,000
July 28—Cumric	London	S. B.	[illegible]
July 30—Grenada	Progreso	G. C. (U. S.)	3,000
July 30—[illegible]	Nassau	S. C. (U. S.)	2,000
July 31—[illegible]	London	S. C. (Mex.)	[illegible]
July 31—Umbria	London	S. B.	[illegible]
Aug. 1—Bolivia	[illegible]	G. C. (U. S.)	300
Total			[illegible]

ROCK ISLAND'S POSITION.

New Control of the Property is Lodged—Systems Within Systems.

Further developments recently have added length, and, it is claimed, strength, to the Rock Island system, to which seems to have passed—through a period of trouble—the Evansville and Terre Haute. Few Western systems can now claim the importance of this system—none from certain standpoints—and as to representation on the stock market, not many have come in for more prominence than those of Rock Island or its acquisitions. Shares of the original Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company not in receipt of dividends larger than 5 per cent. were "put up" to 200 in September last. A recent sale has been recorded at a price less than 75 per cent. of this figure. Other stocks linked with this one in deals and exchanges which have suffered as much or more are St. Louis and San Francisco certificates, the preferred stocks, and the trust certificates of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. New Rock Island common shares have parted with more than 50 per cent. of their record price made early this year, the preferred a score or so of points. The entire outfit has been completely demoralized, and little has remained of the one-time enthusiasm with which it was regarded. Insiders are accused not only of having turned their holdings into cash, but of leaving the stocks absolutely in the lurch. What has involved those who have been liquidating is only guessed at. Perhaps the view is correct that protection of other interests called for sacrifices, and that the expansion of the system and of its capitalization are not causes contributory to the weakness.

Recent history of the system has been made rather rapidly. For years Rock Island was a steadily plodding concern, somewhat pressed in the nineties, when its dividends were reduced and barely earned at the reduction. But it prospered with returning good times and its capitalization moved within close limits. At $46,156,000 the share capital stood for some years up to 1899, and at $50,000,000 up to 1901. Funded debt also moved slowly. It was $61,212,000 in 1894, $58,021,000 in 1901, and $71,051,000 in 1902. In July, 1901, $10,000,000 new stock was subscribed to, making the total $60,000,000, and in 1902 the issue was raised to $75,000,000. In April of that year most of the outstanding stocks of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and Rock Island and Peoria were acquired, as was the larger part of the stocks of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, including Choctaw and Northern, and all the stock and bonds of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado. These operations, with extensions under way, about doubled the original mileage. In July, 1902, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated in Iowa as an operating company for the purpose of acquiring the railway company of the same name. Its capital stock was $125,000,000 and there was to be issued $75,000,000 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, the bonds to be secured by a pledge with the Trustee of an equal amount of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway as acquired. As a further complication the Rock Island Company of New Jersey was formed in July, 1902, regarding which an advertisement published at the time said: "The Rock Island Company has entered into agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (of Iowa) under which, in consideration of deliveries of its preferred and common stock for the purposes of the foregoing offer the Rock Island Company will become the owner, as issued, of the capital stock of the Iowa Company." The foregoing offer referred to is this: "The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (of Iowa) hereby offers to purchase all outstanding stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, * * * and for each share of stock of said railway company of the par value of $100 so to deliver $100 in its 4 per cent. gold bonds of 2002, $70 in the preferred stock of the Rock Island Company, (of New Jersey,) and $100 in the common stock of the Rock Island Company, (of New Jersey.)

The authorized capital of the New Jersey company is $150,000,000, of which preferred stock is $54,000,000 and common $96,000,000. The exchange was therefore based on $270 of new securities for $100 of old stock, and the situation may be summed up roughly by saying that the New Jersey company with its $127,000,000 owns the $125,000,000 of the Iowa company's stock, which, with the addition of $75,000,000 of bonds, has secured the $75,000,000 of the old Rock Island stock. Later developments have been the acquisition of the St. Louis and San Francisco, the terms of purchase being for each share of common stock $60 par value 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and $60 in common stock of the same company. Chicago and Eastern Illinois was taken over by the St. Louis and San Francisco in August of last year, and final operations indicate that the expansion and rounding out of all these projects may not yet be completed even with the conclusion of the Evansville and Terre Haute deal. Latest plans are, as already set forth in The Times, for the formation of the Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans to consolidate the various lines which the 'Frisco gathered together before it was absorbed by the Rock Island, and for the whole to be divided into three systems, the Rock Island, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

What will be the ultimate position of the securities of the component parts of this aggregation remains to be seen. Results on the stock market show a drift of opinion which can hardly be called reassuring or encouraging to further projects involving large issues of capital to take up securities needed for expansion purposes.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers, Amal. Copper, Am. Car & Foundry, Am. Car & F. pf., Am. Express, Am. Ice pf., Am. Linseed, Am. Linseed pf., Am. Locomotive, Am. Loco. pf., Am. Smelt. & Ref., Am. Sugar, Am. Tel. & Tel., Am. Woolen pf., Anaconda Copper, Baltimore & Ohio, Balt. & Ohio pf., Brooklyn Rap. Tr., Brooklyn Union Gas, Can. Pacific, Cent. R. R. of N. J., Chi. & E. Ill. pf., Chi. Gt. West., Chi. Gt. W. pf. A, Chi., M. & St. P., Chi., M. & St. P. pf., Chi. & Northwest, Chi. Term. Tran. pf., C., C., C. & St. L., Col. Fuel & Iron, Col. Southern, Col. Southern 1st pf., Col. Southern 2d pf., Col. & Hock. Coal, Consolidated Gas, Corn Products, Delaware & Hudson, Del., Lack. & West., Denver & Rio Gr., Denver & R. G. pf., Des M. & Ft. D., Det. Southern, Dist. Securities, Dul., S. S. & At., Dul., S. S. & At. pf., Erie 1st pf., Erie 2d pf., Evans. & T. H., General Electric, Illinois Central, Int. Steam Pump pf., Iowa Central, Iowa Central pf., Kan. & Mich., K. C., Ft. S. & M., Kan. City South., Kan. City South. pf., Lake Erie & W. pf., Long Island, Louisville & Nashv., Met. Securities, Met. Street Ry., Mexican Central, Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf., Mo., Kan. & Tex., Nat. Lead pf., N. Y. Air Brake, N. Y. Central, Norfolk & West., North American, Pacific Coast, Pacific Mail, Pennsylvania, People's Gas, Peoria & Eastern, Pere Marquette, Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Pressed Steel Car, Pressed St. Car pf., Pullman Co., Reading 2d pf., Rep. Iron & Steel, Rock Island, Rubber Goods pf., St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs., St. L. S'w'n pf., Sloss-Sheff. S. & I., Southern Pacific, Southern Ry. pf., Tenn. Coal & Iron, Texas & Pac. Land Tr., Tol. Ry. & L., Tol., St. L. & W., Tol., St. L. & W. pf., Union Bag & Paper, Union Pacific pf., U. Rys. Inv. pf., U. S. Leather pf., U. S. Rubber, U. S. Rubber pf., U. S. Steel, U. S. Steel pf., Wabash, West. U. & Mfg., Wheeling & L. E., Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf., Wisconsin Central, Wis. Cent. pf.

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar, Am. Beet Sugar pf., Am. Cotton Oil pf., Am. Grass Twine, Am. Hide & L. pf., Am. Malting pf., Am. Steel Found., Am. Woolen, At., Top. & S. F., Butterick Co., Chi. Gt. W. pf. B, Chi., St. P., M. & O., Cleve. & Pitts., Evans. & T. H. pf., Hocking Valley, Hocking Valley pf., Int. Paper pf., Int. Steam Pump, Minn. & St. L., Minn. & St. L. pf., N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf., Norf. & West. pf., Pacific Coast 1st pf., Pacific Coast 2d pf., Ry. Steel Spring pf., St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs., U. Rys. Invest., U. S. Realty, U. S. Realty pf., Va.-Car. Chem., Va.-Car. Chem. pf., West. El. & Mfg. pf., Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

[illegible]

Bonds Declined.

[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 3.

Boston Elevated Co.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.

Northern Securities Co.—Dividend payable.

Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co.—Annual meeting.

National Distilling Co.—Annual meeting.

National Surety Co.—Dividend payable.

Plumbers' Trade Journal and Publishing Co.—Annual meeting.

Susquehanna Iron and Steel Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad.—Dividend payable Aug. 20 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.

Crouch & Fitzgerald.—Annual meeting.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred Aug. 15 to holders of record this date.

Liebig Malt Extract Co.—Annual meeting.

National Bank of Commerce.—Special meeting.

National Carbon Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend on preferred.

National Steel and Wire Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Pere Marquette Railway.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.—Dividend payable on common Aug. 25 to holders of record this date.

Pressed Steel Car Co.—Books close for dividend on common.

Thursday, Aug. 6.

Algoma Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Aug. 7.

Norfolk and Western Railway.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Pere Marquette Railway.—Books close for dividend on common.

Saturday, Aug. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1908 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Aug. 1.	Closing Asked. Aug. 1.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1908. Highest.	Range in 1908. Lowest.	Last Sale.
[illegible]	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	July, 1908	4½	*[illegible] Mar. 4	*[illegible] Mar. 4	*[illegible] Mar. 4, 1908
..	25	Allis-Chalmers pf.	16,300,000	Aug. 1, 1903	1¾	37½ Feb. 20	20 May 9	26 May 9, 1908
12½	18	Am. Agri. Chemical	17,215,600	....	..	20¾ Feb. 10	22 Jan. 6	[illegible] Mar. 25, 1908
77	80	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	18,152,000	Apr. 1, 1908	3	82½ Jan. 13	74½ Jun. 12	74½ Jun. 12, 1908
..	½	Am. Bicycle	27,701,200	....	..	[illegible] Jan. 2	[illegible] Jan. 21	[illegible] Mar. 2, 1908
..	1	Am. Bicycle pf.	9,774,800	....	..	1 Jan. 2	[illegible] Jan. 20	[illegible] Apr. 28, 1908
20	30	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1908	1	41½ Jan. 3	29½ Jun. 10	30 Jun. 30, 1908
100	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1, 1908	2½	136 Mar. 4	100 July 16	105 July 22, 1908
88	93½	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1, 1908	1½	93½ Jan. 13	88 July 15	88 July 22, 1908
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,092,300	....	..	..	..	2½ Dec. 18, 1907
20	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	..	41 Jan. 10	25 May 22	25½ Jun. 3, 1908
50	60	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	....	..	60 Jan. 10	60 July 10	60 July 16, 1908
95	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1908	1½	98 Apr. 9	98 Apr. 27	[illegible] May 2, 1908
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1908	3	..	..	*121 Nov. 26, 1906
100	110	Atlantic Coast Line	23,050,000	July 10, 1908	2½	*120 May 27	*120 May 27	*120 May 27, 1908
..	..	Beech Creek (50)	5,000,000	July, 1908	1	..	..	*70½ Jun. 28, 1905
105	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Apr., 1908	2	..	..	*105 Dec. 30, 1902
120	140	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	7,000,000	Feb. 16, 1908	2½	125 Feb. 9	124 Jan. 3	125 July 25, 1908
140	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 16, 1908	3	150 Feb. 9	145 Jan. 16	145 July 24, 1908
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1908	1¼	128½ Jan. 7	128½ Jan. 7	128½ Jan. 7, 1908
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1900	1½	..	..	29½ Oct. 12, 1900
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	..	..	[illegible] Apr. 28, 1900
80½	87	Chi. Great Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15, 1908	2	90½ Jan. 13	80½ June 11	80½ July 24, 1908
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	June 27, 1900	1½	..	..	79 Nov. 11, 1902
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	June 27, 1900	2	..	..	90 Sep. 3, 1902
..	..	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74,817,100	Aug. 1, 1908	1¼	200½ Jan. 9	147 July 30	147 July 30, 1908
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,044,800	Feb. 16, 1908	3½	194 Jan. 5	190 May 11	190 May 11, 1908
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,600,000	July 1, 1908	2	..	..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,400,000	July 1, 1908	1½	..	..	120 Jun. 4, 1908
22	30	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1895	1¼	38½ Jan. 14	30 Apr. 25	30 May 22, 1908
105	..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 20, 1908	1¼	119 Jan. 27	113½ June 8	113½ Jun. 8, 1908
55	75	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	2,000,000	....	..	80 Jan. 9	85 Mar. 6	85 Apr. 23, 1908
..	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1908	4	122 Jan. 8	100 July 22	100 July 22, 1908
148	165	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1, 1908	2	176 Jan. 20	155 July 20	155 July 25, 1908
60	80	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1908	2	80 July 17	80 July 17	80 July 17, 1908
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	..	..	..	20½ Jun. 26, 1900
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1908	1¾	..	..	89½ May 21, 1903
..	..	Denver & Southwestern	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	10 May 21	10 May 21	10 May 21, 1908
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	10 May 8	10 May 8	10 May 18, 1908
..	..	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1908	1	137 Jun. 12	135 Jun. 11	137 Jun. 12, 1908
..	..	Detroit City Gas (50)	4,825,500	June 15, 1908	*2½	..	..	67½ Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 12, 1908	2½	140 Jan. 10	132 June 22	132 Jun. 22, 1908
30	40	Dist. Co. of America pf.	2,522,491	July 15, 1908	1	42½ Jun. 4	25 July 25	25 July 25, 1908
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1908	3½	..	..	405 Mar. 21, 1902
..	62	Electric Storage Battery	15,786,700	July 1, 1908	1¼	65 Jun. 18	65 Jun. 18	65 Jun. 18, 1908
..	..	Ft. Worth & Denver City	2,536,000	Apr. 1, 1908	4	74½ Feb. 26	50 July 24	50 July 24, 1908
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,168,000	....	..	..	..	29 Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	....	..	..	..	39 Mar. 12, 1901
60	70	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 1, 1908	1¼	72 Feb. 26	60½ Jan. 6	65 July 28, 1908
95	100	General Chemical pf.	8,416,000	July 1, 1908	1½	101 Jan. 6	95½ July 15	95½ July 15, 1908
170	180	Great Northern pf.	194,000,750	Aug. 1, 1908	1¾	200 Jan. 22	179 July 16	178 July 24, 1908
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 2, 1908	4	..	..	86½ Apr. 6, 1903
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1908	1½	..	..	*106½ Dec. 14, 1907
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	8,889,100	July 15, 1908	2	..	..	*101 Dec. 13, 1906
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,200	Aug. 1, 1908	1½	*94 Apr. 18	*94 Apr. 18	*94 Apr. 18, 1908
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1908	1½	*93 Apr. 18	*93 Apr. 18	*93 Apr. 18, 1908
..	65	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	July 25, 1908	25c	64 Feb. 9	61 July 24	61 July 24, 1908
100	106	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1908	2	..	..	*105 Sep. 3, 1909
20	30	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	....	..	47½ Mar. 19	20½ July 24	20½ July 24, 1908
45	55	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	*55 Apr. 28	45 July 15	45 July 15, 1908
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1908	1	..	..	*[illegible] Jan. 28, 1908
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,128,000	June 1, 1908	2	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17, 1908
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke (50)	2,304,000	....	..	..	..	13 May 21, 1908
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. (50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	..	50 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	..	..	12 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi. pf.	3,000,000	July 15, 1908	3	60 Mar. 3	60 Mar. 3	60 Mar. 3, 1908
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1908	2	100 Feb. 20	94 Jan. 7	99½ Mar. 14, 1908
..	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1908	2½	110 Mar. 4	97½ Jun. 11	97½ Jun. 11, 1908
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1908	3½	304½ Jan. 3	304½ Jan. 3	304½ Jan. 3, 1908
90	100	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1908	3½	110 Feb. 20	100 Jan. 7	110 Mar. 23, 1908
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1908	2½	125 May 12	125 May 12	*125 July 10, 1908
15	20	Met. W. S. El. Chicago	7,469,700	....	..	25 Jan. 8	22½ May 19	22½ May 19, 1908
50	..	Met. W. S. El. Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1908	1½	58 Jan. 20	58 Jan. 20	58 Jan. 20, 1908
112	125	Michigan Central	18,728,000	July 29, 1908	2	125 Jan. 16	112 May 20	112 July 14, 1908
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1908	1½	..	..	113 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex (50)	15,000,000	July, 1908	3½	182 Jan. 28	180 Mar. 6	182 Apr. 20, 1908
80	88½	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	8,000,000	July 1, 1908	1¾	81 Jun. 11	85 July 15	86 July 15, 1908
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,600,000	....	..	..	..	3½ Jun. 9, 1901
22	27	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf., w. i.	....	....	..	29½ Jun. 20	25 July 16	25 July 16, 1908
10	30	New York Dock	7,000,000	....	..	21 Feb. 13	20 Jan. 12	20 July 12, 1908
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem (50)	8,658,650	July 1, 1908	2	414 Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8, 1908
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1908	1¼	*128 Feb. 17	*128 Feb. 17	*128 Feb. 17, 1908
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1908	8	..	..	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1908	1	..	..	88½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central (50)	11,492,000	July 15, 1908	4	..	..	245 Sep. 20, 1908
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1, 1908	1	..	..	*94 Dec. 13, 1900
..	4	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1908	30c	6½ Feb. 7	4 July 25	4 July 25, 1908
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,819,400	July 2, 1899	1	..	..	*[illegible] Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1, 1908	2	..	..	73½ Oct. 7, 1899
75	80	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 12, 1908	2	..	..	80½ Nov. 28, 1908
..	..	Philadelphia Co. (50)	28,958,000	Aug. 1, 1908	1¼	01½ May 8	89½ Jun. 5	89½ Jun. 26, 1908
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1908	2	..	..	117 May 16, 1908
95	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,640,200	July 16, 1908	2	115 Jan. 17	100 May 21	100 July 23, 1908
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. (50)	4,000,000	July, 1908	3	..	..	160 Sep. 23, 1908
..	..	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	..	2 Jan. 15	1½ Jun. 26	1½ Jun. 26, 1908
75	90	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1908	2	89½ Feb. 20	85 Mar. 30	90½ May 27, 1908
200	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1908	4	206 Apr. 21	204 July 15	204 July 15, 1908
125	..	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, 1908	1¼	126 Jan. 2	125½ Mar. 4	126½ Mar. 3, 1908
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,027,600	Jan. 15, 1908	1	72 Jan. 20	58 Apr. 6	58 Apr. 28, 1908
5½	10½	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,600,000	....	..	10½ Jan. 2	9 Jun. 9	10 July 22, 1908
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	[illegible] Feb. 26	69½ Apr. 14	70 Jun. 11, 1908
60	70	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1908	1	[illegible] Feb. 20	73 July 13	73 July 13, 1908
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	....	....	..	58 Apr. 28	54½ Apr. 28	53 May 6, 1908
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1908	3½	..	..	210 Mar. 16, 1908
85	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	July 1, 1908	1¾	97½ Feb. 13	79 July 24	79 July 24, 1908
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. (25)	950,525	July, 1908	2½	..	..	106 Feb. 17, 1908
85	90	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio cfs.	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1908	1½	94½ Mar. 3	85 Jun. 10	85 July 23, 1908
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	2,000,000	....	..	67 Mar. 25	40 Apr. 30	40 Apr. 30, 1908
..	..	Texas Central	2,648,400	July 15, 1908	2½	..	..	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1908	2½	..	..	*[illegible] Apr. 3, 1900
110	113	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 23, 1898	1½	125½ Jan. 2	111½ July 21	111½ July 21, 1908
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,800	....	..	*18 May 20	*18 May 20	*18 May 20, 1908
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1908	1¾	150 Jan. 13	148 Jun. 2	150 Jun. 12, 1908
..	..	Union Bag & Paper pf.	11,000,000	July 1, 1908	1¾	70½ Jan. 8	59 May 14	59 July 16, 1908
90	95	United Fruit	22,725,500	July 15, 1908	1¾	110½ Feb. 18	99 July 23	99 July 23, 1908
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1908	2½	..	..	*[illegible] Jan. 4, 1908
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F.	12,106,300	....	..	22 Apr. 25	7 July 7	7 July 27, 1908
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	12,106,300	June 1, 1908	1	55 Feb. 25	42 July 9	42 July 9, 1908
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining	3,918,800	July 1, 1908	1	35½ Feb. 10	30 Mar. 10	30½ July 3, 1908
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining pf.	3,945,800	July 1, 1908	1½	66 Jan. 12	45 Jun. 16	45 Jun. 16, 1908
..	..	U. S. Shipbuilding	20,000,000	....	..	4 May 25	2 May 8	4 May 25, 1908
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 20, 1908	3½	..	..	165 Oct. 30, 1907
..	..	Warren Railroad (50)	1,800,000	Apr. 15, 1908	3½	[illegible] Feb. 21	92 Jun. 1	92 Jun. 11, 1908
185	215	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1908	4	240½ Feb. 6	195 Jun. 6	195 Jun. 6, 1908
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1908	1½	..	..	128 Aug. 6, 1899

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement was favorable, inasmuch as it showed an increase in surplus reserve of $5,144,675, bringing that item up to $94,060,075. The gain was due to the large increase of $7,014,900 in cash holdings. There was a gain of $7,480,900 in deposits and of $964,800 in loans. Some disappointment was felt at the latter, as it was generally expected that in view of the recent liquidation loans would show a decrease, if only a slight one.

* * *

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Loans	$1,286,584,300	$1,119,671,600	$1,073,608,800
Deposits	1,338,857,700	1,087,145,800	1,055,912,300
Circulation	48,582,800	52,104,100	50,672,000
Specie	276,726,300	172,443,900	180,548,700
Legal tender	83,798,200	73,590,600	80,597,700
Total res.	$351,504,500	$248,034,500	$261,146,400
Res. req'd	257,444,425	235,285,375	228,978,050
Surplus	$94,060,075	$12,758,125	$32,168,350
Ratio reserve to deposits	27.3%	26.4%	27.3%

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$11,995,297
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	10,880,049
From Jan. 1, 1908	382,091,271
From Jan. 1, 1902	538,436,323

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 28, 1908	$8,482,124
Week ended July 28, 1902	8,880,057
From Jan. 1, 1908	385,087,257
From Jan. 1, 1902	372,783,785

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$50,707
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	24,557
From Jan. 1, 1908	3,089,225
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,584,761

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 31, 1908	[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	4,611,230
From Jan. 1, 1908	23,308,301
From Jan. 1, 1902	55,045,355

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$28,407
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	4,770,673
From Jan. 1, 1908	20,144,066
From Jan. 1, 1902	53,648,594

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$84,884
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	1,837
From Jan. 1, 1908	1,082,530
From Jan. 1, 1902	752,360

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$482,165
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	824,153
From Jan. 1, 1908	20,838,533
From Jan. 1, 1902	18,465,633

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$396,101
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	822,316
From Jan. 1, 1908	19,532,043
From Jan. 1, 1902	18,712,303

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$85,045
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	26,394
From Jan. 1, 1908	4,085,177
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,304,380

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$480,865
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	5,675,381
From Jan. 1, 1908	32,141,834
From Jan. 1, 1902	43,940,088

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 31, 1908	$395,810
Week ended Aug. 1, 1902	5,649,987
From Jan. 1, 1908	27,476,657
From Jan. 1, 1902	41,685,678

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 1, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	94¾ Jan 22	93¾ Mar 10	94½ July 28	94	94½
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO	102¾ Jan 10	99 Jul 30	99¾ Aug 1	99¾	99¾
Do registered	AO	102¾ Feb 11	97¾ Jul 30	97¾ July 30	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92¾ Jan 16	87 Jul 28	88 July 31	88	88
Do do registered	Nov.	70 Jul 23	70 Jul 23	70 July 31	..	..
Do stamped	..	92½ Jan 23	86 Jul 21	87½ July 31	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1903	FA	....	....	99 Au 5, 02	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1914	FA	....	....	92½ No 10, 02	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	....	....	114½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	96 Apr 27	91½ Jun 10	93 July 20	92½	93
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	94½ Jan 7	91½ Jul 24	92½ Aug 1	92	92¾
Do do registered	..	94½ Jan 12	94 Jan 9	94½ Jan 12	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¾ Feb 11	99¾ Apr 2	101 July 31	100¾	101¼
Do do registered	..	102¾ May 15	100¾ Apr 21	102¾ May 15	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	105 Jan 8	100 Apr 15	103 Apr 16	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN	91 Feb 16	89 Jan 20	89 June 30	..	88¾
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN	97½ Jan 16	93½ Apr	93½ July 29	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	89¾ Jun 8	87 Jul 15	87½ July 31	87½	87¾
Do do registered	..	....	....	90¾ Jy 19, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	....	....	111½ Je 27, 02	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	....	....	109 Se 8, 02	101⅛	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	118½ Feb 16	118 Jun 23	118 July 20	118	117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	....	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	128 Jan 30	124½ Jun 22	124½ June 22	121	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD	122½ Jan 24	125 Jan 16	125 Jan 24	119¾	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1953	AO	....	....	100 No 14, 02	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	....	....	103 Je 16, 02	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	105 May 29	100¾ Apr 18	102 July 17	102	102¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	AO	121 Jan 21	120 Apr 20	120¾ May 8	108	106
Do do registered	AO	123½ Feb 3	120½ Feb 2	121 Mar 16	103½	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO	....	....	118 Ja 31, 01	..	98¾
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD	....	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	105¾ Jun 26	102 Jul 7	102¾ July 31	102	102¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	108¾ Feb 6	105¼ Mar 9	105¾ July 28	105	106
Do do registered	MS	104½ Mar 30	104¾ Mar 30	104¾ Mar 30	103¾	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	94½ Feb 5	92 Jun 4	92 June 4	..	92½
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	109¾ Apr 18	104½ Jul 1	104½ July 1	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122¾ Jan 2	122¾ Jan 2	122¾ Jan 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	108 Jan 13	102¾ Jul 18	104 Aug 1	103¾	104
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN	....	....	105½ Se 13, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	80 Jan 10	70 Jul	70 Aug 1	70	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	38¾ Jan 16	27 Jul 27	27 July 30	28	30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	27 Jan 14	18 Jul 27	18 July 27	..	18
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	JD	....	....	92 Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ	....	....	108¾ Se 3, 02	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	....	....	102 Je 27, 02	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	106 Jul 2	106 Jul 2	106 July 2	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ	134 Jan 8	126¾ Jul 21	127 Aug 1	127	..
Do do registered	QJ	133½ Jan 14	127 Jul 21	127 July 29	126	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	113½ Feb 3	108¾ Jul 10	108¾ July 21	108	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	104 Feb 6	100¾ May 14	101¾ July 11	100¾	..
Do con. 7s, ext at 4½ to Ja. 1, 1910	QM	102¾ Jan 26	100 Jul 20	101½ July 30	100¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	112 Mar 6	110¾ Jul 22	110¾ July 22	107¾	110¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111 Jan 5	111 Jul 5	111 July 1	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	118¾ Jan 10	114¾ Jul 18	116 July 30	114½	..
Do do registered	MN	....	....	120¾ De 31, 01	113¾	114¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	MS	106¾ Feb 10	100¾ Jul 29	101½ Aug 1	102	..
Do do registered	MS	....	....	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	112 May 14	112 May 14	112 May 14	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	101 May 28	98 Jul 16	98½ July 29	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	98 May 6	98 Apr 2	97½ June 22	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MS	....	....	106½ Oc 22, 02	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO	85¾ Jan 12	80 Apr 8	81 Aug 1	80	82
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ	78¾ Jan 5	71 Jul 30	72½ July 31	70	..
Do registered	..	....	....	83¾ Ap 15, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	FA	....	....	104¾ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	101⅛ May 10	100 Mar 23	101 July 16	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ	97 Jan 16	89½ Jul 28	89½ July 23	91	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO	....	....	114½ Au 6, 02	107¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO	103¾ Jun 27	101¾ Apr 8	101¾ June 24	100¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	106½ Apr 29	102¾ Jul 13	104 July 29	..	..
Do do registered	MN	....	....	109¾ Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS	100¾ Jun 6	100 Jul 20	100 July 20	100¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	108 Mar 12	104¾ May 1	105 July 8	103¾	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	MS	117¾ Feb 2	114 Apr 14	114 July 10	113¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	110¾ Mar 26	106 Jul 8	106 July 20	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	135¾ Feb 27	128 Jul 31	128 July 31	..	130
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN	121¾ Jan 29	114¾ Jul 23	114¾ Aug 1	113¾	114¾
Do do registered	MN	118¾ Apr 13	118¾ Apr 13	118¾ Apr 13	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	120¾ Jan 19	120 Jan 19	120¾ Feb	110	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	130¾ Mar 10	124¾ Jul 29	124¾ July 29	..	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	110¾ Jan 28	108 Jul 24	108 July 24	..	..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ	111¾ Mar 16	107¾ Jul 24	107¾ July 24	107¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	170 May 2	170 Jul 2	170 July 2	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Mar 12	111 Mar 12	111 May 20	107¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	108¾ Jul 28	108¾ July 28	..	..
Do do registered	QJ	....	....	111 De 4, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	....	....	104¾ Ja 8, 02	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	116¾ Apr 29	116¾ Apr 29	116¾ Apr 29	113	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	118¾ May 15	117 May 27	117 May 27	116	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	113¾ Jan 28	111 Jul 6	111 July 16	110¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117¾ Jan 14	113¾ Jul 16	113¾ July 17	110¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111¾ Jan 23	109¾ Jul 16	109¾ July 17	109¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ	....	....	137½ Jy 15, 99	128¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	119¾ Mar 28	119¾ Feb 4	119¾ May 16	116¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	....	....	107¾ Au 28, 02	104¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	115 May 4	114 Apr 7	115 May 4	111¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	108¾ Jul 28	108¾ Jul 28	108¾ July 28	105	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	112 Jan 28	110¾ Jul 28	110¾ July 28	110¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	113½ Jun 28	113½ Apr 29	113½ June 28	109¾	..
Do Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117 May 11	112 Jul 30	112 July 30	112	..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	JD	118 May 20	118 May 20	118 May 20	115	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	119 May 21	116 Jun 27	116 July 20	116	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	134 Jan 28	130¾ Jul 30	130¾ July 30	128	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	104¾ May 15	101 Mar 16	101¾ May 15	..	..
Do do registered	FA15	....	....	104 Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN	106 May 15	98 Apr 27	100 July 1	..	..
Do do registered	QF	....	....	102 No 19, 02	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO	112 May 12	112 May 12	112 May 12	..	..
Do do registered	AO	110¾ May 4	110¾ May 4	110¾ May 4	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO	108¾ Feb 13	106 Apr 8	106 July	..	..
Do do registered	AO	107¾ Jan 10	106¾ Mar 20	106¾ Mar 20	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN	105 Feb 26	103¾ Jun 25	104¾ July	..	..
Do do registered	MN	....	....	105¾ De 29, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	112 Jan 30	106 Apr 18	106 June 30	..	..
Do do registered	AO15	....	....	114 Oc 23, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	118¾ Mar 12	116¾ May 4	116¾ June 10	..	..
Do do registered	MN	....	....	122 My 7, 01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS	....	....	108 No 7, 02	103	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	....	....	108 Oc 7, 02	104	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	106¾ May 2	106¾ May 2	106¾ May 2	105	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN	115¾ Apr 20	115¾ Apr 20	115¾ Aug 20	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN	133¾ Jan 28	127¾ Jul 30	127¾ July 20	128¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	120 Jan 14	118¾ Jul 20	118¾ July 20	116	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	....	....	142¾ Fe 10, 02	120¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ	139¾ May 5	139¾ May 5	139¾ May 5	128¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	....	....	107¾ Fe 21, 01	98¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	MN	....	....	114¾ Se 17, 02	..	100
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	127¾ May 19	122 Feb 4	127¾ June 1	121¾	..
Do registered	JJ	127 Feb 17	120¾ Jul 21	120¾ July 21	120¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	108 Jan 8	99¾ Jul 29	101¾ July 29	100¾	..
Do do registered	JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. E, 1904	MN	....	....	99 De 8, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. G, 1906	MN	....	....	100¾ Jy 8, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	MN	....	....	98 Je 28, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	MN	....	....	98 Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	MN	....	....	98 Je 28, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	MN	82¾ Aug 1	82¾ Aug 1	82¾ Aug 1	..	..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN	82¾ Jan 12	76¾ Jul 24	76¾ July 31	76¾	76¾
Do do registered	MN	88¾ Jan 7	88 Jan 7	88¾ Jan 7	..	..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS	96¾ Jun 3	77¾ Jul 23	77¾ Aug 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	99¾ Feb 20	91 May 19	91 May 19	91¾	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	JJ	85 Jan 28	85 Jan 28	85 Jan 28	81	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	94½ Jan 9	91¾ Jan 9	91¾ Jan 9	94¾	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	108¾ Jun 9	105¾ Jul 30	105¾ July 31	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	....	....	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	138¾ Jan 30	133¾ Jun 18	133 July 28	133	132
C., St. P. & M. 1st 6s, 1918	MN	137 Apr 3	131¾ May 28	131¾ May 28	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	....	....	129 Se 29, 02	135	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	132 Jan 19	125¾ Apr 8	124 July 8	..	128
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	86¾ Jan 28	72 Jul 30	74½ July 31	70	73
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec. 1932	QM	115¾ Feb 18	111¾ Jul 1	111¾ July 1	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD	....	....	100 Ap 21, 02	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	108 Feb 5	107 Feb 5	100 Mar 10	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO	....	....	111¾ Se 5, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	....	....	113¾ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	115 Jan 30	111¾ Jun 25	111¾ June 25	111¾	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	102 Jan 17	96 Jul 1	96 July 31	96	97
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	....	....	101¾ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	98 Jan 8	96 Jul 28	96 July 28	95¾	97
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN	103¾ Feb 16	100¾ Jul 30	101 July 30	100	..
Do do registered	MN	....	....	102 Oc 9, 02	..	101
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS	98 May 12	98 May 12	98 May 12	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	....	....	100 Nov. 94	..	..
Cin., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN	104 Jun 26	100¾ May 12	104 June 26	98	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	114¾ Jun 17	114¾ Jun 17	114¾ June 17	110	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	129 Jul 10	120 Jul 10	123 July 24	127¾	120¾
C. C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JD	130¾ May 13	131 Jun 11	131 June 11	127¾	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	....	....	104 No 18, 01	..	..
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	98 Jan 21	93 Jun 10	94 July 28	91	94
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	98 Jan 26	78 Jul 21	81 July 20	81	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	AO	....	....	114 De 10, 02	113¾	..
Cl., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO	....	....	128 Ja 8, 02	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	....	....	....	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	80¾ Jan 2	70 Jul 30	70 July 28	70	72
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	94¾ Jan 14	84¾ Jun 30	86¾ July 31	84	87¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO	....	....	102 Dec. 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	117 Jan 28	115 Mar 4	116 July 1	113¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	138¾ Mar 19	129¾ Jun 9	131 July 17	129¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	134¾ Jan 12	130¾ Jul 7	130¾ July 31	130¾	..
Do do registered	JD	....	....	140 Oc 28, 02	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	133¾ Feb 10	127¾ Jul 9	127¾ July 10	128¾	128¾
Do registered	..	....	....	132¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	116 Mar 30	116 Mar 30	116 June 3	104¾	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	105 Jan 7	102 May 11	102¾ May 27	102	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	113¾ Feb 16	109¾ Jun 30	109¾ June 30	110¾	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	139¾ Jun 8	138 Jul 21	138¾ July 21	138¾	..
Do registered	MS	....	....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	111¾ Feb 3	108¾ Jun 19	108¾ July 27	108¾	..
Do registered	AO	....	....	122 Je 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	108¾ Jun 10	103¾ Jun 19	103¾ June 19	103¾	..
Do do registered	AO	....	....	111¾ Fe 8, 02	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN	....	....	146¾ No 10, 02	146¾	..
Do registered	MN	....	....	147¾ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	99¾ May 1	97¾ Jul 13	98 July 27	97¾	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	107 May 8	104¾ Jan 2	106¾ May 22	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JD	108 May 19	105 Jan 29	105 May 27	..	107
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD	80 Jan 21	62 Jun 9	62 June 9	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN	....	....	111 Fe 28, 02	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	100¾ Jul 22	100¾ Jul 22	100¾ July 17	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	101¾ Apr 18	91 Jun 1	91 July 17	..	..
Det., M. & M. ld. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct.	38¾ Feb 24	28 Jul 24	38 Aug 1	30	38
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	88 Jan 9	83 Jan 9	83 Jan 9	78	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	92 Jan 27	85 Jan 17	88¾ May 7	84	89
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO	114 Feb 9	108¾ Jul 22	108¾ July 22	108	112
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	116 May 21	111¾ Jan 19	113 June 10	..	114¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	118 Jul 27	112¾ Mar 4	118 July 27	114¾	118¾
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	116 May 28	114 May 28	114 May 28	113¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS	112¾ May 7	112¾ May 7	112¾ May 7	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MS	112 May 1	112 May 1	112 May 1	..	112
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO	....	....	117 De 19, 02	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	101¾ Jun 26	101¾ Jun 26	101¾ June 26	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS	137 Jan 16	132¾ Jun 17	134 July 13	132	136
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS	135 Feb 24	132¾ Apr	132¾ Apr	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	JJ	99¾ Jun 3	95¾ Jul 11	96¾ Aug 1	96	96¾
Do registered	JJ	98 Jan 8	97 May 15	97 May 15	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	JJ	88 Feb 6	80¾ Jul 25	82¾ July 31	82	83
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	FA	91½ Jan 15	88 Apr 7	88¾ July 31	..	..
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JD	130¾ Jan 29	126¾ Jun 17	126¾ June 17	125¾	128¾
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MN	121¾ Jan 21	117¾ May 1	119 July 31	118¾	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	....	....	108 Au 5, 02	102¾	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO	134¾ Jan 7	130 Apr 14	134¾ June 20	128	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	MN	....	....	112¾ De 17, 02	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ	....	....	118¾ Ap 22, 02	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN	....	....	100 Oc 27, 98	111	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO	113¾ Feb 24	110¾ May 20	110¾ June 9	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	114 Jan 27	109 Apr 1	111¾ July 13	..	110
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	FA	103 Jan 8	97¾ Apr 15	101¾ May 13	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA	109¾ May 28	106 Mar 20	106¾ May 28	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MN	117 Jan 8	108 May 1	108 May 1	109	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JD	112 Apr 2	107¾ Jul 2	107¾ July 2	104¾	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ	127¾ May 6	120 Feb 18	121 June 22	115¾	119¾
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	AO	108 May 4	103 Apr 28	103 June 23	..	104
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	AO	....	....	112 Je 2, 02	107	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	AO	....	....	118 Sep. 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	....	....	115 My 28, 02	107	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ	....	....	102 Ap 8, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	....	....	108¾ Fe 23, 02	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	....	....	105 Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD	112¾ Jan 21	104 Jun 24	104¾ July 31	103¾	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ	85 Feb 19	81 May 21	81¾ June 23	..	78
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	AO	105 Feb 16	100¾ Apr 3	102 Apr 28	..	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	109¾ May 11	109 Apr 21	109¾ May 11	105	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ	110¾ Jan 16	107 Jul 29	107 July 29	103¾	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A	..	90 Jan 9	77 Mar 12	81 May 6	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B	..	27½ Jan 8	11 Jul 30	11¾ July 31	..	..
Gulf & Ship Isl. 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	106¾ Mar 6	108 Jul 1	108 July 1	..	108
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ	109¾ Jan 2	104 Jul 27	104 Aug 1	..	104
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO	105¾ Mar 3	100 Jun 20	100 June 20	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1904-1951	JJ	112¾ Mar 6	112¾ Jan 20	112¾ May 28	..	..
Do registered	JJ	....	....	113¾ Mr 12, 02	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	102 May 21	101¾ Apr 22	102 May 21	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	94 Mar 28	94 Mar 28	94 Mar 28	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	AO	104 May 12	102¾ Apr 30	104 July 31	104¾	..
Do do registered	AO	....	....	102 Oc 4, 01	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN	106¾ Feb 20	101¾ Jun 16	103 July 31	103¾	..
Do do registered	MN	....	....	104¾ My 20, 02	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD	109¾ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	..	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ	103 Jan 3	92¾ Jul 3	92¾ July 3	..	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 4s, 1951	FA	....	....	123 My 29, 99	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ	....	....	87¾ My 24, 02	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	97 Jun 10	97 Jun 10	97 June 10	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	....	....	101¾ Oc 23, 98	..	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	....	....	100 No 7, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	111 Jan 13	107¾ May 27	107¾ May 27	..	110
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	JD	....	....	124 My 16, 01	..	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	MS	....	....	90 No 22, 98	..	..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	JD15	126¾ Jan 5	125¾ Jan 12	125¾ Jan 12	..	..
Do do registered	JD15	....	....	128¾ No 13, 02	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JD15	....	....	106¾ Ap 11, 02	..	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	105¾ Jan 28	105¾ Jan 28	105¾ Jan 28	..	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS	....	....	101 Mr 8, 02	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	107¾ Mar 28	107¾ Mar 28	107¾ Mar 28	106	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	JJ	....	....	107¾ De 18, 02	..	..
Ind. Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	102 May 17	99¾ Mar 18	99¾ July 2	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN	125¾ Feb 20	119 May 1	119¾ July 17	118	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS	100 Jan 29	96 Mar 19	96 July 27	..	96
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS	75 Feb 16	72 Feb 7	72½ Feb 20	..	75¾
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	115¾ Feb 6	108¾ Jul 24	108¾ July 28	108¾	110
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	MS	89¾ Feb 9	81 Apr 7	82 June 11	..	82¾
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	AO	71¾ Feb 28	66 Jul 29	66¾ July 30	66	67
Do registered	..	....	....	63¾ Oc 16, 00	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	120 Jan 22	117¾ Jun 4	117¾ June 4	114¾	117
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ	118¾ Feb 19	109 Jul 28	109 July 28	108	108¾
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO	114¾ Jan 27	111 Apr 15	111 June 23	..	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	MN	....	....	110¾ Fe 9, 02	108	..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ	109¾ Jan 21	107¾ Apr 20	108¾ June 17	..	107
Do registered	JJ	....	....	109¾ Je 18, 02	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO	118 May 20	113¾ May 20	113¾ June 1	113	..
Do registered, 1941	AO	....	....	109¾ Oc 18, 99	..	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	JJ	....	....	109¾ Se 8, 02	106¾	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	97 Jan 29	95¾ Apr 20	95 June 17	..	95
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	AO	....	....	96¾ Feb. 95	..	..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	AO	100 Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 Mar 20	..	..
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	118 Jan 18	118 Jan 12	118 Jan 12	..	114
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	JD	102¾ Jan 18	100 Jul 12	100 July 12	..	..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	MS	102 Apr 28	100¾ Jun 12	100¾ June 12	..	100
Do gold 4s, 1932	JD	....	....	100 Oc 7, 00	..	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	MS	100¾ Mar 2	97¾ Apr 7	98¾ July 15	..	98
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	JD	....	....	111 Ja 22, 02	..	..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	MS	105¾ Mar 3	105¾ Mar 3	105¾ Mar 3	104	..
N. Y. B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935	AO	....	....	112 Mr 10, 02	108	..
N. Y. & R'way B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	MS	....	....	112¾ Ja 10, 02	103	..
L. I. N. S. B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oct. 1932	QJ	....	....	112¾ Ap 8, 02	107	..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	JD	116 May 21	114¾ Jun 17	115¾ July 28	116	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	MN	112 Apr 27	111 May 18	112 June	..	114
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ	101¾ Feb 2	98¾ Mar 17	98¾ Aug 1	98	98
Do do registered	JJ	....	....	100 Ja 8, 00	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN	115¾ Jan 6	116 Jun 1	112¾ July 28	..	..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	114¾ May 19	111¾ Mar 16	114¾ May 19	112¾	..
Do L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	MN	108¾ Jan 20	108¾ Jan 20	108¾ Jan 20	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ	129 Jan 9	125 Apr	125 May 19	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ	....	....	124¾ Ap 18, 02	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	MS	....	....	116¾ Mr 21, 02	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	MS	....	....	122¾ Au 12, 02	..	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	MS	....	....	75 Ja 26, 02	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ	100 Mar 4	97¾ Jun 2	97¾ June 2	..	..
L. & N. & M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS	107¾ Jun 2	107¾ Jun 2	107¾ June 2	..	..
L. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon joint 4s, 1952	JJ	92¾ May 18	88 Jul 27	88¾ July 28	86¾	88
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA	114¾ Jan 16	112 Mar 30	112 July 27	..	..
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	112 Jan 12	110¾ Feb 12	112 July 27	109¾	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA	....	....	118 De 15, 02	..	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	AO	110 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	..	..
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	....	....	100 Mr 19, 01	..	..
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	AO	104¾ Jan 5	100 Jul 16	100¾ July 31	100	101
Do registered	..	....	....	103¾ De 17, 02	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ	111¾ May 14	108 Jul 1	109 July 29	108	109
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ	80 May 1	73 Jul 24	73 July 30	..	74
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	29¾ May 19	12¾ Jul 24	17¾ Aug 1	17¾	..
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	19¾ Mar 28	9 Jul 29	11 Aug 1	10	10¾
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	FA	97¾ Jun 6	93¾ May 4	93¾ July 30	93¾	94
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS	....	....	82¾ Jy 28, 01	..	..
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD	....	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	JD	143¾ Feb 24	144¾ Apr 7	144¾ Apr 7	140	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	JD	116¾ Feb 24	116¾ Feb 24	116¾ Feb 24	111	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	AO	123¾ Apr 23	123¾ Apr 23	123¾ Apr 23	117¾	..
Do Southwest ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD	....	....	121 Ja 21, 02	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN	119¾ Feb 20	112¾ Jul 16	112 July 21	111	112
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	MS	103¾ Feb 12	98 Apr 7	98 July 21	96¾	98¾
Minn. & St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st 4s, 1938	JJ	....	....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M. St. P. & S.S.M. 1st conv. 4s, 1926	JJ	....	....	99 Ap 3, 01	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	100¾ Feb 26	97 Jul 11	97¾ Aug 1	96¾	97
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	85 Jan 17	71 Jul 24	77 July 25	77	79
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN	104¾ Jan 27	100¾ Jun 30	100¾ June 30	98	100
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001	AO	....	....	88 Oc 16, 02	..	..
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN	....	....	105¾ De 28, 02	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA	90 Jan 15	87¾ Feb 2	90 May 14	82	..
M. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS	108¾ Mar 25	97 Jul 27	98 July 28	98	100
Sher. Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	....	....	106¾ Jy 29, 02	..	..
Mo. K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	111 Feb 19	107¾ Apr 3	109 July	109¾	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN	111¾ Apr 17	107¾ Jul 3	107¾ July 3	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN	122 Mar	118 May 23	118 July	..	118
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	107¾ Feb 26	104¾ Mar 11	104 July 31	..	104¾
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA	107¾ Jan 21	103 Mar 19	104¾ July 31	101¾	..
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	94¾ Jan 27	90 Mar 19	93 July 14	..	90
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ	....	....	105 My 1, 01	..	..
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA	106¾ Jan 28	103¾ Mar 17	103¾ July 11	101¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	115 Jan 28	112 Jan 16	111 July 11	110¾	..
St. L. & I. M. gen. con. r. & l. g. 5s, 1931	AO	115 Jan 13	110 Jul 27	110¾ July 29	110¾	111
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	AO	114 Jul 9	111 Jul 9	111 July 9	..	..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ	91¾ Jan 12	84 Jul 29	84 Aug 1	82	86
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ	....	....	110¾ Fe 9, 02	111	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ	....	....	97 Ap 21, 02	..	94
Do do small	JJ	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	..	..
Mob. Jack. & K. C. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	....	....	101 Jy 2, 02	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD	127¾ Jan 20	123¾ Jan 13	123¾ June 17	122	123¾
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	125¾ Jan 5	124¾ Apr 28	124¾ Apr 28	..	120
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS	97¾ Feb 14	91¾ Jul 14	91¾ July 14	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	115¾ Jan 15	114 Mar 30	114 Mar 30	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ	....	....	101¾ Se 28, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1938	QF	98 Feb 3	98 Feb 3	98 Feb 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ	126 May 15	123¾ Apr 15	124 June 24	..	122¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	115 Jan 2	112 Feb 3	112¾ July 21	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	JJ	....	....	116	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Alb.	JJ	....	....	116 Jy 21, 02	..	..
Do 1st 6s, T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	JJ	....	....	111 De 20, 02	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	100¾ May 11	88 Jul 27	89¾ July 30	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO	78½ May 18	72 Apr 8	73½ July 29	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	..	109½ Aug. 26		
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ	101 Jan 8	95 Jul 29	95½ Aug 1	95½	..
Do do registered	JJ	100½ Jan 29	100 Jan 29	100 June 29		
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS	102½ Feb 17	101 Mar 18	101½ July 20		
Do do registered	MS	101½ Jun 18	100 May 22	101½ June 17		
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	JD	100½ Jan 13	99½ Jun 1	99½ June 1	99½	
Do do registered	JD	..	..	99 De 12, 02		
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	MN	100½ Apr 29	100½ Jan 6	100½ Apr 24	100½	100
Do do registered	MN	..	..	99 No 6, 02		
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	94½ Jan 8	87 Jul 18	91 July 21	90	
Do do registered	FA	91 Feb 11	86½ Jun 19	87½ July 20		
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	87½ Jan 8	87 Jun 29	87 July 20		
Do do registered	FA	87 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17		
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ	108 May 18	107½ Feb 12	108 May 18		107½
Do registered	JJ	..	..	106 Je 17, 02		
Clear. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, B. A. 1940	JJ	..	..	106 Ap 7, 02		
Do do registered		..	..	106 Jy 31, 97		
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1951	JJ	..	..	101½ Jy 6, 00	103½	
Do income 5s, Sep. 1995	Sep.	..	..	110½ De 4, 01		
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	FA	..	..	105 Oc 10, 02	105	
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO	..	..	100½ No 12, 01		
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	JJ	111½ Feb 18	107 Jul 15	107½ July 30	107½	
Do registered	JJ	111½ Feb 24	106 Jul 29	106½ July 30	106	108½
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	JD	103½ May 14	100½ Jun 10	101½ July 3	101	
Do do registered, 1903	JD	102½ Jan 6	101 Jun 9	101 June 9	100	
Do g. 3½s, 1997	JD	103½ Jan 6	98 Jul 31	98 July 31	98½	98
Do do registered	JD	108 Jan 6	108 Jan 6	108 Jan 6		
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA	..	..	111 Fe 6, 02		
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ	121 Jan 8	121 Jan 8	121 Jan 8		
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21		
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 5s, 1909	MS	112½ Mar 3	112 May 13	112 May 13	111½	
Do 6s, 1931	MS	126½ Jan 22	125½ Mar 12	125½ Mar 12	120	
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	..	127 Je 10, 02		
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	..	..	110 De 7, 01		
Do registered	JJ	..	..	106½ No 21, 00		
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. 2000	MN	..	..	113½ My 2, 00		
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO	..	..	117½ De 8, 02		118
N. Y. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	112½ Feb 10	111 Jul 11	111 July 20		
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915	MN	..	..	108 Jan 8		
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	FA	..	..	113½ Je 28, 02		
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ	107½ Jan 6	107½ Feb 2	107½ Feb 2		
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO	105 Feb 9	101 Jul 25	102 July 21	101	102
Do registered	AO	103 Mar 4	102 Feb 16	103 May 14		
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certs. $1,000	AO	221 Jan 28	200 Apr 8	200 Apr 8		
Do registered		..	..	181 No 17, 00		
Do do small certs. $100		218 Jan 29	188 May 19	188 May 19		
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN	131½ Apr 29	131½ Apr 8	131½ Apr 29	131½	
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	MN	..	..	120 Fe 6, 97		
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ	106½ May 14	105 Apr 10	106½ May 12	101	
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	105 May 12	104½ Apr 17	105 May 12	100	
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	106½ Jan 8	99 Apr 6	100 July 29	100½	
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	101 May 18	100½ Mar 4	101 May 18		
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	115½ Jan 29	114 Feb 4	114 Feb 4	108	
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	MN	133½ Apr 25	133 Feb 25	133½ Apr 25		
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	FA	128 Apr 1	128 Apr 1	128 Apr 1		
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	AO	132½ Jan 16	132 Jan 9	132½ Jan 16		
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO	101½ Jan 28	96 Jul 27	97½ Aug 1	97	97½
Do registered		..	..	100½ Ja 12, 02		
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD	94 May 7	87½ Jul 29	88 July 31		
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	..	..	107½ Jy 1, 01		
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN	101 Jan 21	97 Jun 30	97 July 31	96	
N. P. Ry. pr. in. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	104 Jan 6	99½ Jul 29	100 Aug 1	99½	100½
Do registered	QJ	103½ Jan 13	100 Apr 7	100 July 31		
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73½ Feb 25	70½ Jun 10	71½ July 31		71½
Do do registered	QF	72½ Feb 2	70½ Feb 6	70½ Mar 31		
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD	101 Jun 16	101 Jun 16	101 June 16		
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ	95 May 11	88 Jul 27	88½ Aug 1	88½	89½
Do do registered		94½ Jan 8	89 Jun 10	91 July 1		
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	FA	127 Jan 8	125 Feb 9	125 Apr 21		
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99		
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA	112½ Jul 21	112½ Jul 21	112½ July 21	108½	
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO	..	..	110 Oc 6, 02	100½	
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	JD	98 Jan 9	96½ Mar 3	96½ Mar 3		
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar. 1948	QM	..	..	94½ Fe 19, 00		
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ	116½ May 8	110 Jul 30	110 July 30		
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	JD	114½ May 4	114 May 4	114½ May 4		
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO	..	..	108½ Jy 8, 02		
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	111 Feb 20	101 Jul 29	101 July 29		104
Panama 1st s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	AO	103 Jan 14	103 Jan 14	103 Apr 21		
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN	..	..	103 Ap 24, 02		
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ	110 Feb 19	107½ Apr 7	107½ July 1		
Do registered, 1921	JJ	108½ Jan 16	106 Mar 26	106 Mar 26		
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. ctfs. 1937	MS	..	..	98 No 11, 02		
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. ctfs. S. B. 1941	FA	97 Jan 30	96 Mar 19	96 Mar 19		
Do Tr. Co. ctfs. gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN	95 Jul 9	95 Jun 28	95 July 16	94½	
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO	123 Jan 3	122½ Feb 9	122½ Feb 9		
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	JJ	..	..	121 Oc 22, 02		
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ	..	..	102 No 7, 00		
P., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. gtd. 4½s, A, 1940	AO	114½ Jan 12	110½ Jun 8	110½ June 8		
Do Series B, gtd. 1942	AO	112 Mar 24	110½ Apr 29	110½ June 18		
Do Series C, gtd. 1942	MN	..	..	116½ Fe 14, 01		
Do Series D, 4s, gtd. 1945	MN	..	..	106½ No 10, 02		
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13		93½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ	..	..	127½ Oc 21, 02		
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26		
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01		
Penn. R. R. Co. re. ext. g. 4s, 1923	MN	104 Apr 6	104 Apr 6	104 Apr 6	102½	
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN	107½ Feb 13	96 Jun 10	96½ Aug 1	95	96½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	MS	..	..	102 No 10, 97	102	
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	MN	..	..	112½ Mr 7, 00		
D. R. & L. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	106 Jul 21	105½ Jul 10	106 July 30	105½	107
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	MS	..	..	117 My 1, 00		
Pen. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	127 Jan 21	124½ Apr 18	124½ Apr 18	118½	
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	95 Jun 16	95 Jun 16	95 June 16		
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO	121½ Jan 15	116 Jul 29	116 July 29	116	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	111 Jan 8	107 Jul 28	107 July 28		
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	AO	113 Jan 8	108 Jul 31	108 July 31		
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD	..	..	137 No 17, 97		
Pitts. Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO	..	..	107½ Oc 28, 98		
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	..	..	120 Oc 12, 01	118½	
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	..	112½ De 12, 02		
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO	117½ Jul 7	116½ Jun 22	117½ July 7		
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97		
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	100½ Feb 24	98 Aug 1	98 Aug 1		98
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100½ Feb 18	100½ Feb 18	100½ Feb 18		
Pitts. Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN	..	..	120½ De 8, 02	114	
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	JJ	99½ Jan 13	94½ Jul 29	94½ July 31	94½	94½
Do registered	JJ	96½ Jul 2	96 May 7	96½ July 2		
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	AO	98 Jan 13	90 Jun 19	91½ July 31		91½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	98 May 5	94 Apr 1	95 July 24		95
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	AO	88 Jan 14	83 Apr 6	80 July 17		
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	97 Jan 8, 00		
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD	112½ Jan 8	110½ Feb 25	110½ Feb 25		
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	..	..	80½ Jy 8, 02	75	80
Do guaranteed	JJ	92 Mar 25	92 Mar 25	92 Mar 25		
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	..	..	101½ No 12, 01		
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	JJ	98 Jan 5	87 Mar 19	88 May 26		
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN	108 Jan 29	105 May 7	105 May 7	104	
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN	108 Apr 14	103½ May 5	104½ July 21	104	
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	129 Feb 25	120 Jul 28	124½ July 21	120½	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ	115 May 20	108½ Jul 22	108½ July 24	108	112
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9		
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO	100 Jun 5	100 Jun 5	100 June 5		
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ	91½ Jan 5	78½ Jul 27	82 Aug 1	82	83½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	MN	124 Mar 19	118 Jun 8	118 June 8	113	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO	88½ Jan 8	80 Jul 27	81½ July 27	80	82
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989	MN	97½ Feb 8	89½ Jul 15	91½ July 31		91½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989	JJ	85½ Jan 8	69 Jul 30	69 July 31		72
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JD	86 Jan 8	76 Jul 8	76 July 30		75½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO	118½ Feb 24	118½ Jan 9	118½ Feb 24	116½	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ	135½ Jan 12	127½ Jul 24	127½ July 25	127	
Do do registered	JJ	..	..	140 My 14, 02		
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ	111½ Jan 28	106 Jul 21	106 July 21	106	108
Do do do registered	JJ	..	..	116½ Ap 15, 01		
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN	114 Jan 28	110½ Jul 30	110½ July 30	110½	
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD	104 Jan 14	100 Jun 30	100 July 27		101
Do do registered	JD	..	..	105 My 6, 01		
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	105½ Feb 16	102 Jul 22	102 July 22		103
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	..	..	125 Ap 4, 00		
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ	134½ Jan 6	134 Jan 8	134 Mar 16	133½	
Do registered	JJ	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97		
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	118½ May 1	118½ May 1	118½ May 1		
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	..	..	125½ Fe 17, 02		
Do registered	JD	..	..	118 Ap 24, 94		
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS	..	..	111 Au 12, 01		
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	JJ	..	..	113½ De 11, 01		
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	..	..	129 Oc 23, 02		
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	..	..	112 Mr 17, 99		
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	JJ	..	..	95½ No 20, 01		
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN	112½ Jan 21	111 Apr 18	111 Apr 28	104	
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	..	..	96 Au 22, 01		
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ	96½ Feb 10	92 Jan 20	93½ May 12		
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO	84½ Jan 21	77½ Jul 27	77½ July 31	77	78
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	MN	103½ Feb 9	100½ Jul 31	100½ Aug 1	100	101
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ	111½ May 7	111½ May 7	111½ May 7		
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	95½ Feb 17	95½ Feb 17	95½ Feb 17	95	
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	102 Jan 20	102 Jan 20	102 Jan 20		
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD	100½ May 12	95½ Jul 27	97 July 31	96	97
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	92½ Jan 12	84½ Jul 27	85½ Aug 1	85½	85½
Do do registered	JD	..	..	98 Ap 10, 02		
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ	105½ Feb 25	105½ Feb 25	105½ Feb 25		105
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA	102 Jan 13	97½ Jul 27	98 July 31	96	97
Do registered		99½ Mar 8	99½ Mar 8	99½ Mar 8		
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	88½ Feb 19	83 Jul 30	83 July 30	83	84
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA	112 Jan 21	110½ Feb 27	110½ Feb 27		
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	JD	105 Feb 11	105 Feb 11	105 Feb 11		
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	MN	109½ Jan 30	107½ Jan 28	109½ Jan 30		
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN	109 Feb 24	109½ Feb 24	109½ Feb 24		
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	MN	105 May 20	105 May 20	105 May 20		
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	MN	..	..	102½ De 1, 02		
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ	112 Jan 4	108½ Jul 15	111 July 8	111	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO	112 Jan 8	111 Mar 14	111 Mar 14		
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	AO	94½ Mar 14	90½ Apr 30	92 May 7		90½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	MN	..	..	127½ Fe 27, 02		
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ	..	..	130 No 19, 02		
Do 1st 7s, 1918	AO	..	..	122 Se 18, 02	120½	
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	JJ	102 Jul 30	102 Jul 30	102 July 30	100	
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO	..	..	113 Jan 4, 01	110	
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ	..	..	105½ No 7, 02		
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	JJ	88½ Jan 28	75 Jul 31	75½ July 31	75	
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	110½ Apr 9	110½ Apr 9	110½ Apr 9	104	
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111½ Apr 6	111 Mar 6	111½ Apr 6	105	
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	AO	105½ Feb 17	103 Apr 1	103½ July 20	102½	
Do do Series B, 1905		104½ May 15	104½ May 15	104½ May 15	102½	
Do do Series C and D, 1906		106½ May 15	105½ Apr 8	106½ May 15	103	
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	119½ Feb 17	119 Mar 17	119 Mar 17	110	
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN	110 May 15	110 May 15	110 May 15	109	
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110 Mar 9	108½ Jul 30	108½ July 30	100	
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	JJ	113 May 19	108½ Jun 26	108½ June 26		
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA	..	..	105 My 20, 02		107
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02		
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	105 Apr 25	101 Apr 20	105 Apr 25		104½
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ	118½ Jan 13	112 Jul 27	112½ Aug 1	112½	
Do registered	JJ	117 Feb 20	116 Feb 11	117 Feb 20		
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS	97½ Feb 9	90 Jul 24	91½ July 30		
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	118½ Jan 12	112½ Apr 15	112½ Apr 15		
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JJ	98½ Jan 12	93 Jul 9	94 July 31	94	
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ	..	..	120 De 26, 01		
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ	..	..	95 De 4, 02		96
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ	..	..	120 Se 10, 02		
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ	116½ May 29	115 Jan 28	115 July 17		
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN	119½ Apr 30	115 May 29	116 July 11		
Do do registered		..	..	115 Ja 21, 02		
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	MS	115½ Jan 2	114 Jan 26	114 Jan 26		110
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	126 Jan 20	122 Mar 30	122 Mar 30		
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ	124½ Feb 18	123 Jan 12	124½ Feb 18	116	
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	JJ	118 Apr 22	114 Jul 13	114 July 13	112	
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	MS	..	..	101¼ Jy 30, 00	98	
Do deb 5s, stamped, 1927	AO	111½ Feb 20	108 Apr 1	109½ July 23	107	
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN	..	..	82 Se 9, 02		
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	108 Apr 24	104 Jul 29	104 July 29		105
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	MN	116½ Feb 13	110 May 25	110 July 30		
Do do gtd. stamped, 1926	MN	113½ May 12	113½ May 14	113½ May 14		111½
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	113½ Jan 6	113½ Jan 6	113½ Jan 6		
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	128 Fe 8, 02		
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	112 Feb 16	112 Feb 16	112 Feb 16		
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	109	110½
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	114 De 16, 02		
W. O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	FA	98 Feb 20	98 Feb 20	98 Feb 20		
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ	115½ Feb 6	115 Jan 28	115½ Mar 6	110	
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00		123
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	JD	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	95	
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO	112½ Feb 13	107½ Jul 31	107½ July 21		
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA	118 Jan 19	114½ Jun 17	114½ June 25	113½	115½
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	117½ Mar 18	115 Jun 30	115 June 30		
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	MS	102 May 8	102 May 8	102 May 8		
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	JD	118½ May 29	113½ Jun 4	114 July 31	114	
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100 Jan 9	81 Jun 26	81 June 26		
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	JJ	111 Jan 8	111 Jan 8	111 Jan 8		108
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	113 May 6	110 Jul 16	110 July 23		
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO	118 Jun 16	110½ Jul 8	110½ July 8	110½	
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	JD	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Feb 20		120
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	AO	97 Feb 11	90 Apr 8	90½ July 17		90
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	92 Feb 6	89 Apr 7	90 Aug 1		
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	86 May 28	85½ Jan 6	85½ July 22		85½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	AO	80 Jan 19	71 Jul 30	71 July 30	71	
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	98 Apr 29	98 Apr 29	98 Apr 29		98½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	JD	110½ Feb 6	105 Jul 28	105 July 28	105	
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	105½ Jan 24	98½ Jul 27	98½ Aug 1	98½	98½
Do registered	JJ	105½ Jan 14	100 Jul 15	100 July 16		
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	MN	107½ Jan 9	92 Jul 24	93½ Aug 1	93½	94½
Do do registered		105½ Jan 22	105½ Jan 22	105½ Jan 22		
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	JD	102 May 7	97 Jul 20	97½ July 31	97½	
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	FA	127½ Jan 17	123 Mar 10	123 July 31		
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ	114 Jan 2	109 Jul 16	110 July 30	110	
Do 4 p. c. and partic. gold, 1927	FA	96½ Jan 22	88½ Jul 16	90 Aug 1	88½	90½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ	..	..	115 No 26, 02	105	
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	114½ Ap 10, 02	103	
Virginia & S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	JJ	103½ Jun 2	101 Mar 2	101½ July 17	100	101½
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	MN	118 Feb 10	113½ Jun 16	115 July 31		
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	FA	111 Jan 19	104 Jun 8	106½ July 30	114	
Do deb. Series A, 1939	JJ	101½ Apr 24	100 Apr 14	101½ Apr 28		
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ	64½ Feb 9	55½ Jul 24	60 Aug 1	60	60½
Do 20-yr. 1st lien s. f. g. e. f. 5s, 1921	MS	..	..	104½ De 11, 02		
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ	108½ May 9	107 Jul 20	107 July 23		108
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	JJ	..	..	97 My 2, 02		90
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO	85½ Jan 12	81 Apr 18	84 June 22		
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	..	..	98 Mr 17, 02		
St. L., K. C. & N. St. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	108½ Mar 12	108 Feb 26	108½ Mar 12		
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	118½ Feb 24	115½ Aug 1	115½ Aug 1		117
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	AO	101½ Mar 26	96½ Jul 2	96½ July 2	95	
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	..	40 Mr 21, 01	30	
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ	108 Jul 31	106 Jul 29	106 July 31	105	
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO	116½ Jan 21	112 Apr 27	112½ July 30		
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	112 Se 8, 02		
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 6		
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS	93½ Feb 26	87½ Jul 28	88 July 30	85	88
Wisconsin Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	92½ Feb 16	86 Jul 16	87 July 28	87½	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO	107½ Feb 20	102 Jun 27	102 Aug 1	102	
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	JJ	..	..	110 Ja 29, 98		
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ	110 Feb 6	108½ Mar 28	110 Apr 16	108	109
B. Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	MN	102½ Jan 8	100 Jul 29	100 July 30	108	109
Bklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	FA	104½ Jan 20	96 Jul 25	96 Aug 1	96½	100
Do stamped, guaranteed		102 Mar 12	100 Apr 8	100½ July 15		
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA	89½ Jan 8	85 Jun 26	85 July 20		86
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	JJ	85½ Jan 8	85½ Jan 8	85½ Jan 8		
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	JD	..	..	106½ Apr. 96		
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1951	JJ	..	..	90 Oc 28, 02		90
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	87½ Ja 12, 00		
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ	..	..	108 No 28, 01		
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	FA	120 Jan 22	113 Apr 17	114½ July 24	111½	
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	AO	98½ Jan 2	86 Jul 28	90½ July 29	86	90½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD	117½ Mar 17	113½ Jul 30	113½ July 29		113½
Do registered		..	..	119½ De 3, 01		
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS	121 Jan 12	117½ Jul 24	117½ July 24	117½	
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS	121½ Feb 19	116 Jul 7	116 July 27	117	
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	JJ	[illegible] Jan 28	94 Jul 14	94½ July 31	94	94½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ	122 Jan 9	117½ Jul 2	117½ July 2	112	
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA	102½ Jan 28	96½ Mar 27	96½ Mar 27		
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	FA	..	..	108 Oc 27, 98		
Minn. St. Ry. (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ	..	..	110 Je 28, 02	104	
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	113 Mar 9	108½ Apr 14	108½ Apr 14		
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	..	103½ De 14, 98		
Un. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	JJ	85½ Apr 24	84 Jun 19	84½ June 25	80	
United Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	AO	89½ Mar 12	76 Jul 27	76 Aug 1		79½
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	..	90 De 29, 97		
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	MS	109 Feb 16	105 Mar 28	105½ July 29	105½	
Am. S. B. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN	..	..	100½ Je 4, 00		
Bklyn F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA	78 Jan 6	78 Jan 21	78 Mar 25		
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ	..	..	111 Mr 7, 01	108½	
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS	..	..	113 No 14, 99		
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	..	102 Jy 8, 97		
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	..	50 Fe 21, 02		
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	95 Jan 9	90½ Apr 8	92 July 10	91½	93
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	..	95 Oc 3, 98		
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	JJ	..	..	91½ De 19, 02		
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ	104 Jul 23	104 Jul 23	104 July 23	105	
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	..	112½ Jy 8, 00	104½	
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-13	FA	..	..	100 Mr 12, 02		
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.						
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	117 Jan 7	112½ Jun 25	113 July 21	112½	113
Buffalo Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO	79½ May 7	74 Jun 24	74 June 24		75
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	FA	105 Jun 2	105 Jun 2	105 June 2		
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	JJ	96 Feb 6	93½ Jul 31	93½ July 31	95	
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	..	117 De 18, 02	114	
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	..	..	67 Oc 3, 01		
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	FA	..	..	107½ De 17, 00		
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	105 Jul 10	105 Jul 10	105 July 10	105½	
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO	125 Mar 10	118½ Jun 22	118½ July 21	118	123
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	JJ	98½ Mar 6	98½ May 29	98½ May 29		
Lac. G. L. C. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	QF	108½ Jan 7	104½ Jun 11	105 July 22		
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	MN	..	..	95 Jy 31, 02		
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD	112 Feb 18	108 Jul 29	108 July 29	105½	108
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	FA	97½ Jan 28	90 Jul 11	91 July 30	90	
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	MS	107 Feb 20	104 Mar 9	106 July 22	104½	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	JJ	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	119 Apr 24	117	
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA	107½ Jan 9	102 May 11	103 June 4		
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	MN	102½ Apr 30	102½ Apr 30	102½ Apr 30		
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN	103½ Feb 25	101 Jul 9	101½ July 28	99½	
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD	102½ Feb 3	100 Jul 28	100 July 28	99	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	AO	123½ Jun 15	116 May 28	117½ June 23	117½	120
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS	107½ Mar 4	105 Jan 5	105½ Apr 23		
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	109 May 9	106 Jul 29	[illegible] July 29	106	
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD	108½ Feb 12	105 Jun 3	105 June 3		
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ	108½ Mar 7	102 Jan 6	103 June 17		
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN	108 Jan 16	104 Jan 16	105 Feb 16	103½	
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	MS	..	..	102 Fe 8, 01	102	
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	MN	..	..	105½ Ja 18, 02		

Complete Bond Quotation-List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 1, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1919	MS	45½ Jan 6	30 Feb 3	35 Feb 3	.. ..
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	101 Jan 26	98 Jul [illegible]	98 July [illegible]	98½ ..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS	95 Feb 19	83 Jul 31	85 July 31	.. 86½
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS	93½ Feb 3	75 Jun 15	81 July [illegible]	.. ..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	JJ	80 Jan 26	79 Jun 6	79 June 6	.. 78
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ	..	..	108 Ja 16, 02	.. ..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA	67½ Jan 7	55½ Aug 1	55½ Aug 1	55½ 56¼
Do registered		..	..	66½ Oc 4, 02	.. ..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 15 year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927	AO	77 Jan [illegible]	60 Jul [illegible]	65 Aug 1	63½ 65
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	JJ	100 Mar 18	99½ Mar 6	100 Mar 18	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	JJ	..	..	99 Jy 17, 02	95 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	AO	..	..	100 Mr 2, 02	95 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	FA	110 Jan 17	105½ May 18	106 July 29	.. 106½
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	86 Feb 24	85 Feb 24	85 Feb 24	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	AO	97½ Jun 22	90 Jul 27	90 Aug 1	.. ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	MN	95 Jan 29	94 Jan 21	94 Mar 4	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ	80 Jan 9	68 Jul 18	68 July 18	66 ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA	82 Jan 7	40 Jul [illegible]	46 July 30	45 ..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		19½ Jan [illegible]	3 Jul [illegible]	4½ July 29	4 4½
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ	90 Jan 16	72 Jun 9	72½ July 31	.. ..
Do col. tr. 5s, 1932	FA	91 Jan 13	91 Jan 13	91 Jan 13	.. ..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	MN	114½ Jan 26	110 Jul 22	110 July 24	.. 110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	85 Jan 13	80 Mar 28	80 Apr 16	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	87¾ Jun 4	77½ Jul 24	80¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do registered		86½ Jul 13	79½ Jul 28	79½ July 28	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	FA	..	..	101 De 20, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ	..	..	65 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	FA	105 Jan [illegible]	99½ Jul 27	100¾ July 27	.. 100
Do 10-yr. Conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA	79½ Jan [illegible]	70½ Jun 17	70 July 31	70½ [illegible]
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	MN	112 Apr 20	112 Apr 20	112 Apr 20	110 ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	..	107 Ap [illegible]	.. ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	105 My [illegible]	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	[illegible]	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ	..	..	105½ Oc [illegible], 02	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	103 Oc [illegible]	.. ..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ	91 Jul 31	91 Jul 31	91 July 31	90 95
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	106½ Feb 18	103 Jun 5	103 June [illegible]	.. ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	112 May 21	105½ Jan [illegible]	109 July 24	103 109½
Do Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD	..	..	105 De [illegible]	.. ..
Do Bardo. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	FA	105½ Jul 15	100 Feb 5	103½ July 21	100 ..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 1st 50-year g. 1949	MS	81 Feb 25	75 Jun [illegible]	75 July 27	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ	90½ Apr 22	89½ Apr 22	89½ Apr 22	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	..	100½ Ap [illegible], 01	.. ..
Do registered	QJ	..	..	100½ Oc [illegible], 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	109 Oc [illegible]	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	MN	..	..	114 No 7, 02	.. 112
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	MN	108½ Apr 13	105½ Jul 3	105½ July 3	[illegible] ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	JJ	110 Feb 13	106 Jun 16	106½ July 13	.. [illegible]
Do fnd. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	MN	105 Feb 20	102 May 4	102¾ July 21	102 [illegible]
Do do registered		105½ Jan 22	105½ Jun 25	105½ Jun 25	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	108 Mar 6	107½ Jun 22	107½ June 22	103 107½
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	..	..	110½ My [illegible], 02	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 1, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 1...$12,775,000

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	30
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	100	100	100	100	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	85	85	85	85	6
Ann Arbor 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99½	99½	99	99½	[illegible]
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	97½	97½	97½	97½	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	87	88½	87	88	37
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adjust. 4s, stamped	85	88½	85¾	85½	48½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93	93	93	93	6
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100	101½	100	101	128½
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	91½	92½	91½	92½	22
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	87	87½	87	87½	76
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. con. gtd. 5s	100½	100½	100	100	[illegible]
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	98	100½	98	98	40
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103½	104	103	104	42
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income	70	70½	69½	70½	[illegible]
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income	26	26	26	26	[illegible]
Central of Georgia 3d pf. income	19	19	19	19	[illegible]
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	127½	127½	127	127	6
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	127	127	127	127	[illegible]
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	98	98	97½	98	[illegible]
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	115	114½	115	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101	102½	100½	102½	31
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton 3s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Chi., Bur. & Q., coll. N. P.-Gt. N. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116	114½	112½	114½	[illegible]
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	[illegible]
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	123	123	124½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106½	106½	106½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, W. & N. Div. 6s	112	112	112	112	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul C. & Mo. R. 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	77½	79	77½	77	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100	101½	100	101½	43
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	75	76½	74½	75½	[illegible]
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. col. 4s, Series F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	132	132	132	132	[illegible]
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	73	74½	71½	74½	[illegible]
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	130	130	130	130	[illegible]
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97½	97½	96	96	[illegible]
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	101	[illegible]
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	70	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	57	56½	55½	55½	1,195
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	6
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	[illegible]
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit City Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	65	65½	65	65	[illegible]
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97	97	96½	96½	[illegible]
Erie 1st general 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½	[illegible]
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	5
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Flint & Pere Marq., Port Huron Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104	104½	104	104½	11
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st gtd. 4½s	105	105	105	105	2
Green Bay & West. deb. ctfs. B	11	12	11	11½	11
Hocking Valley 4½s	104	104	104	104	4
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106	106	106	106	3
Illinois Central 3s, 1952	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	98	98	98	98	[illegible]
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107	107	11
Iowa Central 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. 4s	82½	83½	82	83½	[illegible]
Kansas City Southern 3s	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	[illegible]
Lackawanna Steel 5s	96	96	96	96	21
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Lake Shore 2d 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100	100	98	98	[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre col. ext. gtd. 4½s	100	101½	100	101½	[illegible]
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 5s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville, South. Ry. joint 4s	85	87	85	87	17
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98	98½	98	98½	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash., Nash. Flor. & Shef. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Louisville & Nashville, Pens. & Atlantic 6s	113	113	113	113	[illegible]
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	100	100½	100	100½	[illegible]
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	109	109	109	109½	[illegible]
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central consol. 4s	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	72	[illegible]
Mexican Central 1st income	14½	17½	14½	17½	[illegible]
Mexican Central 2d income	[illegible]	11½	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77	77	77	77	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	97	100	97	100	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific 1st con. 6s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100½	104	100½	104	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	104½	104½	101	104½	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122	122	122	122	[illegible]
Nat. R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central gen. 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904	101¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	101	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. col. 5s	105	105	105	105	[illegible]
New York G. & El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	91	[illegible]
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	99	100	99	100	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96½	97½	96	97½	[illegible]
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. joint 4s	87½	88	87½	88	[illegible]
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	71½	72	71½	71½	64
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	99½	100½	99½	100	[illegible]
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg.	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102	102	102	[illegible]
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	96½	97½	96½	97½	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line 4s	90	91½	90	90	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line 1st con. 5s	109½	110	109½	110	16
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	122	122	122	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	[illegible]
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	94½	95½	94½	95½	310
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	[illegible]
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Gas of Chicago 1st gtd. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	[illegible]
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Western 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading general 4s	95	96½	95½	96½	[illegible]
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	91½	92	91½	91½	[illegible]
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110½	111	110	111	[illegible]
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s	85	85½	84½	85	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	120	124½	120	124½	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91½	[illegible]	91½	91½	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	69	69	69	69	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st con. 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & M. Montana ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97	97	97	97	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	77½	78	77½	77½	[illegible]
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4½s	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	87	[illegible]
Southern Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	107	107	106½	106½	[illegible]
Southern Railway 5s	112	112½	112	112½	[illegible]
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	[illegible]
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	[illegible]	91½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	46	46	46	46	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine income	4	4½	4	4½	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal & Iron gen. 5s	91	91	91	91	[illegible]
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	113½	114½	113½	114	[illegible]
Third Avenue con. 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	71	71	71	71	[illegible]
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	88	88	88	88	[illegible]
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st 4s	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,212
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	76	[illegible]
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,121
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	[illegible]
Wabash 1st 5s	115	115½	115	115	[illegible]
Wabash 2d 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash debenture, Series B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	[illegible]
West Shore 4s	107	107½	107	107½	[illegible]
West Shore 4s reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union tel. & real estate 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	[illegible]
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	[illegible]
West Virginia Central & Pitts. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87½	88	87½	88	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	87	87	87	87	[illegible]
Total sales					$12,765,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
United States 4s, 1907, reg.	111	111	111	111	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109½	109½	109½	109½	2½
Total sales					$10,500
Grand total					$12,775,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	[illegible] July [illegible]	[illegible] May [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	108 Apr. [illegible]	[illegible] Jun. [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	111½ Apr. 30	109 Mar. [illegible]	111 July 30
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	112 Apr. [illegible]	109½ Mar. [illegible]	109½ Aug. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	136½ May 1	134½ July 17	134½ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	137½ Mar. 20	135 Mar. [illegible]	[illegible] Mar. [illegible]
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	....	....	102½ Dec. [illegible]
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	102½ Mar. 12	102 Feb. [illegible]	[illegible] Jun. [illegible]
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	109 Mar. [illegible]	107½ Feb. [illegible]	107½ July [illegible]
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	[illegible] Apr. [illegible]	107½ Feb. [illegible]	107½ May [illegible]
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	108½ Apr. [illegible]	107 Mar. 7	[illegible] July 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		....	....	107 Jun. [illegible]
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	121 Mar. 18	121 Mar. 18	121 Mar. 18

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	[illegible] Feb. [illegible]	[illegible] Jan. [illegible]	[illegible] Apr. [illegible]

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	....	....	105½ Sep. [illegible]
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	....	....	102 Mar. [illegible]
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. [illegible]
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	....	....	104 Nov. 11
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.	....	....	3 Nov. [illegible]
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 Jan. 14	94 July 23	94 July 23
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		....	....	[illegible] Aug. [illegible]
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		[illegible] May [illegible]	[illegible] May [illegible]	[illegible] May [illegible]
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.		12 Jan. [illegible]	7½ Jun. 12	7½ Jun. 12
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	....	....	[illegible] Oct. [illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par Value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual; E—Extra.

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 1, 1908. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 08	520	550
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	7	S	May 1, 08	225	240
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 08	600	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 08	300	325
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1908	130	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	155	170
Century	100,000	..	..	....	170	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 08	700	..
ChathamNat. ($25)	450,000	1	Q	July 1, 08	300	340
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 08	4250	4525
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,550,000	3	S	July 1, 08	170	185
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 08	265	300
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1907	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 08	275	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	225	230
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	135	150
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 08	300	400
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	July 1, 08	130	..
Equitable Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	90	150
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	160	185
Fifth Avenue	100,000	‡125	Q	July 1, 08	3700	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 1, 08	275	400
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 08	625	650
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 08	265	..
Fourth National	5,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 08	210	220
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Aug. 6, 08	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1908	160	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	300	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 08	133	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 08	410	425
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 08	625	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 08	300	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	170	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	580	600
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 08	580	600
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	....	145	160
Irving Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	220	240
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	....	155	180
Leather Mfrs. National	600,000	10	S	July 1, 08	515	540
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 08	600	..
Lincoln National	300,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 08	1025	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Feb 10, 08	280	300
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	250,000	5	S	July 1, 08	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	1	S	July 1, 08	150	160
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	July 1, 08	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 08	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 08	155	165
Metropolis	1,000,000	8	S	June 1, 08	380	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 1, 08	250	..
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	280	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 08	180	..
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	225	250
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	275	300
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 08	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 08	145	160
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 25, 08	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	500,000	5	..	Jan., 1907	180	..
Northern Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	140	150
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	230	250
Oriental ($25)	750,000	..	S	July 1, 08	220	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 08	225	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 08	440	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 08	265	280
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	160	172
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 08	275	..
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 08	120	135
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 08	700	..
Second National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 08	400	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	170	185
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 08	700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	125	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	110	125
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 08	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	....	90	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	....	300	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	....	275	..
West. Nat. of U.S.	25,000,000	..	..	....	300	325
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 08	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	July 1, 08	500	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	165	175
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	525	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	May, 1908	300	325
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 08	200	230
Broadway Trust	750,000	..	..	....	140	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 08	425	440
Central	3,000,000	30	Q	July 1, 08	2100	2200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	‡10	S	July 1, 08	300	345
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 08	340	360
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	370	380
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 08	700	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	135	145
Empire State	500,000	..	..	....	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	4	S	June 30, 08	750	725
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 08	1475	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 08	550	600
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	250	275
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 08	710	730
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	....	150	170
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 08	300	..
Kings County	500,000	3½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	410	425
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	‡17	S	July 1, 08	275	..
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	160	170
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 08	305	315
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	....	300	370
Long Island	1,000,000	3½	Q	July 1, 08	230	250
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 08	400	..
McVicker Realty	500,000	..	..	....	235	245
Mercantile	2,000,000	‡15	Q	July 1, 08	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	235	250
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	S	June 30, 08	510	535
Morton	2,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 08	1010	1025
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	....	225	240
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 08	200	..
National Surety	500,000	3	S	Aug. 4, 08	..	175
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 30, 08	1150	1200
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.Co	1,000,000	2½	S	July 6, 08	120	130
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 08	1350	1360
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30, 08	290	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 08	300	325
Real Estate	500,000	6	S	July 1, 08	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 08	370	380
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	June 30, 08	450	470
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	....	146	152
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	255	265
Tr. Co. of Rep.	500,000	..	..	....	..	80
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 08	1400	1440
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	June 30, 08	470	485
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 08	1565	1585
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	....	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 08	390	400
Westchester & Bronx Title	500,000	..	..	....	160	175
Williamsburg	700,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	265	275
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	....	300	..

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,677,300	..	..	....	87½	90
Do preferred	3,330,700	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	89	90
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	....	*⅛	3-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1938	300,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	92	95
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	....	50	55
Buffalo City	1,000,000	..	..	....	4	6
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,330,000	2½	S	July, 1908	107½	108
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,350,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	106½	107½
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	87	92
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 5s, 1909	600,000	3	S	May 1, 08	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	3,300,000	1½	..	Sep., 1908	23½	25½
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	50	64
Do prior lien 6s	1,000,000	..	..	....	90	95
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	40	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1908	100	104
Indianapolis ($50)	2,600,000	2	..	June, 1900	65	70
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,150,000	3	S	May, 1908	104½	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1908	80	90
Jackson Gas Co.	250,000	3	S	June 30, 08	85	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	105
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1908	64	68
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,150,000	3	S	June, 1907	52	55
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1900	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1908	100	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 08	250	265
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	105½	107½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	105	111
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	105	108
Northern Union	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1908	105	108½
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1926	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1908	92	95
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	90	94
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,237,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	87	90
††South. L. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	82	85
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1908	115	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1908	96	98½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$8,000,000	..	..	....	4	6
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,300,000	2½	S	May, 1908	106	110
N.Y.& East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 15, 08	30	35
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1908	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,160,000	2½	S	June, 1908	102½	104
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1908	95	104
Union	5,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 08	25	35
††Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,300,000	2½	S	May, 1908	92	95

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	July 6, 08	180	..
Continental	1,000,000	25	S	July, 1908	700	..
Eagle ($40) ($10) pd. in liq'dation	300,000	2½	..	Oct., 1905	50	..
Empire City	200,000	5	S	July, 1908	..	140
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1908	410	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	515	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1908	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 08	110	120
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	155	..
Home	3,000,000	8	S	July 15, 08	325	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	20	A	Dec., 1902	135	300
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1908	175	..
New York	200,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 08	90	..
Niagara ($50)	300,000	10	S	July 1, 08	250	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1908	125	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	125	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1908	150	160
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1908	240	270
Stuyvesant ($20)	200,000	..	S	Jan., 1908	65	75
Unit'd States ($25)	250,000	5	S	July, 1908	140	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	5	S	Feb., 1908	230	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	10	S	July, 1908	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 08	82	100
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	June 30, 08	45	50
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	....	5	6½
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	....	55½	60
American Chicle	3,000,000	1	M	July 20, 08	170	175
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	S	July 20, 08	92	95
Am. De F. Wireless ($5)	25,000,000	..	..	....	1	2
Am. Diesel Engine	1,200,000	..	..	....	23	27
Do preferred	1,200,000	..	..	....	2	¼
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	....	2	..
††Amer. Malt 6s	5,893,000	3	S	June 1, 08	92½	..
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 08	30	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 08	95	100
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1908	..	6
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar 20, 08	70	75
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	....	3	3½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	16½	19½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	69	71
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	23½	25
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	15	23
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	June 1, 08	125	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	109	112½
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 08	140	150
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	140	155
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 08	114	119
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 08	105	107
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	....	*6½	8½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,600,000	..	..	....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	....	*3-16	¼
Casein of Amer.	5,482,000	..	..	....	..	10
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	May 11, 08	..	85
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 08	114	118½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	....	3	3½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	....	10	14
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 08	55	60
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 8, 08	98	102
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	..	S	Feb 15, 08	20½	25
Do preferred	1,367,200	3½	S	Feb 15, 08	62	67
Cheesebrough Mfg.	500,000	3½	M	June 15, 08	480	500
Compressed Air	6,865,100	..	..	....	*⅛	1½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	....	27	30
Do preferred	849,000	6	S	....	55	65
Con. Refrigerating	17,300,000	..	..	....	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	..	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	3½	..	Dec., 1900	..	7½
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 08	6½	8
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1951	1,631,100	2½	S	Aug., 1908	100	..
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 08	25	30
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	....	35	38
Dominion Securities	1,691,200	2½	..	Jan 15, 08	1	20
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	....	15	20
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	....	45	55
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	....	1½	1¾
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	....	2	3
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	5	..	1900	5	7
Do preferred	8,125,000	3	..	Apr., 1900	6½	9
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	....	¼	¾
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	....	..	11
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	S	July 1, 08	..	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	10,000,000	..	..	....	84	86
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*½	⅜
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	3	..	May 25, 08	*10½	10
Hack. Meadows	2,000,000	..	..	....	5	7½
††Do 4½s	292,000	2½	S	July, 1908	70	78
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 08	80	90
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	20	23
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	20	35
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	....	..	1½
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	....	12½	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	....	4½	..
Houston Oil	29,600,000	..	..	....	¾	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	2	S	Feb 25, 08	38	45
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 08	115	125
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 08	85	90
Interboro. R. T.	35,000,000	..	..	....	35	38
Int. Mercan. Mar.	50,000,000	..	..	....	4½	7
Do preferred	50,000,000	..	..	....	16	20
International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	....	5½	10½
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 08	50½	48
Internat. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	....	..	2½
Do preferred	5,167,000	1	Q	July 1, 08	..	58
Do scrip	1,655,040	..	..	....	15	..
††Do 1st 6s	3,040,000	3	S	June, 1908	97½	99½
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	89
Knick'er Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*¾	7-16
Lan. M'type ($25)	5,087,200	..	..	....	72	8
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July, 1908	115	..
Man. Tran. ($20)	10,000,000	..	..	....	*2¼	2¾
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	....	* ..	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 08	172	175
Mexican 5s	22,750,000	1½	Q	July, 1908	100½	101½
Min. Nat. County pf., $17 paid off	27,000,000	..	..	....	2½	3¼
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*½	¾
Nat. Sugar pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 08	99	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	....	35	45
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	900,000	3	S	Mar., 1908	114	..
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	4,700,000	..	..	....	*1¼	1⅜
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,050,000	..	..	....	..	1
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	May 6, 08	90	91
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	1	S	Apr 15, 08	30	35
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 08	87	91
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,130,000	..	..	....	¾	1½
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	....	1½	3
Pac. Doc. & Ev.	2,400,000	..	..	....	½	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 08	355	..
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 08	*207	209½
Royal B. Pow.pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 08	99½	101
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,848,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	165	175
Seaboard Air L.	30,167,600	..	..	....	19	19¾
Do preferred	16,605,100	..	..	....	34	34½
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*⅜	½
Simpson-Crawf'd.	2,500,000	..	..	....	85	90
Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 08	75	85
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	June, 1908	30	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Mar., 1908	125	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	....	4	6
Do preferred	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 16, 08	18	22
††Do 1st 5s	5,400,000	2½	S	May 1, 08	69	72½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	June 15, 08	615	620
Stor. Power ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*⅝	¾
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 6, 08	104	105
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	102½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	8	..	July 20, 08	*35	38
Tonopah Min. ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*6¾	7
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1908	12	16
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 08	60	65
Do deb. 4s	....	2	S	Jan 10, 08	65	75
Union Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*1	1⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	2	S	Apr. 1, 08	105	112
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 08	112	115
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 08	112	116
Unit. B. E. & P.	15,000,000	..	..	....	2	3
Do preferred	15,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1905	15	18
United Copper	50,000,000	..	..	....	14½	17
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	....	1	3
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	..	10
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Mar. 1, 08	..	70
U.S.L.C. & H. ($10)	6,000,000	..	..	....	*¾	¾
Universal Tobac.	17,000,000	..	..	....	¼	1
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	....	2	5
Virginia & S. W.	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	8
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	19,998,100	10	Q	July 10, 08	* ..	135
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*⅜	¾
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 08	119	125

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities.	Amount Out-standing.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1931	2,750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	105
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,341,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	105
Do imp. 5s, 1934	225,000	2½	S	July, 1908	87	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	2	Q	Dec., 1906	25	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1908	85	100
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	245	247
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1908	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	107
Broadway Surface guar 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	105	110
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	98½	100½
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	95	100
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 08	223	225
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	104½	106½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	7,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	105	111
B. Q.C. & Sub. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	102	104
††B'n R.T. 4s, new	5,001,500	2	S	July, 1908	72	75
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,374,000	2½	S	May, 1908	112	118
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	300	300
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1908	115	122
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	200	210
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	3	Q	July, 1908	155	165
Coney Island & B.	2,000,000	4	Q	Aug. 1, 08	400	405
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	2	S	July, 1908	95	100
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 08	68	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1908	104	106½
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	May, 1908	130	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1908	107	109
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	100	105
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	400	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1908	400	415
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1908	105	108
42d St. Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,500,000	3	S	Mar., 1908	107	110
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,600,000	..	..	....	90	100
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1908	85	90
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	....	42	53
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 08	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	19	22½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	27½	30
Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1908	73	73½
J.C., Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	....	16	18
Do 4s	19,804,000	2	S	May, 1908	72	74
††Nassau Elec. (Bkn) con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1908	78	80
New Orl. common	20,000,000	..	..	....	10½	12
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	....	30	33
Do 4½s	30,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	82	86
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	190	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	....	18	20
Do 1st 4s, 1948	5,300,000	2	S	May, 1908	73	75
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	72	75
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 08	98	100
††Do con. 5s, 1930	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	111
††Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,305,950	2½	S	June, 1908	104	107
St. Louis Transit	17,261,300	..	..	....	19½	21
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1908	82	85
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2½	Q	June, 1908	222	225
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,594,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1908	102½	103½
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1908	170	180
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	105
So. Ferry 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 08	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1908	114	116
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	23	30
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	75	78
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	101	103
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	150,000	2½	S	May, 1908	103	106
28th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	112	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1908	400	415
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1908	103	110
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1908	98½	100½
28th and 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	108½	110½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1908	113	115
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,500,000	1¼	Q	July, 1908	67	70
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1908	93	95
Do 1st 5s, 1933	5,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	105½	110
Wash'ton R.& El.	6,500,000	..	..	....	..	30
Do preferred	8,500,000	..	..	....	86	87½
Do general 4s	5,552,500	2	S	June, 1908	..	82
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	102

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat. **The April, 1908, coupon was purchased from the bondholders in the interest of the company, but was not paid by the company.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

25 NASSAU STREET

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CAPITAL, $3,000,000 SURPLUS, $8,500,000

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88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 1, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	P. C.
New York	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	—12.3
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1.6
Baltimore	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	— [illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	127,130,[illegible]	+[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 7.7
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	— [illegible]
Other cities, 5 days	240,617,911	244,017,911	— 1.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	— [illegible]
All cities, 1 day	[illegible]	440,087,[illegible]	—[illegible]
Total all cities, for week	$2,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	—10.5

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